

Objective Type Questions

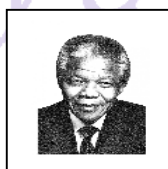
I. Multiple choice questions

1. "We, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nation of the world on our own soil. We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity."

1. The guests at the spectacular ceremony are being called distinguished because .
- a. they have been invited as guests to attend it.
 - b. they are eminent world leaders witnessing it.**
 - c. they are visiting the country for this purpose.
 - d. they have diplomatic relations with the country.
2. It is victory for 'human dignity'. Pick the option that lists the correct answer for what 'human dignity' would include.
- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. (i) equality | (ii) liberty | (iii) indecency |
| b. (i) liberty | (ii) indecency | (iii) self- respect |
| c. (i) immortality | (ii) self-respect | (iii) equality |
| d. (i) equality | (ii) liberty | (iii) self- respect |
3. Why does the speaker say that it is 'rare privilege'?

He says this as they have.

- a. been deprived of this honour.
 - b. seldom been given this honour
 - c. experienced it for the first time**
 - d. been chosen over other countries, for this honour
4. How do you think the speaker feels? Choose the option that best fits his state of mind.



I feel

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. (i) emotional | (ii) elated | (iii) unmindful |
| b. (i) elated | (ii) unmindful | (iii) overwhelmed |
| c. (i) overwhelmed | (ii) elated | (iii) honoured |
| d. (i) elated | (ii) honoured | (iii) unmindful |

5. Pick the option that showcases the usage of 'host' as in the extract.

- a. He was praised for his hospitality as the host of the party
- b. She was able to host the event without any hindrance.**
- c. She met the host and apologised for her friend's misbehaviour.
- d. He is the best host that one can ever come across

II. Multiple choice questions

1. "It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student, I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms..."

1. The title that best suits this extract is :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Freedom for Everything | b. Knowledge about Freedom |
| c. Significance of Freedom | d. Realisation of Freedom |

2. Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as 'transitory'?

- a. The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.**
- b. The definition of freedom is constant but perspectives differ.
- c. Freedom means different things to different people.
- d. Freedom means different things to different people.

3. Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word "illusion"

- a. He was never able to get past the illusion.
- b. The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.
- c. A large mirror in the room creates an illusion**
- d. I am living under the illusion that this is possible

4. The speaker says, at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself.' Why do you think he only thought about himself?
- a. He didn't want to think about the freedom denied to others.
 - b. He was being selfish and was only bothered about himself
 - c. He didn't think that freedom denied to him was important for others.
 - d. He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.**
5. A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks in the given paraphrase of the extract.
- The speaker's belief about freedom, since childhood proved false. It was not until the speaker grew up to be a young man when it (i)_____ of freedom. Then he began (iii) _____ it.
- a. (i) desired (ii) dawned (iii) depriving
 - b. (i) dawned (ii) deprived (iii) desiring**
 - c. (i) dawned (ii) arrived (iii) desiring
 - d. (i) arrived (ii) deprived (iii) dawned

III. Multiple choice questions

1. According to Mandela, a truly brave man is one who
- a. is unafraid
 - b. Is courageous
 - c. vanquished his fear**
 - d. yields to his fear
2. Why does Mandela say that positive effect of oppression and brutality?
- a. it cannot be quantified.
 - b. it has to be common to all.
 - c. both the oppressor and oppressed must be liberated.
 - d. All of the above**
3. What according to Mandela. Was the positive effect of oppression and brutality?
- a. it produced men of great wisdom**
 - b. it made the country rich
 - c. it gave wealth and power to the people who needed it.
 - d. it created a feeling of empathy among people.

4. Apartheid is a political system. Which of the given countries had this political system until very recently.

a. South America

b. United states of America

c. **South Africa**

d. Australia

5. In the extract Long Walk to Freedom, Mandela speaks about a historic occasion. What is this occasion?

a. Mandela became the first black Prime Minister

b. Mandela took over as the leader of African National Congress

c. African National Congress took over the government forcefully.

d. **Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black President.**

6. In column A an expression is given. Match the expression with an appropriate meaning from Column B.

Column A	Column B
A rainbow gathering of different colours and nations	a. A great ability to remain unchanged by suffering (no - losing hope, goodness or courage)
	b. A sign of human feeling (goodness, kindness, pity, justice etc.
	c. A beautiful coming together of various peoples, like the colours in a rainbow.
	d. Remembering and understanding all the past colourful events that led to the moment.

7. Who was the first black vice-president of South Africa?

a. Mr, De Klerk

b. Nelson Mandela

c. Oliver Tambo

d. **Thabo Mbeki**

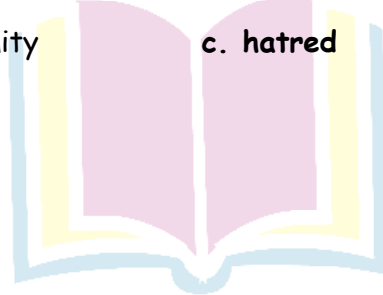
8. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of _____ fill in the blank.

a. love

b. enmity

c. **hatred**

D. Jealousy



Next Generation School

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Reference – to – context Questions.

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Tenth May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil.

a. The tenth May was significant on the South African soil because it was the _____ day by international leaders. (Ans. **Inauguration**)

b. The world leaders were coming to South Africa to pay their _____ before the inauguration. (Ans. **Respects**)

c. It was the inauguration of South Africa's first democratic, racial government.
(Ans. **False**)

d. Find the synonym of 'launching a military operation' from the extract.
(Ans. **besieged**)

2. We have, at last achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

Never , never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another. The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement.

Let freedom reign. God bless Africa!

a. The African people have at least achieved their political _____.
(Ans. **emancipation**)

b. Mandela wished that let _____ reign _____ on this beautiful land. (Ans. **freedom**)

c. The people of South Africa have got freedom from the policy of apartheid.
(Ans. **False**)

d. Find the synonym of word 'subjugation' from the extract. (Ans. **emancipation**)

3. The day was symbolised for me by the playing of our two national anthems and the vision of whites singing. 'Nkosi Sikelel - i Afrika ' and blacks singing 'Die Stem' the old anthem of the Republic. Although that day neither group knew the lyrics of the anthem they once despaired they would soon know the words by heart.

a. The day was symbolised for me by the playing of the _____ anthems.

(Ans. National)

b. The groups did not know the _____ of the old anthem.

(Ans. Lyrics)

c. The inauguration was special because a long era of suppression had come to an end.

(Ans: True)

d. Give a synonym of 'perception' from the extract.

(Ans: Vision)

4. That day had come about through the unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of my people, people whose suffering and courage can never be counted or repaid. I felt that day, as I have on so many other days that I was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me. That long and noble line ended and now began again with me. I was not able thank them and that they were not able to see what their sacrifices had wrought.

a. The day installation of the democratic government in South Africa can never be counted or _____. (Ans. Rapaid)

b. The long and noble line referred to the African _____ who sacrificed their lives for freedom before him. (Ans : Patriots)

c. Mandela felt that he was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before him. (Ans. True)

d. Find the meaning of the words 'caused to happen from the extract. (Ans: 'wrought')

5. It is from these comrades in the struggle that I learned the meaning of courage. Time and again. I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resilience that defies the imagination. I learned that courage was not the absence of feat, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

a. Mandela learnt the meaning of courage from his _____ like Oliver Tambos.

(Ans : comrades)

b. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who _____ that fear.

(Ans : conquers)

c. As a young man Mandela has never seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. (Ans : False)

d. Find the antonym of 'rigid' from the extract

(Ans: resilience)

6. But then I slowly saw that not only was I not free, but my brothers and sisters were not free. I saw that it was not just my freedom that was curtailed, but the freedom of everyone who looked like I did. That is when I joined the African National Congress and that is when the hunger for my own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of my people.

a. With time what did the speaker see in his country?

With time the speaker saw that no one was free in his country. Freedom of everybody was curtailed.

b. When did his hunger become the greater hunger for freedom?

When he joined the African National Congress, his hunger for his own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom.

c. Who is the speaker? What was his desire?

Nelson Mandela is the speaker. He wanted freedom for his people who were leading an inhuman life under the undemocratic government in South Africa.

d. What did he do to achieve his mission?

Mandela joined the struggle for freedom by joining African National Congress.

7. I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness.

a. Who are the oppressor and oppressed here?

The white government of South Africa is the oppressor and the coloured people of the country are the oppressed.

b. According to the speaker what should an oppressor be liberated from?

According to the speaker an oppressor should be liberated from hatred, prejudice and narrow-mindedness.

c. According to the speaker when is a person truly free?

According to the speaker a person is truly free if he does not take away someone else's freedom.

d. What is the common loss of both the oppressor and oppressed?

According to the speaker, the oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity. Another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why was 10th of May 1994 a red letter day in the history of South Africa?

10th of May 1994 was a red-letter day in the history of South Africa. It was the day when the hated regime of apartheid came to an end. A new democratically elected non-racial government under Nelson Mandela was sworn in. Many international leaders and dignitaries came to pay their respect to the new government.

2. Where did the ceremonies take place? What had it been for decades?

The ceremonies of the inauguration of the new government took place at the lovely sandstone amphitheatre in the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The same place had remained the seat of white supremacy for decades. It was the seat of the 'apartheid regime'.

3. How was that site a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations?

The end of the apartheid regime was a common victory for peace, justice and human dignity. Leaders and dignitaries of all nations irrespective of their colour race and religion had gathered there to celebrate that victory. So, the site presented a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations.

4. Who were the persons sworn in on 10th of May? What did Mandela pledge to obey?

Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as second Deputy President. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first Deputy President. Then in the end, Mr. Nelson Mandela was sworn in as the President of the Republic of South Africa. He pledged to obey and uphold the constitution and devote himself to the well being of the Republic and its people.

5. What was born out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster? Why should humanity be proud of it?

The apartheid regime was an extra ordinary human disaster for the blacks of South Africa. The end of the apartheid laid down the foundation of a non-racial democratic regime in South

Africa. This government based on human equality and dignity would be an ideal one of which all humanity would be proud.

6. Who were given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on their own soil?

Those who were outlaws not so long ago were given the rare privilege. They had the privilege of hosting and welcoming nations of the world on their soil. The blacks were no more outlaws now but enjoyed equality and human dignity.

7. After achieving political emancipation what does Mandela want to do in South Africa?

South Africa and the blacks have achieved their political emancipation. Mandela pledges to liberate all his people from the bondage of poverty, wants, suffering gender and other discriminations. South Africa will never ever experience the oppression of one by another. He wished the reign of freedom will never die in South Africa.

8. What did the display of jets and military salute symbolise?

There was a spectacular show of South African jets and troop carriers over the Union Buildings. The highest generals of the military and police saluted the President Mandela. It was a clear demonstration of the military's loyalty to democracy, to a free and democratically elected government.

9. Why did the same generals saluted Mandela who would have arrested him not so many years ago?

In the apartheid regime, Nelson Mandela was a rebel and was in prison for many years. After the end of the apartheid, he was the head of the non - racial democratically elected government of South Africa. The same generals who would have put him in prison not so long ago, were obliged to salute the president of the new Republic of South Africa.

10. What did the playing of two national anthems symbolise?

On the historic day of the inauguration ceremony of the Republic of South Africa two national anthems were played. The white song 'Nkosi - Sikelel - i - Africa and the black and 'Die Stem'. Neither group knew the lyrics of the anthem they once despised. They would soon know the words by heart.

11. Why was Mandela overwhelmed with a sense of history and what bad thing happened in the first decade of the 10th century?

Mandela is overwhelmed with a sense of history and remembers when the hated apartheid policy was introduced in South Africa. After the Boer war, the white people of South Africa

patched up their differences. They set up a system of racial domination against the black people of their own race.

12. Why was the apartheid regime in South Africa was one of the harshest and most in human systems in the world?

The apartheid regime was based on the racial discrimination and exploitation of blacks in South Africa. The basic or fundamental rights were only for the whites and the blacks were deprived of these freedoms. Oppression, torture and exploitation of the blacks were common features of the apartheid regime.

13. Why does Nelson Mandela call himself simply the sum of those African patriots who had gone before him?

Nelson Mandela gratefully acknowledges the scarifies of thousands of his people who fought against the apartheid regime. Their suffering and courage can never be repaid. Mandela humbly believes that he was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before him.

14. How did the policy of apartheid create a deep and lasting wound in South African blacks?

No, doubt the policy of apartheid create a deep and lasting would in South Africa and the blacks. It would take many years to recover from that profound hurt. The racial discrimination unleashed a reign of terror, oppression and brutality on the blacks of South Africa.

15. How did the policy of apartheid and deep oppression produce patriots of extraordinary, courage, wisdom and generosity?

The policy of apartheid unleashed a reign of terror and oppression on the black people. They could not break their resolution and determination. The deep oppression produced patriot of extra ordinary courage. Wisdom and generosity. It produced thousand of Tambos, Sisulus, Sadoos, Fischers and Sobukwes of their time.

16. What is the greatest wealth of a country according to Nelson Mandela?

South Africa is rich in the minerals and gems. But minerals and gems are not the greatest wealth of a nation, Mandela thinks that the greatest and real wealth of a nation is its people. They are finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

17. How does Mandela define courage and from where did he learn the meaning of coverage?

Nelson Mandela learnt the meaning of courage in the struggle. They risked their lives and stood up to attacks and tortures of the apartheid regime. He learned that courage was not the absence of fear but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who doesn't feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

18. How can people be taught to love? Which comes naturally to human heart - love or hate?

No one is born hating another person because of his colour or race. People are taught to hate. And if they learn to hate they can also be taught to love. Love comes more naturally to human heart than hatred.

19. What are twin obligations every man has in life?

Mandela thinks that every man has twin obligations in life. The first is his obligation to his family, to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. The second duty is his duty to his people, his community and his country. Each man has to fulfil these two obligations according to his position and abilities.

20. Why was it impossible for a man of Mandela's birth and colour to fulfil the twin obligations?

In South Africa no black could fulfil the twin obligations. If a black tried to live as a human being he was punished and isolated. A person who tried to fulfil his duty to his people was separated from his family and was forced to live in secrecy and rebellion.

21. Was Mandela born with a hunger to be free? What did freedom mean to him in childhood?

Nelson Mandela was not born with a hunger to be free. In childhood freedom has a very limited concept. He felt that he was free to run in the fields, free to swim in the stream near his village and ride the broad backs of slow-moving bulls. As long as he obeyed his father and the customs of his life he was a free man.

22. What were the transitory freedoms that Nelson Mandela yearned for as a youngman? Why did he feel that his boyhood freedom was an illusion?

Nelson Mandela felt that his boyhood freedom was an illusion. His freedom had already been taken from him. Then he began to hunger for it. At first he wished the transitory

freedoms of staying out. Later on, he yearned for basic needs of earning, marrying and having a family.

23. When and how did Mandela's hunger for his own freedom become the greater hunger for the freedom of his people?

Mandela realised that not only was he not free, but his people were not free. When he joined the African National then his hunger for his own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of his people.

24. What, according to Mandela, is 'true freedom'?

When Mandela was a boy, freedom for him meant to run freely in the fields and to swim in the streams. As a young man he wanted basic and honourable freedoms, e.g. to earn his living, to marry and to have a family. According to Mandela, true freedom means freedom not to be obstructed in leading a lawful life.

25. What animated Mandela's life and transformed a frightened young lawyer into a bold criminal?

It was the desire for the freedom of his people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated his life. It transformed a frightened young man into a bold one. It drove a law abiding attorney to be a criminal. It turned a family loving husband to live like a monk.

26. Freedom is "indivisible", said Mandela. How were the chains on any one were the chains on all of his people?

Mandela thought that he is not more virtuous than the others. He thought that "freedom is indivisible". The chain on any one of his people were chains on all of his people were the chains on him.

27. Why did Nelson Mandela feel that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity and hence, both of them must be liberated?

Nelson Mandela rightly believes that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity. A man who takes away another's freedom is a prisoner of hatred. He is locked behind the bars of prejudice and hate. A person can never be free if his freedom is taken away. Hence, the oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. **The inauguration ceremony symbolised a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity and against the most hated apartheid regime based on racial discrimination. Comment.**

The inauguration ceremony of the installation of a democratically elected government in South Africa was of a great historical importance. After the Boer war, the white 'peoples', patched up their differences. They imposed the domination of the whites through the apartheid based on racial discrimination. The inauguration ceremony attracted a worldwide recognition. International leaders and dignitaries from more than 140 countries assembled at the amphitheatre in the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The whole world hailed it as a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity. The grand struggle of the black patriots against the most hated regime of apartheid succeeded. There was a spectacular display of jets and the salute by the bedecked generals with ribbons to the President Mandela. It showed the military's loyalty to democracy. The playing of the two national anthems symbolised a new regime based on equality irrespective of race and colour.

2. **Why was Nelson Mandela overwhelmed with a sense of history? Give the birth and finally the burial of the apartheid regime in South Africa.**

On the day of the inauguration of the Republic, Nelson Mandela was overwhelmed with a sense of history. It was quite natural for a man who fought against the hated regime for decades. After the Boer war, the white groups patched up their differences. They imposed the domination of the whites over the majority population of South Africa. The birth of the apartheid was the birth of one of the harshest and inhumane regimes in the world. It was based on racial discrimination and oppression. Deep oppression and atrocities produced thousands of black patriots who were ready to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of their fellow men. The determined struggle of these black heroes ended in their victory. A democratically elected government headed by President Nelson Mandela was installed on the 10th of May, 1994.

3. The apartheid regime, the whites created in South Africa, was one of the harshest and most inhumane societies the world has ever known. Elucidate.

The apartheid regime symbolised oppression, exploitation and an extraordinary human disaster. The white regime was based on racial discrimination. The blacks in South Africa were deprived of their rights, equality and human dignity. After the Boer war, the white groups in South Africa patched up their differences. They imposed a system of racial discrimination against the black people of their own land. It was one of the harshest and most inhumane regimes the world has ever known. The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in South Africa and its people. Thousands of black patriots sacrificed their lives fighting for the rights and freedom of their people. Thousand of Tambos, Sisulus, Dadoos, Fishers and Sobukwes suffered deep oppression and tortures but never gave up their cause. Ultimately, their struggles and sacrifices led the blacks to victory under Nelson Mandela. Their victory was a common victory of humanity for peace for justice and for human dignity.

4. Which twin obligations does Nelson Mandela mention in the lesson? Why were he and the rest of blacks not able to fulfil those obligations?

Nelson Mandela thinks that every man has twin obligations in life. The first obligation of a man is to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. He has another obligation also. He has an obligation to his people, his community and his country. Everyman is to do his duty according to his situation and strength. But in South Africa it was impossible for a man like Mandela or other blacks to fulfil those obligations. If a man tried to live as a human being, he was punished and isolated. If any person in South Africa tried to do his duty to his people, he was forcefully separated from his family and his home. He was forced to lead a life of secrecy and rebellion. Nelson Mandela placed his people above his family. In attempting to serve his people, he was prevented from fulfilling his obligations as a son, a brother a father and a husband.

5. How was Mandela's concept of freedom was different in boyhood and youth than what it was in him mature age? How were 'transitory freedoms' changed into his hunger for the freedom of his people?

Nelson Mandela was not born with a hunger to be free. In his boyhood, he felt free till he obeyed his father and his tribe. The concept of freedom was limited only to run in fields, swim in the local stream and ride on the slow-moving bulls. When he was a youth, he realised that his

boyhood freedom was an illusion. His freedom had already taken away from him. He yearned to enjoy 'transitory freedoms' like staying out at night, reading and going anywhere as he pleased. When he joined the African National Congress, only then his own freedom became the greater hunger for his people. He desired that his people should live their lives with dignity and self-respect this hunger for freedom forced him to be a rebel and live in secrecy away from his family.

6. Why does Mandela say that freedom is indivisible? How are the oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity?

Nelson Mandela believes that freedom is indivisible. His hunger for his own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of his people. He couldn't live his life with dignity and self-respect if his own people were bound in chains. The chains on anyone of his people were the chains on all of them. The chains on all of his people were the chains on him. Mandela realised that the oppressor must be liberated as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another's freedom is a prisoner of hatred, prejudice and narrow mindedness. He is not truly free if he is taking away someone else's freedom is taken away from him. Thus the oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

7. Describe the contribution of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence of the blacks of his country against the hated apartheid regime.

Or

Draw a character -sketch of Nelson Mandela highlighting his struggle against the apartheid regime for the human rights of his people.

Nelson Mandela was the tallest of all the black heroes who waged a relentless fight against the racial-regime in South Africa . He suffered untold sufferings and tortures in prison but led the country to install the first democratically elected government in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was not born with a hunger to be free. Later on he realised that his boyhood freedom was an illusion. He also realised his concept of freedom in his youth was also 'transitory' and was limited to hid personal freedom of his people. Only then a frightened young lawyer was transformed into a bold 'criminal'. A family - loving husband was forced to lead a live of a monk in secrecy. Nelson Mandela is grateful in acknowledging the unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of black heroes for the freedom of their people. Modestly, he realises that freedom

is indivisible. He realised that he could not lead a free and honourable life if his people were in chains.

Nelson Mandela had wider visions of humanity. For him freedom was comprehensive and couldn't be divided. It shows his greatness that both the oppressor and the oppressed should be liberated. Both of the alike are robbed of their humanity.

