



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (2020-21)

QUESTION BANK – NELSON MANDELA

Class: X

Sub: ENGLISH

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Read the following questions and choose the best option as answer:

1. What is apartheid?

(i) A set of laws insuring the equal rights of all people

(ii) A government system where people were separated by the color of their skin

(iii) A type of government similar to communism

(iv) The systematic killing of people of one race

2. What political group did Nelson Mandela become a leader of early on in his fight against apartheid?

(i) Democratic National Party (ii) United African Association

(iii) African National Congress (iv) Union of South Africa

3. Which one is NOT true about the Apartheid

(i) Economic based (ii) Political based (iii) Made laws (iv) **Means "equality"**

4. What government position was Nelson Mandela elected to in 1994?

(i) Governor (ii) Prime Minister (iii) Mayor (iv) **President**

II. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT:

Read the extracts given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. It was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force but a demonstration of the military's loyalty to democracy, to a new government that had been freely and fairly elected. Only moments before, the highest generals of the South African defence force and police, their chests bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by, saluted me and pledged their loyalty.

(a) What type of government was chosen in South Africa?

A democratic non- racial government was chosen in South Africa.

(b) How was it chosen?

It was chosen through free and fair elections.

(c) What did the military generals do?

The military generals saluted and pledged their loyalty in front of Mr. Nelson Mandela.

(d) How has their attitude changed and why?

A few years ago, military generals had arrested Mr. Mandela. Their attitude had changed because the country had got freedom from the racial domination.

2. On that lovely autumn day, I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani. On the podium, Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as Second Deputy President. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as First

Deputy President. When it was my turn, I pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote myself to the well-being of its people.

(a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

Nelson Mandela is the speaker.

(b) What oath did the speaker take?

To obey and uphold the constitution and to devote himself to the well-being of the South Africans.

(c) In which capacity did the speaker take the oath?

As the President of South Africa.

(d) Where did the oath taking ceremony take place?

The oath-taking ceremony took place in the sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

III. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

(Answer the following questions in 30-40 words)

1. What unintended effect was produced by decades of oppression?

Ans. The decades of oppression made Nelson Mandela a strong person. He set out the goal to liberate the people of South Africa from continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering and other discrimination. He decided to have freedom and justice for all.

2. What did Nelson Mandela pledge when he was sworn in as President?

Ans. Nelson Mandela pledged to uphold the Constitution of his country and devote himself to liberate his people from the bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discriminations. There would be freedom and justice for all.

3. What did Nelson Mandela remember on the day of Inaugural Ceremony?

Ans. He remembered the history — the birth of Apartheid, its effect on his people and long fight for freedom. He remembered the freedom fighters who suffered and sacrificed for the freedom. He also remembered what freedom meant to him at different stages of life and his hunger for freedom.

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(Answer the following questions in 100-120 words)

1. Give the character-sketch of Nelson Mandela.

Ans. Nelson Mandela is the first black President of South Africa. He is a great black patriot. He loved his country and countrymen. For him, the greatest wealth of South Africa is her people. He sacrificed his life of comfort, family and home and plunged into the struggle for freedom. He believed in equality for all. He opposed the rule of Apartheid for which he was declared an outlaw. He was oppressed and tortured in jail for several years but he never broke down. It shows his traits of tolerance, courage and perseverance.

2. What different concepts of freedom did Mandela have at different stages of his life?

Or

How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Ans. Mandela had different concepts of freedom at different stages of life.

As a boy, he had an illusion about freedom. He thought he was born free. As long he obeyed his elders he had the freedom to run in the fields swim in the stream and ride on the back of bulls.

As a student he cared for transitory freedom. That is the freedom to stay out at night, read the books of his choice and go where he liked.

When he became a young man he yearned for basic and honorable freedoms of achieving his potential, earning his keep, marrying, having a family and living a lawful life.

Slowly his concept of freedom widened especially when he joined the African National Congress. He realized that true freedom is not individual freedom but freedom for all.

3. Describe the value of freedom for the human beings and how it is important for the growth of civilisation and humanism as described in the lesson 'Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom'.

Ans. Humans or other creatures desire to live freely, as freedom is natural to all living beings. The value of freedom is better known to that human being who has been oppressed. A person who is shackled with restrictions and not allowed to perform his duties freely, values freedom more than anyone else. For instance, the value of freedom is known better to Mandela who remained behind the bars most of his life. The oppression made him and other freedom fighters fight for the people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect. Similarly, life becomes very difficult if we are deprived of freedom. There is no progression of civilisation as it develops only when one has freedom. Similarly, humanism thrives in an atmosphere of freedom and liberty.