

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **Which party did Mandela join?**
(a) He did not join any party
(b) National African Party
(c) Indian National Congress
(d) African National Congress
2. **What repercussions did Black-skinned People have to face who try to live as a human being?**
(a) Treated badly by Whites
(b) Strict Fine Charged by the Government
(c) Punished and Isolated
(d) Expelled from the country
3. **What did Mandela learn about courage?**
(a) It is absence of fear
(b) Both it is the absence of fear and triumph over fear
(c) It is the triumph over fear
(d) It is confront with fear
4. **Who, according to Mandela is not free?**
(a) Oppressed
(b) Oppressor
(c) Bad person
(d) Both oppressor and oppressed
5. **In the second paragraph of the text, the lovely sandstone amphitheatre is highlighted as what? (Long Walk to Freedom)**
(a) A historic symbol of the struggle for freedom
(b) An important symbol of democracy
(c) A symbol of contrast between the past and the present
(d) An unusual seat of government
6. **When did Nelson Mandela die?**
(a) 1993
(b) 2010
(c) 2016
(d) 2013
7. **No one is born hating another person ... but never extinguished. What quality of Mandela's does this paragraph show?**
(a) Resolve
(b) Fortitude
(c) Perseverance
(d) Optimism
8. **Who found it impossible to fulfil the twin obligations in South Africa?**
(a) Both the Communities
(b) White Community
(c) Poor People
(d) Black Community

9. **How did Mandela's hunger for freedom change his life? (Long Walk to Freedom)**
(a) Turned from a law-abiding attorney to a criminal
(b) Turned a life-loving man to live like a monk
(c) All of these
(d) Turned from frightened to bold
10. **What change brought international leaders to South Africa? (Long Walk to Freedom)**
(a) Peace
(b) End of Apartheid
(c) Humanity
(d) Trade negotiations

Fill in the blanks :

11. The inauguration ceremony of Nelson Mandela becoming the President took place in _____.
12. _____ is termed as a remarkable year in the history of South Africa.

True / False

13. The policy of apartheid created a lasting wound in Nelson's country.
14. To become popular Nelson Mandela decided to join the African National Congress.

Very Short Type Questions

15. Who, according to Nelson Mandela, is a courageous man?
16. Describe the inauguration ceremony in simple words.

Short Type Questions

17. What was the dream of Nelson Mandela for the future of South Africa?
18. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Essay Type Questions

19. How does Nelson Mandela define the meaning of 'courage' and 'the brave man'?
20. What does Mandela refer to as an extraordinary human disaster?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A) :** Nelson Mandela in his inaugural speech used these two words an extraordinary human disaster and so glorious a human achievement.

Reason (R) : What did he mean by that?

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Chapter-2 | Long Walk to Freedom

Worksheet-1

Answer & Solution



1. (d) African National Congress
2. (c)
In South Africa, a man of dark colour who attempted to live as a human being was punished and isolated. They were forced to leave their home and live a life apart.
3. (c) It is the triumph over fear
4. (d) Both oppressor and oppressed.
5. (c)
A symbol of contrast between the past and the present.
6. (d) 2013
7. (d) Optimism
8. (d)
In a country like South Africa, where racial discrimination was on the peak; it was almost impossible for a man of black community to fulfil the twin obligations of a man in his life.
9. (c) All of these
10. (b) End of Apartheid
11. Union Buildings
12. 1994
13. True
14. False
15. According to Nelson Mandela, a Courageous man is one who doesn't experience fear. Instead, he triumphs over it and doesn't give in to fear.
16. It was the day of 10th May 1994. It was the first democratic, non-racial government taking oath in South Africa. The ceremony was attended by dignitaries from more than 140 countries around the world and thousands of the people of South Africa of all the races came to make the day memorable. It took place in, the amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria.
17. Mandela had high hopes for the future of South Africa. He pledged to liberate all South Africans from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. He also stressed that the beautiful land of South Africa would never ever experience racial discrimination again.
18. Mandela realized in his youth that it was not just his freedom that was being curtailed, but the freedom of all blacks. The hunger for his own freedom became the hunger for the freedom of his people. This desire of a non-racial society transformed him into a virtuous and self-sacrificing man. Thus, he joined the African National Congress and this changed him from a frightened young man into a bold man.

19. According to Nelson Mandela, he learnt the meaning of courage from his comrades, i.e. courage is not the absence of fear, but the victory over it. In the same way, the brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.
20. The 'extraordinary human disaster' that Mandela mentioned at the beginning of his speech refers to the inhuman practise of apartheid i.e. the racial discrimination suffered by the blacks at the hands of whites in South Africa.
21. The extraordinary disaster was the rule of Apartheid in South Africa. This disaster of racial discrimination brought oppression, deprivation, cruelty and suffering for the black people of South Africa. Blacks were not allowed to visit the places reserved for the whites. They led a life of humiliation. He remembered the history - the birth of apartheid, its effect on his people and the long fight for freedom. He remembered the freedom fighters who suffered and sacrificed for freedom. He also remembered what freedom meant to him at different stages of life and his hunger for freedom.

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