

CHAPTER-2 | Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom

QUIZ
PART-03

1. What 'twin obligations' does Mandela mention?
A. Obligations to his family and to his people
B. Obligations to his work and education
C. Obligations to his religion and state
D. Obligations to wealth and status (A)

Explanation: He speaks of obligations to his family (parents, wife, children) and obligations to his people, community and country.

2. Why was it almost impossible for a man of Mandela's birth and colour to fulfil both obligations?
A. Attempting to live as a human being led to punishment and isolation
B. Because of a lack of natural resources
C. Because of poor education opportunities only
D. Because of bad health conditions (A)

Explanation: The passage explains that a man of colour who tried to live as a human being was punished and isolated, making it nearly impossible to meet both family and public duties.

3. Which of the following best describes what freedom meant to Mandela as a boy?
A. Running in the fields, swimming in the village stream, and roasting mealies under the stars
B. Voting in national elections
C. Owning property and businesses
D. Traveling abroad freely (A)

Explanation: He recalls simple boyhood freedoms: running in fields near his mother's hut, swimming in a clear stream, and roasting mealies at night.

4. As a student, what were the 'transitory freedoms' Mandela wished for?
A. Immediate political power
B. Staying out at night, reading what he pleased, and going where he chose
C. Economic independence and land ownership
D. Universal suffrage for all races (B)

Explanation: The text lists student wishes as personal liberties—staying out late, reading what he wanted, and going where he chose.

5. Which organization did Mandela join when his hunger for personal freedom became the freedom for his people?
A. United Nations
B. African National Congress
C. Amnesty International
D. Greenpeace (B)

Explanation: He joined the African National Congress when his personal hunger for freedom expanded into a struggle for his people's freedom.

6. What effect did the desire for his people's freedom have on Mandela's life?
A. It transformed a frightened young man into a bold one and forced personal sacrifices
B. It caused him to abandon public life altogether
C. It made him focus only on his legal career
D. It led him to migrate permanently abroad (A)

Explanation: The desire animated his life, transforming him and driving sacrifices such as giving up a normal home and living apart from family.

7. How does Mandela define courage?
A. The absence of fear
B. Physical bravery only
C. The triumph over fear—conquering it rather than not feeling it
D. Refusing to act in dangerous situations (C)

Explanation: He explicitly states that courage is not the absence of fear but the triumph over it—conquering fear rather than never feeling it.

8. Which principle about freedom does Mandela assert?
A. Freedom can be granted to some and withheld from others
B. Freedom is indivisible; the chains on one are the chains on all, and the oppressor must also be liberated
C. Freedom is only political rights
D. Freedom is unconnected to human dignity (B)

Explanation: He declares freedom indivisible—the chains on any one of his people were the chains on all—and says the oppressor must be liberated as surely as the oppressed.

9. What metaphor does Mandela use for human goodness?
A. A fragile object easily broken
B. A cold stone underfoot
C. A flame that may be hidden but can never be extinguished
D. A river that dries in drought (C)

Explanation: He compares man's goodness to a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

10. Why does Mandela say the oppressor is not truly free?
A. Because he lacks money and possessions
B. Because he is a prisoner of hatred, locked by prejudice and narrow-mindedness
C. Because he is socially isolated only
D. Because he is forced to live in exile (B)

Explanation: He explains that one who takes away another's freedom becomes a prisoner of hatred, confined by prejudice and narrow-mindedness.