

Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below:

(1)

But then I slowly saw that not only I was not free, but my brothers and sisters were not were. 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. It was this desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life, that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one, that drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal, that turned a family-loving husband into a man without a home, that forced a life-loving man to live like a monk.

Question 1.

'I' here refers to:

- (a) Mbeki
- (b) Zenani
- (c) Kierk
- (d) Nelson Mandela

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Nelson Mandela

Question 2.

The freedom of the author, who was a black, was:

- (a) curtailed
- (b) sanctioned
- (c) opposed
- (d) supported

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) curtailed

Question 3.

The author felt the greater hunger for:

- (a) the freedom of his parents
- (b) the freedom of his people
- (c) the freedom of his friends
- (d) the freedom of neighbours

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) the freedom of his people

Question 4.

The word 'curtailed' means:

- (a) increased
- (b) opposed
- (c) reduced
- (d) enlarged

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) reduced

Question 5.

The desire for freedom of the people transformed :

- (a) an animal into a man
- (b) a frightened leader into a minister
- (c) a frightened young man into a bold one
- (d) a man into a woman

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) a frightened young man into a bold one

(2)

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 absense of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

Question 1.

The comrades of the author made him aware about:

- (a) the meaning of starvation
- (b) the meaning of respect
- (c) the meaning of love
- (d) the meaning of courage

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) the meaning of courage

Question 2.

To author, the men and women risk and sacrifice their lives for:

- (a) the sake of family
- (b) the sake of an idea

- (c) the sake of friends
- (d) the sake of money

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) the sake of an idea
-

Question 3.

The author defines courage not the absence of fear:

- (a) but rather afraid of it
- (b) but rather the triumph over it
- (c) but presence of shivering
- (d) but rather reject it

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) but rather the triumph over it
-

Question 4.

The word 'resilience' means:

- (a) the ability to deal with any kind of hardship
- (b) the ability to conquer the foe
- (d) the ability to dive deep
- (d) The ability to keep mum

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) the ability to deal with any kind of hardship
-

Question 5.

The man who shows strength of standing up against a crime is called:

- (a) brave man
- (b) innocent man
- (c) sensitive man
- (d) coward

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) brave man
-

(3)

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, The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white



supremacy, and now it was the site of rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic non-racial government.

Question 1.

'I' here refers to:

- (a) Mbeki
- (b) Kierk
- (c) Zenani
- (d) Nelson Mandela

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Nelson Mandela

Question 2.

He was surrounded by:

- (a) international leaders and dignitaries
- (b) family members
- (c) national heroes
- (d) British soldiers

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) international leaders and dignitaries

Question 3.

The inauguration was to celebrate the installation of:

- (a) South Africa's first capitalist govt.
- (b) South Africa's first democratic govt.
- (c) South Africa's first communist govt
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) South Africa's first democratic govt.

Question 4.

The inaugurational ceremonies took place in the:

- (a) lovely arena
- (b) open wooden theatre
- (c) lovely sandstone amphitheatre
- (d) President House

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) lovely sandstone amphitheatre



Question 5.

The word 'amphitheatre' here means: :

- (a) a building with a conical tent
- (b) a building with iron-fencing
- (c) a building with triangular shape
- (d) a building without a roof

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) a building without a roof
-

(4)

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. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

Question 1.

To author, the oppressor must be liberated just as surely:

- (a) as the stress
- (b) as the oppressed
- (c) as the others
- (d) as the author

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) as the oppressed
-

Question 2.

A man who takes away another man's freedom is:

- (a) a prisoner of superiority
- (b) a prisoner of lust
- (c) a prisoner of self
- (d) a prisoner of hatred

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) a prisoner of hatred
-

Question 3.

I am not truly free if I am:

- (a) taking away other's freedom
- (b) taking away other's money
- (c) taking away other's cow
- (d) taking away other's books

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) taking away other's freedom

Question 4.

The word 'prejudice' means:

- (a) revenge
- (b) a strong dislike without any good reason
- (c) a strong feeling of love
- (d) irritation

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) a strong dislike without any good reason

Question 5.

'1' here refers to:

- (a) Mbeki
- (b) Zenani
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Kierk

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) Nelson Mandela

(5)

It was only then 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 honorable freedom of achieving my potential of earning my keep, of marrying and having a family – the freedom not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

Question 1.

'1' here refers to:

- (a) Nelson Mandela
- (b) Mbeki
- (c) Kierk
- (d) Zenani

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Nelson Mandela

Question 2.

The narrator learnt that his boyhood freedom was:

- (a) an excited period



- (b) a storm
- (c) a promise
- (d) an illusion

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) an illusion
-

Question 3.

As a student the author wanted freedom only:

- (a) for the family
- (b) for himself
- (c) for the parents
- (d) for friends

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) for himself
-

Question 4.

The word 'yearned for' means:

- (a) longed for
- (b) deserted
- (c) struggled
- (d) pacified

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) longed for
-

Question 5.

In Johannesburg, Mandela longed for the basic freedom of achieving his potential and:

- (a) of celebrating the moment
- (b) of gathering more money
- (c) of marrying and having a family
- (d) of having a status

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) of marrying and having a family
-

(6)

On the day of the inauguration, I was overwhelmed with a sense of history. In the first decade of the 20th century of few years after the bitter Anglo-Boer war and before my own birth, the white-skinned people of South Africa patched up their differences and created a system of racial domination against the dark-skinned people of their own land. The structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane societies



the world has ever known. Now, in the last decade of the twentieth century, and my own eight decades as a man, that system has been overturned forever and replaced by one that recognised the rights and freedoms of all peoples, regardless of the colour of their skin.

Question 1.

'1' here refers to:

- (a) Klerk
- (b) Zenani
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Mbeki

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) Nelson Mandela

Question 2.

The narrator was overwhelmed with:

- (a) a sense of charity
- (b) a sense of gratitude
- (c) a sense of insecurity
- (d) a sense of history

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) a sense of history

Question 3.

The system of racial domination against the Black of South Africa has been overturned:

- (a) in the last decade of the 20th century
- (b) in 18th century
- (c) in late 18th century
- (d) in the first decade of 19th century

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) in the last decade of the 20th century

Question 4.

The system of racial domination has been replaced by a system that:

- (a) confirms the education of the Blacks
- (b) recognises the rights and freedom of all people
- (c) recollects the bitter experiences
- (d) focusses on the personality development

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) recognises the rights and freedom of all people



Question 5.

The word 'patched up' means:

- (a) solved
- (b) filled
- (c) pasted
- (d) charmed

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) solved

