



ENGLISH

NCERT - NCERT ENGLISH(HINGLISH)

NELSON MANDELA -LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

Comprehension Check

1. Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that

are made of sandstone?



Watch Video Solution

2. Can you say how 10 May is an ‘autumn day’ in South Africa?



Watch Video Solution

3. At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions “an extraordinary human disaster”. What does he mean by this? What is the

“glorious ... human achievement” he speaks of
at the end?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What does Mandela thank the international
leaders for?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What ideals does he set out for the future
of South Africa?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Oral Comprehension Check

1. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Why were two national anthems sung?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country (i) in the first decade, and (ii) in the final decade, of the twentieth century?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What does courage mean to Mandela?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast

these “transitory freedoms” with “the basic and honourable freedoms”?



Watch Video Solution

8. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free?

Why/Why not?



Watch Video Solution

Thinking About The Text

1. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration?

What did it signify the triumph of?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What does Mandela mean when he says he is “simply the sum of all those African patriots” who had gone before him?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Would you agree that the “depths of oppression” create “heights of character? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument?



Watch Video Solution

4. How did Mandela’s understanding of freedom change with age and experience?



Watch Video Solution

5. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Thinking About Language

1. There are nouns in the text (formation, government) which are formed from the corresponding verbs (form, govern) by suffixing - (at)ion or ment. There may be change in the spelling of some verb - noun

pairs: such as rebel, rebellion, constitute, constitution.

Make a list of such pairs of nouns and verbs in the text.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Read the paragraph below. Fill in the blanks with the noun forms of the verbs in brackets.

Martin Luther King's _____ (contribute) to our history as an outstanding leader began

when he came to the _____ (assist) of Rosa Parks, a seamstress who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. In those days American Blacks were confined to positions of second class citizenship by restrictive laws and customs. To break these laws would mean _____ (subjugate) and _____ (humiliate) by the police and the legal system. Beatings, _____ (imprison) and sometimes death awaited those who defied the System. Martin Luther King's tactics of protest involved non-violent _____ (resist) to racial injustice.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Here are some more examples of ‘the’ used with proper names. Try to say what these sentences mean. (You may consult a dictionary if you wish. Look at the entry for ‘the’)

Mr Singh regularly invites the Amitabh Bachchans and the Shah Rukh Khans to his parties.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Here are some more examples of 'the' used with proper names. Try to say what these sentences mean. (You may consult a dictionary if you wish. Look at the entry for 'the')

Many people think that Madhuri Dixit is the Madhubala of our times.



Watch Video Solution

5. Here are some more examples of 'the' used with proper names. Try to say what these sentences mean. (You may consult a dictionary

if you wish. Look at the entry for ‘the’)

History is not only the story of the Alexanders, the Napoleons and the Hitlers, but of ordinary people as well.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Match, the italicised phrases in Column A with the phrase nearest meaning in Column B. (Hint: First look for the sentence in the text which the phrase in column A occurs.)



View Text Solution