

Case study based questions  
10th English

## **Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom**

**Passage - 1**

**5 Marks**

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.:

The policy of Apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in my country and my people. All of us will spend many years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt. But the decades of oppression and brutality had another, unintended, effect, and that was that it produced the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, etc., men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again.

Q 1. Whom does 'my' refer to in this passage?

- (1) "My" refers to Chief Luthulis.
- (2) "My" refers to Nelson Mandela.
- (3) "My" refers to Oliver Tambos.
- (4) "My" refers to Walter Sisulus.

Q 2. Who were the people of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity?

- (1) Oliver Tambos was a man of such virtues.
- (2) Chief Luthulis was a man of such virtues.
- (3) Walter Sisulus was a man of such virtues.
- (4) Oliver Tambos, Chief Luthulis and Walter Sisulus were men of such virtues.

Q 3. From the passage, find one word which means "a period of ten years".

- (1) "Apartheid" means a period of ten years.
  - (2) "Profound" means a period of ten years.
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(3) "Unintended" means a period of ten years.

(4) "Decades" means a period of ten years.

Q 4. What created a lasting wound in Nelson's country?

(1) Unintended effect created a lasting wound in Nelson's country.

(2) Policy of apartheid created a lasting wound in Nelson's country.

(3) Oppression created a lasting wound in Nelson's country.

(4) Brutality created a lasting wound in Nelson's country.

Q 5. What did brutality and oppression produce in Mandela's country?

(1) Brutality and oppression produced people of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity.

(2) Brutality and oppression produced people of high intellectual spirit.

(3) Brutality and oppression produced people of wisdom and warmth.

(4) Brutality and oppression produced people to be fools and sinners.

## Passage - 2

5 Marks

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.:

No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to our limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going. Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

Q 1. What comes more naturally to the human heart than any other emotion?

(1) Hate comes more naturally to human heart than any other emotion.

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- (2) Anxiety comes more naturally to human heart than any other emotion.
- (3) Love comes more naturally to human heart than any other emotion.
- (4) Anger comes more naturally to human heart than any other emotion.

Q 2. Fill in the blank.:

According to Mandela, Man's \_\_\_\_\_ is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

- (1) According to Mandela, Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.
- (2) According to Mandela, Man's kindness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.
- (3) According to Mandela, Man's understanding is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.
- (4) According to Mandela, Man's smartness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

Q 3. Trace a word from a passage that means "severe".

- (1) The word "comrades" means severe.
- (2) The word "humanity" means severe.
- (3) The word "grimmost" means severe.
- (4) The word "extinguished" means severe.

Q 4. In the passage, what is man's goodness compared to?

- (1) Man's goodness is compared to a flame.
- (2) Man's goodness is compared to a stone.
- (3) Man's goodness is compared to a bird.
- (4) Man's goodness is compared to a cup.

Q 5. Who is the speaker of the aforementioned extract?

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- (1) Mahatma Gandhi is the speaker of the aforementioned extract.
  - (2) Nelson Mandela is the speaker of the aforementioned extract.
  - (3) Queen Elizabeth II is the speaker of the aforementioned extract.
  - (4) George Washington is the speaker of the aforementioned extract.
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## **Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom**

**Passage - 1**

**5 Marks**

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.:

I felt that day, as I have on so many other days, that I was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me. That long and noble line ended and now began again with me.

Q 1. Who is speaking the above lines?

- (1) Nelson Mandela is speaking the above lines.
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi is speaking the above lines.
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru is speaking the above lines.
- (4) George Washington is speaking the above lines.

Q 2. What was the speaker feeling that day?

- (1) Mandela felt that his journey was at an end as he had accomplished everything.
- (2) Mandela was feeling jubilant and very happy.
- (3) Mandela was feeling as if he was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before him.
- (4) Mandela was feeling sick.

Q 3. Explain, "sum of all."

- (1) Mandela is saying that he is strong at mathematics as a subject.
  - (2) Mandela is saying that he is the result of the good wishes of his friends and family.
  - (3) Mandela is saying that he is the result of the oppressed people.
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(4) Mandela is saying that he was the result of the efforts of the African patriots who came before him.

Q 4. What happened to the long and noble line?

- (1) The long and noble line had been erased and forgotten.
- (2) The long and noble line had ended and began again with Mandela.
- (3) The long and noble line had ended up establishing a monarchy.
- (4) The long and noble line had totally perished.

Q 5. Why was the speaker pained?

- (1) Mandela was pained because he could not thank the African patriots for their sacrifices.
- (2) Mandela was pained because he was suffering from anxiety issues.
- (3) Mandela was pained because he was shot in the stomach and had to be hospitalized.
- (4) Mandela was not in pain.

## Passage - 2

5 Marks

Read the passage and answer the questions.:

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.

Q 1. What type of government was chosen in South Africa?

- (1) A democratic government was chosen in South Africa.
  - (2) An autocratic government was chosen in South Africa.
  - (3) A monarchy was chosen in South Africa.
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(4) A diarchy was chosen in South Africa.

Q 2. How was the government chosen?

- (1) The government was chosen by the king.
- (2) The government was chosen through fair and free elections.
- (3) The government was chosen through draw of lots.
- (4) The government was chosen through a referendum.

Q 3. How has their attitude changed?

- (1) A few years ago, the military generals were oppressed and Nelson Mandela freed them.
- (2) A few years ago, the black people were free and now they were being oppressed.
- (3) A few years ago, military generals had arrested Mr Mandela, whereas now they had become more tolerant.
- (4) A few years ago, military generals were hostile and now they were even worse.

Q 4. Why did their attitude change?

- (1) The attitude changed because of a revolution.
- (2) The attitude changed because the king outlawed racial domination.
- (3) The attitude did not change at all.
- (4) The attitude had changed because the country had got freedom from the racial domination.

Q 5. Who is the speaker of the aforementioned lines?

- (1) Nelson Mandela is the speaker of the aforementioned lines.
  - (2) William Butler Yeats is the speaker of the aforementioned lines.
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# Worksheet 4.2

Marks - 10

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- (3) George Washington is the speaker of the aforementioned lines.
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi is the speaker of the aforementioned lines.