

Class 10th English

Lesson- 2

Bodo Medium

Nelson Mandela: Long walk to Freedom

नेलसन मेण्डेला: उदांस्रिसिम गोलाव दावबायनाय

Oral Comprehension Check - 1

1. Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone?
(फोरबोआ बबेयाव जादोंमोन ? बाला अनथायजों खालामनाय भारतबर्ष आव राइजो आफादसालि नों बुंनो हागोन ना ?)

Ans: The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater which was formed by the union Buildings in Pretoria. In India Jama Masjid, the Red Fort, North and South Blocks, the Parliament House are also made of sandstones.

2. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa ?
(10 मेआ खोला आफ्रिकायाव दुफां बोथोरनि सान माबोरै जाखो नों बुंनो हागोन ना ?)

Ans: 10 May is an autumn day because of weather and the dawning of freedom after about 300 years of white rule.

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?

(बिबुंसारनि गिबियावनो मेण्डेलाया "असादारन सुबुंनि अलखद (खैफोद)" होनना मुंख दों ? जोबनायाव बियो मुंख 'नाय गोगाथाव सुबुं मोनफुंनाया मा ?")

Ans: By an extraordinary human disaster' he means the white rule in South Africa over the blacks that lasted too long. It was really a disaster of white men ruling with supremacy over the blacks. The glorious human achievement he speaks of at the end is their getting political independence from the white rule by the black nations living there.

4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?
(मानि थाखाय मेण्डेलाया बुहुमनां दैदेनगिरिफोरखौ साबायखर होदों ?)

Ans: Mandela thanks the distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the native people of South Africa. He says it is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

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

(खोला आफ्रिकानि इयुननि थाखाय बियो मा आदर्श दिनथिखो ?)

Ans: He sets out the ideals of liberating all their people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

Oral comprehension Check- 2

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

(सानथि गाहायफोरा मा मावदों ? बिसोरनि गोसोआ माबोरै सोलायखो आरो मानो ?)

Ans: As per the military provisions the military generals discharged their duties. They owe their loyalty to democracy, to a new government that has been freely and fairly elected.

Their attitude has now changed. They care more for personal gains than their true duties as per the defence rules.

2. Why were two national anthems sung?

(दोनै माहारी संमेथायखौ मानो खननाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: Two National anthems were sung for the reason that there were two main communities or races in the country. The whites sang 'Nkosi Sikelele-iAfrika' and the blacks sang 'Die Stem', the old anthem of the Republic.

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?
(गवनि हादरनि सरखारनि खानथिखौ मेण्डेलाया माबोरै बिजिरदों ? (i) गिबि जैथाइयाव आरो (ii) नैजि जौथाइनि जोबथा जौवथायाव ।)

Ans: In the first decade of the twentieth century the white skinned peoples of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark skinned people of their own land.

In the last decade of the twentieth century that system had been ever turned forever and replaced by one that recognised the rights and freedom of all peoples, regardless of the color of their skin.

4. What does courage mean to Mandela? (मेण्डेलानि बायदिब्ला साहसा मा ओंथि खालामो ?)

Ans: By courage Mandela means not the absence of fear but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid but he who conquers that fear.

5. Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?
(मोजां मोननाय एबा मुगैनाय, बबेखौ बियो मिथिंगायारि होनना सानो ?)

Ans: Mandela thinks that it is love that comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite hate.

Oral comprehension Check- 3

1. What 'twin obligations' does Mandela mention?
(मेण्डेलाया मा जेवजा (मोननै) मावनो गोनां बिबानखौ मुंख 'दों ?)

Ans: Mandela mentions that every man has twin obligations in life. One obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. The other to his people, his community and his country.

2. 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"?'
(मेण्डेलानि बायदिब्ला हौवासा एबा फरायसा हिसाबै उदां जानाया मा ओंथि खालामदोंमोन ? बे दानदिसेनि उदांसिखौ बियो माबोरै गुदि आरो मानगोनां उदांसिजों रुजुदों ?)

Ans: As a boy Mandela meant by being free to run in the fields near his mother's hut, free to swim in the clear stream that ran through his village, free to roast mealies under the stars and ride the broad backs of slow moving bulls.

As a student he meant free to be able to stay out at night, read what he pleased and go where he chosen.

Later on, he understood that these were the transitory freedoms. But the "basic and honorable freedoms" were the freedoms for the people to live with dignity and self respect.

3. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?

(अनागारि खालामग्राया उदां होनना मेण्डेलाया सानोना ? मानो/मानो नडा ?)

Ans: No, Mandela thinks that oppressor is not free like the oppressed. The oppressor must be liberated 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.

Thinking about the Text

1. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of? ("बेखेवजेननाथ" आव मानो एसेबां गोबां अनजिमानि बुहुमनां दैदेनगिरिफोरा नुजादोंमोन ? बेयो मानि देरहानायखौ ओंथि खालामदोंमोन ?)

Ans: A large number of international leaders attended the inauguration ceremony to pay their respects. It was the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil.

2. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African Patriots" who had gone before him? (जायफोरा बिनि सिगां थांबाय बियो "बैफोर आफ्रिकानि हादोर अनफावरिफोरनि गोरलै दाजाबगासैसो" बिब्दि बुंनायजों बियो मा ओंथि खालामदों ?)

Ans: Mandela means to say that like those African Patriots who had gone before him, he also felt the great need of political independence of the country. Like them he was also tortured and imprisoned by the white in his own country. He said that long and noble line ended and now began with him.

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?

("उदखारिनि गोथौथिया आखलनि जौथायखौ सोरजियो" नों राजि जायो ना ? मेण्डेलाया बेखौ माबोरै बेखेवदों ? बे बानबुंथायाव नों नोंनि गावनि बिदिनथिफोरखौ दाजाबदेरनो हागोनना ?)

Ans: Yes, I do agree that the depths of oppression create heights of character. The more one is oppressed, the more one becomes strong in character. Mandela says that the decades of oppression and brutality had produced many extraordinary personalities such as Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus. the Chief Luthulis, the Yusuf Dadoos, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes etc.

In our India too, we can for example, mention the names. of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Robindra Nath Tagore among interalias.

4. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience? (मेण्डेलानि उदांसिनि बुजिमोननाया बैसो आरो रोंमोनदानथिजों माबोरै सोलायलांदोंमोन ?)

Ans: When he was a boy, Mandela thought of his personal freedom. As a young student he thought freedom of being able to stay out at night, read what he pleased and go where he chosen.

As he grew up he started understanding that freedom is indivisible. The chains on anyone of his people were the chains on him. He thought of freedom for all his own people more important than anything.

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

(मेण्डेलानि "उदांसिनि थाखाय उखैनाया" बिनि जिउखौ माबोरै सोलायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela's hunger for freedom did change him into a great man, famous, statesman and a visionary. He worked painstakingly for his fellow countrymen and suffered a lot for the independence of all of them.

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 a change in the spelling of some verb-noun pairs : such as rebel, rebellion; constitute, constitution.

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

| Noun | Verb |
|--------------|-------------|
| rebellion | rebel |
| constitution | constitute |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Ans :

| Noun | Verb |
|--------------|-------------|
| examination | examine |
| proclamation | proclaim |
| movement | move |

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.

Ans: Contribution, assistance, subjugation, humiliation, imprisonment, resistance.

II. Idiomatic Expressions

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

| A | B |
|---|---|
| <p>1. I was not unmindful of the fact</p> <p>2. When my comrades and I were pushed to our limits.</p> | <p>(i) had not forgotten; was aware of the fact</p> <p>(ii) was not careful about the fact</p> <p>(iii) forgot or was not aware of the fact</p> <p>(i) pushed by the guards to the wall</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. to reassure me and 'keep me going | (ii) took more than our share of beatings (iii) felt that we could not endure the suffering any longer |
| 4. The basis and honorable freedoms of earning my keep. | (i) make me go on walking (ii) help me continue to live in hope in this very difficult situation. (iii) make me remain without complaining (i) earning enough money to live on (ii) keeping what I earned (iii) getting a good salary. |

Ans:

| A | B |
|--|--|
| 1. I was not unmindful of the fact 2. When my comrades and I were pushed to our limits. | (i) had not forgotten. was aware of the fact (iii) felt that we could not endure the suffering any longer |

| | |
|---|--|
| 3. to reassure me and keep me going | (iii) make me remain without complaining |
| 4. the basic and honorable freedoms of earning my keep. | (i) earning enough money to live on. |

Speaking :

In groups, discuss the issues suggested in the box below. Then prepare a speech of about two minutes on the following topic. (First make notes for your speech in writing.)

True liberty is freedom from poverty, deprivation and all forms of discrimination.

- ★ causes of poverty and means of overcoming it
- ★ discrimination based on gender, religion, class, etc.
- ★ constitutionally guaranteed human rights.

Ans: Consult with the teacher and try yourself.

Writing :

I. Looking at Contrasts

Nelson Mandela's writing is marked by balance, many sentences have two parts in balance. use the following phrases to complete the sentences given below.

(i) they can be taught to love.

(ii) I was born free.

(iii) but the triumph over it.

(iv) but he who conquers that fear.

(v) to create such heights of character.

1. It requires such depths of oppression_____

Ans. It requires such depths of oppression **to create such heights of character.**

2. Courage was not the absence of fear_____

Ans. Courage was not the absence of fear **but the triumph over it.**

3. The brave man is not he who does not feel, afraid_____

Ans. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid **but he who conquers that fear.**

4. If people can learn to hate_____

Ans. If people can learn to hate, **they can be taught to love.**

5. I was not born with a hunger to be free._____

Ans. I was not born with a hunger to be free, **I was born free.**

II. This text repeatedly contrasts the past with the present or the future. We can use coordinated clauses to contrast two views., for emphasis of effect. Given below are sentences carrying one part of the contrast. Find in the text the second part of the contrast, and complete each item. Identify the words which signal the contrast. This has been done for you in the first item.

1. For decades the Union Buildings had been the seat of white supremacy, and now....

Ans: It was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colors and nations.

2. Only moments before, the highest generals of the south African defense force and police..... saluted me and pledged their loyalty..... not so many years before they would not have saluted_____

Ans: They would not have saluted but arrested me.

3. Although that day neither group knew the lyrics of the anthem..... they would soon_____

Ans: Neither group knew the lyrics of the anthem they once despised.

4. My country is rich in the minerals and gems that lie beneath its soil._____

Ans: I have always known that its greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

5. The Air Show was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force, but_____

Ans: A demonstration of the military loyalty to democracy, to a new government.

6. It was this desire for the freedom of my people..... that transformed_____ into a bold one, that drove to_____ become a criminal, that turned_____ into a man with out a home.

Ans: A frightened young man a law abiding attorney to become a criminal that turned a family loving husband into a man without a home.

III. Expressing Your Opinion

Do you think there is color prejudice in our own country? Discuss this with your friend and write a paragraph of about 100 to 150 words about this. You have the option of making your paragraph a humorous one. (Read the short verse given below.)

When you were born you were pink

When you grew up you became white

When you are in the sun you are red

When you are sick

You are yellow

When you are angry you are purple

When you are shocked you are grey

And you have the cheek to call me 'coloured'.

Ans: Consult with the teacher and then try yourself.

Additional Questions

1 Marks Questions Answer

1. By whom was Nelson Mandela besieged? (नेलसन मेण्डेलाया सोरजों बेंखनजादोंमोन ?)

Ans: Nelson Mandela was besieged by dignitaries and world leaders.

2. Why did the world leaders come before inauguration? (बेखेवजेननायनि सिगां बुहुम दैदेनगिरिफोरा मानो फैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The world leaders came before inauguration to pay their respects.

3. Where was the inauguration taking place? (बेखेवजेननाया बबेयाव जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The inauguration was taking place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater.

4. What was the inauguration for? ("बेखेवजेननाया" मानि थाखायमोन ?)

Ans: The inauguration was for installing the new govt. of non-racial people.

5. Where were the leaders coming from in the inauguration ceremony?
(बेखेवजेननाय फोरबोआव दैदेनगिरिफोरा बबेनिफ्राय फैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The leaders were coming to the inauguration ceremony from different parts of the world.

6. Who is the author of the autobiography "Long Walk to Freedom"?
("उदांसि सिम गोलाव थाबायलांनाय" गाव जिउखौरां बिजाबनि लिरगिरिया सोर ?)

Ans: The author of the autobiography "Long Walk to Freedom" is Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

7. What did the jets, helicopters etc. in the inauguration ceremony do?

(बेखेवजेननाय फोरबोआव जेट, हेलिकप्टर बायदिफोरा मा मावदोंमोन?)

Ans: The jets, helicopters etc. were there in the inauguration ceremony to celebrate the installation of a new govt. in South Africa.

8. What did the highest generals do? (जौसिन सान्थि गाहायफोरा मा मावदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The highest generals saluted the author as the new President to be sworn in.

9. What did the smoke trails of Impala jets symbolize? (Impala जेटनि उखुन्दै गालांनाया मा नेरसोन फोरमायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The smoke trails of Impala jets symbolized the new national flag of South Africa.

10. How had the new government been elected? (गोदान सरखारखौ माबोरै बिसायख 'नाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The new government had been freely and fairly elected.

11. How were the chests of the highest generals of the South African defense force and police bedecked with?
(खोला आफ्रिकानि रैखाथि बोलो आरो पुलिस बोलोनि जौसिन सान्निगाहायफोरनि बिखाखौ माजों माबोरै साजायनाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The chests of the highest generals of the South African defense force and police were bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by.

12. What could the highest generals have done to the author earlier.
(जौसिन सान्निगाहायफोरा लिरगिरिखौ सिगाडाव मा मावनो हागौमोन ?)

Ans: Earlier, the highest generals could have arrested the author.

13. What does the word 'bedecked' mean? ('bedecked' सोदोबा मा ओंथि खालामो ?)

Ans: The word 'bedecked' means decorated with.

14. What was the author overwhelmed with on the day of the inauguration?

(बेखेवजेननाय सानखालि लिरगिरिया माजों बोदोरजादोंमोन ?)

Ans : On the day of the inauguration, the author was overwhelmed with a sense of history.

15. When was the inauguration taking place on?
(बेखेवजेननाया माब्ला जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The inauguration was taking place on 10th May.

16. How old was Mandela at the time of this inauguration?
(बे बेखेवजेननाय समाव मेण्डेलायां बेसेबां बैसो जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela was 80 years old at the time of this inauguration.

18. What had the white people of South Africa done then?
(बै समाव खोला आफ्रिकानि गुफुर मानसिफोरा मा खालामदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The white people of South Africa had patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the black peoples of their own land.

19. What did the structure created by the whites form?
(गुफुरसाफोरा सोरजिनाय दाथाया मा महर लादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The structure created by the whites formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane societies the world has ever known.

20. What is the attitude of the white people of South Africa now? (खोला आफ्रिकानि गुफुर मानसिफोरनि साननाया दा मा ?)

Ans: Now, the white people of South Africa recognised the rights and freedoms of all people regardless of the color of their skin.

21. What does the word 'overwhelmed' mean? ('overwhelmed' सोदोबा मा ओंथि खालामो ?)

Ans : The word 'overwhelmed' means submerged.

22. How did the policy of apartheid affect South Africa and its people? (हारि बासिनाय खानथिया खोला आफ्रिका आरो बेनि मानसिफोरखौ मा जाथाय खालामदोमोन)

Ans: The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in South Africa and its people.

23. How does the author look at his own people? (लिरगिरिया गावनि मानसिफोरखौ मा नोजोरजों नायो ?)

Ans: The author looks at his own people as finer and truer than the purest diamond.

24. How does the author look at the persons like Oliver Tambo's' Walter Sisulus? (अलिभार तामबस, वाल्टार सिसुलास बायदि मानसिफोरखौ लिरगिरिया मा नोजोरजों नायो ?)

Ans: The author looks at the persons like Oliver Tambos, Walter Sisulus as men of extraordinary courage, Wisdom and generosity.

25. "But the decades of oppression and brutality had another unintended effect"—What was the unintended effect Mandela spoke of?
("नाथाय उदखार आरो निसुरथिनि बांद्रायथिया मोनसे लुबैजायै जाथाय खालामदोंमोन ? - मेण्डेलाया मा लुबैजायै जाथाय 'खौ बुंदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The unintended effect was that it produced many great men of character like the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, the Yusuf Dadoos, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes etc.

26. What does the word 'profound hurt' mean?
("गोथौ दुखुमोननाय" सोदोबा मा ओंथि खालामो ?)

Ans: The 'profound hurt' means the wound caused by the policy of apartheid.

27. What does the word 'generosity' mean?
(“उदारथि” सोदोबा मा ओंथि खालामो ?)

Ans: The word "generosity" means large heartedness.

28. From whom did Mandela learn the meaning of courage?
(सोरनिफ्राय मेण्डेलाया साहसनि ओंथिखौ सोलोंदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela learned the meaning of courage from his comrades.

29. Who were the comrades of the author?
(लिरगिरिनि लोगोफोरा सोर सोरमोन ?)

Ans: The comrades of the author were those people who participated in the freedom struggle with him.

30. By courage what does the author mean?
(साहस सोदोबजों लिरगिरिया मा ओंथि खालामदों ?)

Ans: By courage the author means victory over fear.

31. How did the comrades react towards attacks and torture?

(गाग्लोबनाय आरो सोलेरारि साजानि फारसे लोगोफोरा मा फिनजाथाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The comrades reacted towards attacks and torture standing up to these bravely.

32. In South Africa, how were the people who tried to live as human beings treated? (खोला आफ्रिकायाव जायफोरा सुबुं मह्रै थांना थानो नाजादोंमोन बिसोरखौ माबोरै बाहायनाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: In South Africa, the people who tried to live as human beings were punished and isolated.

33. According to the author, how many obligations does every man have in his life?
(लिरगिरिनि बादिब्ला सासे मानसिया जिवाव बेसेबां मावनोगोनां बिबान दं ?)

Ans: According to the author every man has twin obligations.

34. Where can a man fulfill his twin obligation?
(बबेयाव सासे मानसिया जेवजा (मोननै) मावनोगोनां बिबानखौ मावफुंनो हायो ?)

Ans: A man can fulfill his twin obligations in a civil and human society.

35. Why can a man not fulfill their twin obligations in South Africa ?

(खोला आफ्रिकायाव सासे मानसिया जेवजा माव बिबानखौ मानो मावफुंनो हाया ?)

Ans: In South Africa, a man cannot fulfill his twin obligations due to harsh condition.

36. What are the freedoms that the author was born with ?
(मा उदांसिजों लिरगिरिया जोनोम जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The author was born with certain freedoms. These are running in the field, swimming in the clear stream, roasting mealies, riding the bull etc.

37. When was the author not troubled by laws of men or God?

(माब्ला लिरगिरिया सुबुंनि आइन एबा गसाइजों खायसो खालामजायाखैमोन ?)

Ans: The author who not troubled by laws of men or God as long as he obeyed his father and abided by the customs of his tribe.

38. As a young man what did the author realize?
(सासे सेंग्रा महरै लिरगिरिया माखौ बुजिदोंमोन ?)

Ans: As a young man the author realized that freedom had been taken from him.

39. What did the author yearn for as a young man in Johannesburg? (जहनसबार्ग आव सेंग्रा महरै लिरगिरिया मा हास्थायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: As a young man in Johannesburg the author yearned for the basic and honorable freedoms of achieving his potential, of earning his keep, of marrying and having a family.

40. When did the author join the African National Congress?
(लिरगिरिया माब्ला खोला आफ्रिकानि कंग्रेस हानजायाव हेफाजाब होदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The author joined the African National Congress when freedom was taken from him.

41. What kind of freedom did the author want for his people?
(गावनि हादरनि मानसिफोरनि थाखाय लिरगिरिया मा रोखोमनि उदांसि लुवैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The kind of freedom that the author wanted for his people was to live life with dignity and self respect.

42. Why could Mandela not enjoy his freedoms?
(मेण्डेलाया मानो उदांसिखौ मोनफुंनो हायाखैमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela could not enjoy his freedoms because his own people were not free.

43. By whom was Mandela accompanied on that lovely autumn day?
(बै समायना दुफांबोथोरनि सानखालि मेण्डेलाया सोरजों थांफादोंमोन?)

Ans: Mandela was accompanied by his daughter zenani on that lovely autumn day.

44. How did the author look at his people in the beginning?
(गिबियाव लिरगिरिया गावनि मानसिफोरखौ माबायदि नायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: He did not place his people above his family.

45. The author was born with certain freedoms. What are these?
(लिरगिरिया खायसे उदांसिजों जोनोम जादोंमोन। बेफोरा मा ?)

Ans: The freedoms with which the author was form are Fiding the bulls, roasting mealies etc.

46. What did the author realize as a young man?
(सेंग्रामानसि महुरै लिरगिरिया मा बुजि मोनदोंमोन ?)

Ans: As a young man the author realized that freedom had been taken from him.

47. What kind of freedom did Nelson Mandela went for his people?
(गावनि मानसिफोरनि थाखाय Nelson Mandela मा रोखोमनि उदांसि लुबैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Nelson Mandela wanted for his people the freedom to live with dignity and self-respect.

48. How did the author look at life before he became a kind of mank?
(बियो भिक्सु बायदि जानायनि गिं लिरगिरिया जिवखौ माबायदि नायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Before he became a kind of mank, he loved it very much.

49. In which political party did Mandela join?
(माबे राजखान्थि हानजायाव मेण्डेलाया मदद होदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela joined the African National Congress.

50. Who was the first black president of South Africa?
(खोला आफ्रिकानि गिबि गोसोम हादोरगिरिया सोरमोन ?)

Ans: Nelson Mandela was the first black president of South Africa.

51. What did the author want most as a student?
(फरायसा हिसाबै लिरगिरिया माखौ बांसिन हारथायदोंन ?)

Ans: As a student the author wanted most of all achieving his potential, of marrying etc.

52. What animated the author's life?
(लिरगिरिनि जिवखौ माया गोथां खालामदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The desire for the freedom of his people to live their lives with dignity and self respect animated the author's life.

53. What is the author's opinion on freedom?
(उदांसिनि सायाव लिरगिरिनि बिबुंथिया मा ?)

Ans: According to the author freedom is indivisible.

54. What did the author say about the oppressor and the oppressed?

(अनागारि खालामग्रा आरो खालामजाग्रानि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा बुंदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The author said that the oppressor must be liberated as surely as the oppressed Both of them are robbed of their humanity.

55. Who is a prisoner of hatred according to Nelson Mandela ?

(Nelson Mandela नि बायदिब्ला मुगैनायनि कयेदिया सोर ?)

Ans: According to Nelson Mandela, a man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred.

56. Who is the brave man according to the author?

(लिरगिरिनि बायदिब्ला साहसि मानसिया सार ?)

Ans According to the author, the brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

57. What is the author's opinion regarding man's goodness?

(मानसिफोरनि हामजाथिनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिनि बिबुंथिया मा ?)

Ans: According to the author man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

58. Which comes more naturally to the human heart?
(बबेयो सुबुहारिनि गोरबोआव मिथिंगायारि महरै फैजो ?)

Ans: Love comes more naturally to the human heart.

59. What was the effect of the policy of apartheid?
(हारिबासिनाय खानथिनि गोहोमा मा मोन ?)

Ans: The effect of the policy of apartheid was that it created a deep and lasting wound in the country and people of the author.

60. What does the author say of his country?
(गावनि हादरनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा बुंदों ?)

Ans: The author says that his country is rich in the minerals and gems.

61. What is the greatest wealth of the author's country?
(लिरगिरिनि हादरनि देरसिन सम्पदा मा ?)

Ans: The greatest wealth of the author's country is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamond.

2/3 Marks Question Answer

1. When and where did the inauguration ceremony take place?

(माब्ला आरो बबेयाव बेखेवजेननाय फोरबोखौ खुंनाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The inauguration ceremony took place on 10th May in the lovely sandstone amphitheater formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

2. What was the inauguration ceremony about?

(बेखेवजेननाय फोरबोआ मानि सोमोनदै मोन ?)

Ans: The inauguration ceremony was about oath-taking by Nelson Mandela. Nelson Madela was to be sworn in as the first black President of South Africa.

3. Who were to be sworn in on that inauguration ceremony?

(बै बेखेवजेननाय फोरबोखालि सोर सोर समाय-खिरा लानांगौमोन ?)

Ans: On that inauguration ceremony Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy President. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first deputy President. Lastly, it was Nelson Mandela who was sworn in as the first black President of South Africa.

5. What did Mandela swear at the moment of being sworn in as the President of South Africa?

(खोला आफ्रिकानि हायुंगिरि महरै समाय लानाय समाव मेण्डेलाया मा सतबांसा लादोंमोन ?)

Ans: He pledged to obey and uphold the constitution and to devote himself to the wellbeing of the republic and its people.

6. What does Mandela say of the country in the beginning of opening of his oath-taking speech? What promise does he make?

(बिनि समाय लानाय बिबुंथिनि जागायजेननायाव मेण्डेलाया हादरनि सोमोनदै मा बुंदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mr. Mandela thanks all the distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of their country. It is a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity. At last they have achieved their political emancipation. He does promise that the country shall not again experience the oppression of one by another.

7. Describe the ceremonies that took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater?

(समायना अनथाइनि आफादसालियाव जानाय फोरबोखौ बिजिर।)

Ans: The inauguration was taking place in the lovely sand stone amphitheater formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. There were world leaders sitting all around. Great personalities and other freedom fighters like Mr. de Klerk, Thabo Mbeki were to be sworn in. There sat the highest military and police generals bedecked with medals and ribbons on their chests. There was also a display of helicopters and jets fly in the sky.

8. Describe the display of the South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers that took place on this occasion?

(बे फोरबोआव जानाय खोला आफ्रिकानि जेट, हलिकप्टर आरो सान्थि दैबायग्रा दिडानि दिनथिफुंनायखौ बिजिर ।)

Ans: South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings. It was a display of the military's loyalty to democracy and to a new government. Finally a chevron of Impala jets left a smoke of trail of the black, red, green, blue and gold of the new South African Flag.

9. "..... I was overwhelmed with a sense of history." How was the author overwhelmed with a sense of history on the day of inauguration?

("आं जारिमिननि सानदांथिजों बोदोर जादोंमोन ?" बेखेवजेननाय सानखालि लिरगिरिया जारिमिननि सानदांथिजों माबोरै बोदोर जादोंमोन?)

Ans: The author went into the past when he thought of the history of South Africa. After the bitter Anglo-Boer war and before his own birth, the white-skinned peoples of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark skinned peoples of their own land. This was the most inhumane and harvest society.

10. What did the author think of the first decade of the twentieth century?
(नैजि जौथाइनि गिबि जिथाइनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा सानदोंमोन ?)

Ans: In the first decade of the twentieth century. the white skinned peoples of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark skinned peoples of their land.

11. What did the author think of the last decade of the twentieth century?
(नैजि जौथायनि जोबथा जिथाइनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा सानदोंमोन?)

Ans: In the last decade of the twentieth century that apartheid system had been overturned forever and replaced by another system that recognised the rights and freedoms of all peoples, regardless of the color of their skin.

12. What did the author think of the African Patriots?"
(आफ्रिकानि हादर अनफावरिफोरनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा सानदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The author said that the country's political freedom was due to the great sacrifices of thousands of his own people. He was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before him. He was pained that he was not able to thank them.

13. What did the highest generals do to the author? What did the author think of them then?
(जौसिन सानथ्रि गाहायफोरा लिरगिरिखौ मा खालामदोंमोन ? बै समाव लिरगिरिया बिसोरनि सोमोन्दै मा सानदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The highest generals of the South African defense and police bedecked with ribbons and medals on their chests saluted the author as the President. At that moment he thought that many years before they would have arrested him.

14. What does the author think of the wealth of the country?

(हादरनि सम्पद सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा सानदों ?)

Ans: The author says that his country is rich in minerals and gems that lie beneath its soil. But he thinks that the greatest wealth of the country is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

15. What structure had the white-skinned people of South Africa erected?

(खोला आफ्रिकानि गुफुर बिगुरनि मानसिफोरा मा दाथाय गायसनदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The white-skinned people of South Africa had erected a system of racial domination against the dark-skinned peoples of their own land.

16. Describe the role of the African patriots for the freedom of South Africa?

(खोला आफ्रिकानि उदांसिनि थाखाय आफ्रिकानि हादर अनफावरिफोरनि बिफावखौ बिजिर ।)

Ans: The African patriots made a great sacrifice for the country's political freedom. These could not be repaid. Mandela thought himself the sum of all those African

patriots. He was pained to think that he was not able to thank them.

17. How did the policy of apartheid affect on the native people of South Africa?

(खोला आफ्रिकानि थागिबि मानसिफोरनि सायाव हारिबासिनाय खानथिया मा गोहोम खोख्लैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The policy of apartheid greatly wounded the native people of South Africa. Recovering from that was not easily possible. It would take centuries to heal.

18. What are the author's views about the oppressor and the oppressed?

(गादबग्रा आरो गादबजाग्राफोरनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिनि बिबुंथिया मा ?)

Ans: The author is of the view that both oppressor and the oppressed deserve freedom. The oppressor is a prisoner of hatred. He is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. The oppressed has no freedom. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

19. "I would see a glimmer of humanity....." When did the author see a glimmer of humanity and where? What is the glimmer of humanity?

("आं सुबुंथिनि मोनसे रेजेदनाय नुनोमोनदोंमोन..... "माब्ला लिरगिरिया सुबुंथिनि रेजेदनायखौ नुदोंमोन आरो बबेयाव? बे सुबुंथिनि रेजेदनाया मा ?)

Ans: The author would see this glimmer of humanity in one of the guards just for a second when the author and his comrades were pushed to their limits in the prison. This glimmer of humanity is man's goodness, a flame that can never be extinguished.

20. From whom did the author learn the meaning of courage and how?

(सोरनिफ्राय लिरगिरिया साहसनि ओंथिखौ सोलोंदोंमोन आरो माबोरै ?)

Ans: The author learned the meaning of courage from his comrades who fought for the freedom of their country. He had seen them risk and give their lives to an idea. They stood up to attacks and torture without breaking. They showed a strength that defied imagination.

21. What are the twin obligations that every man has in his life?

(साफ्रोमबो मानसिहानो जिवआव मावनोगोनां थानाय मोननै बिबानफोरा मा मा ?)

Ans: According to Nelson Mandela every man has twin obligations in life. One is obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children.

The other obligation is to his people, his community and his country.

23. Why could each man not fulfill these obligations in South Africa?

(खोला आफ्रिकायाव सानफ्रोमबो मानसिया मानो बेफोर बिबानखौ मावफुंनो हायाखैमोन ?)

Ans: In south Africa, each man could not fulfill these obligations because of color-prejudice. A man who tried to fulfill these obligations was punished and isolated.

24. What did the author yearn for as a young man in Johannesburg?

(जहानसबार्गआव सेंग्रा मानसि मह्रै लिरगिरिया मा हास्थायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: As a young man in Johannesburg, the author yearned for the basic and honorable freedom of achieving his potential, of earning his livelihood, of marrying and having a family. These were the freedoms not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

25. What is the author's view on freedom?

(उदांस्रिनि सायाव लिरगिरिनि बिबुंथिया मा ?)

Ans: According to the author, freedom is indivisible. The chains on any one of his people were the chains on all of them. The chains on all of his people were the chains on him, He wanted freedom for all his countrymen.

26. How did Mandela begin to hunger for freedom?
(माबोरै मेण्डेलाया उदांस्रिनि थाखाय उखैनो हमदोंमोन ?)

Ans: When he discovered as a young man that his freedom had already be taken from him, he began to hunger for it. At first as a student he wanted freedom only for himself to stay out at night, to read what he pleased and to go where he chosen.

27. What did he realize about his brothers and sisters?
(बिनि फंबाय आरो बिनानावफोरनि सोमोनदै बियो मा बुजिदोंमोन ?)

Ans: He slowly realized that not only he was not free, but his brothers and sisters were not free. He saw that freedom of everyone was curtailed like his. This was when he joined the African National Congress, his hunger for freedom for his countryman became more.

28. ".....that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one...." What transformed Nelson Mandela as a young man into a bold one?

(माया नेलसन मेण्डेलाखौ साहसि मानसियाव सोलायदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The desire for the freedom of the country and his countrymen changed him into a bold one. That drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal, that turned a family loving husband into a man without home and to live like a monk.

29. When did Mandela realize his hunger for freedom?

(उदांसिनि थाखाय उखैनायखौ मेण्डेलाया माब्ला बुजि मोनदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela could feel his hunger for freedom when it was much curtailed in South Africa by the white government his brothers and sisters could not live in complete freedom.

So, he joined the African National Congress. It was his desire to be a free man living with dignity and self respect. This was when his hunger for freedom grew greater.

30. What problem did he face in the beginning in planning his people above his family?

(गिबियाव गावनि मानसिफोरखौ नखरनि जौसिनाव जायगाहोनायाव बियो मा जोंनानि मोगा-मोगि उनदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The author faced many problems in the beginning in placing his people above his family because he was prevented from fulfilling his obligations. These spread over many relations. These were as a son, a brother, a father and a husband.

31. How does Nelson Mandela define courage? (नेलसन मेण्डेला या सहासनि बुंफुरथिखौ माबोरै होदों ?)

Ans : Nelson Mandela defines courage not the absence of fear but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

32. What should people learn so that they can be taught to love?

(मानसिफोरा मा सोलोंनाया मोजां जाहाते बिसोरो मोजां मोननो फोरोंजानो हागौ ?)

Ans: No one is born hating another people because of the color of his skin or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate the hatred. However. they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite.

33. What does the author say of the oppressor and the oppressed? (अनागारि खालामग्रा आरो खालामजाग्रानि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा बुंदों ?)

Ans: The author says that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. Both of them deserve freedom. The oppressor is a prisoner of hatred. He is locked behind the bars of hatred and narrow mindedness. The oppressed has no freedom.

34. "I was born free _____ free in every way that I could know!" Explain this statement?
("आं उदाडैजोनोम मोनदोंमोन- आं मिथिनायाव गासैबो रोखोमै उदां।"
वे बाध्राखौ बेखेव ?)

Ans: This means that he was born free in every respects. All these were different. For example, he was free to run in the fields near her mother's hut, free to swim in the clear stream that ran through his village, free to roast mealies under the stars and ride the broad backs of slow-moving bulls. In fact, he wanted freedom in all respects.

35. What was the author's view on the effect of the policy of apartheid?
(हारि बासिनाय खानथिनि जाउननि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिनि बिबुंथिया मा मोन ?)

Ans: According to the author, the policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in his country and his people. It was a curse on the South African people, which had severely affected the sentiments of the African people.

The oppression and inhumanity created a host of great men to bring about a drastic change to the entire scene.

36. What does Nelson Mandela say about his people?
(गावनि मानसिफोरनि सोमोनदै Nelson Mandela यो मा बुंदों ?)

Ans: Nelson Mandela has a high opinion about the people of South Africa. He says that the people of his country are the greatest wealth. They are finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

37. Why did Mandela join the African National Congress?
(मेण्डेलामा मानो African National Congress आव मदद होदोंमोन?)

Ans: Mandela realized that the freedom of his people was much curtailed by the white ruled government. So, in order to regain this freedom Mandela joined the African National Congress.

38. Why does Mandela address freedom as "new born liberty"?

(Mandela या मानो उदांसिखौ "गोदोनानै जोनोम मोननाय उदांसि" होनना बुंदों ?)

Ans: Mandela addresses the freedom as "new born liberty" because the people at last got rid of the terrible disaster of racial discrimination. This disaster lasted for a long time and it claimed many lives. Now the people of South Africa are free from all such things. So. Mandela calls this liberty as new born liberty.

39. What hope does Mandela express for his country in his speech?

(गावनि बिबुंधियाव Mandela या हादरनि थाखाय मा आसा खालामदों?)

Ans: Mandela expresses very high hope for his country in his speech. He hopes never again to experience the oppression of one by another. He pledged to liberate all his people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

40. "In life, every man has twin obligations" _____ What are the two obligations, according to the author, that every man has in his life?

Ans: The author says that every man has twin obligations. One obligation is to his family, to his parents, to his wife

and children, which is his family at personal level. The second obligation is to his own people, his community and his country.

41. Why was it impossible for a man to do his twin obligations in South Africa?

Ans: Because a man who tried to do these obligations was punished. He was isolated from his family and home.

Long Type Question Answer

1. How does Nelson Mandela describe the scene of the inauguration?

(नेलसन मेण्डेलाया माबोरै बेखेवजेननायखौ बिजिरदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Nelson Mandela gives a vivid description of the scene of the inauguration. It was 10 May, the weather being bright and clear. The inauguration ceremony was taking place in the lovely sandstone, amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in pretoria.

The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. There were dignitaries and world leaders sitting all-around.

Great personalities and other freedom fighters like de Klerk. Thabo. Mbeki was to be sworn in. African jets, helicopters and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings.

The highest generals of South African defense force and police, bedecked with ribbons and medals on their chests saluted Mandela and pledged their loyalty. Finally a chevron of Impala jets left a smoke trail of the black, red, green, blue and gold of the new South African flag.

2. How did Mandela became the first black president in South Africa?

(माबोरै Mandela या खोला आफ्रिकानि गिबि गोसोम हादरगिरि जाना पैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Mandela fought a long fight against the racial discrimination in South Africa. The policy of apartheid by the white ruled government was a curse on the black people of South Africa which severely affected the sentiment of the black people.

Along with his people. Mandela fought hard to eliminate the racial discrimination and to free his people from the clutches of the draconian rule of the white people. He had to remain behind the bars for thirty years.

Eventually, Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) party won 252 of the 400 seats in the first democratic elections of South Africa's history. Thus, by winning majority seats, Mandela became the first black president of South Africa after more than three centuries of white rule.

3. What does the author think of the black people who fought for the country's political independence?
(गोसोम, मानसिफोरनि सोमोनदै लिरगिरिया मा सानदों जायफोरा हादोरनि राजखान्थियारि उदंसिनी थाखाय दावहानांदोमोन ?)

Ans: The author says that the country's political freedom is thanks to the great sacrifices of thousands of his people which can not be repaid. He thinks of himself the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before him. He says that the policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in his country and his people. Recovering from that would take centuries to heal.

But the decades of oppression and brutality had produced great freedom fighters like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulus, Luthulis, Dadoos, Fischer, Sobukwe etc. They were the men of courage, wisdom and large heartedness. They really underwent great sufferings for the political independence of the country.

4. How did the author think of the first and the last decade of the century?

(लिरगिरिया जौथाइनि गिबि आरो जोबथा जिथाइनि सोमोनदै माबोरै सानदोंमोन ?)

Ans: In the first decade of the twentieth century the white skinned peoples of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark skinned people of the land.

In the last decade of the twentieth century that apartied system had been overturned forever and replaced by another system that recognized the rights and freedom of all peoples regardless of the color of their skin.