

Read the passage and answer the multiple Choice questions

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination.

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court.

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba," the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

A.The word "reconciliation " means---

a) an end to a disagreement and the start of a good relationship again.

b) coming together c) having good relation d) dissolving hostility

b. The word embody means.....

a) showing something. b) expressing or representing an idea or a quality. c) believing something clearly d) giving an example

c) The word emancipation is not synonymous to.....

a) freedom b) Independence c) enslavement d) imprison

D) Mandela tried not to ----- a civil war.

a) Shun b) escape c) fight shy of d) meet

E) Mandela guided South Africa to a ----state

a) better b) neutral c) advanced d) brooder

F. The word " apartheid " means--

a) racism b) custom c) social norm d) social justice

G) Mandela struggled for-----

a) democracy b) Power c) Justice d) Nobel peace prize

H) F.W De Klerk was a -----

a) clerk b) businessman c) officer politician

I) Mandela remained one of the worlds most ----- public figures.

a) honoured b) celebrated c) famous d) infamous.

J) F.W.De Klerk freed Mandela from prison in----

a) 1993 b) 1994 c) 1990 d) 1986

K) Mandela was the first to advocate ----

a) fighting for independence b) the violation of unity among all c) unarmed resistance to apartheid d) the reign of apartheid around the world.

L) the word 'emancipation' stands for

a) extrication b) redemption c) a freedom from political restrictions..

M) Nelson Mandela was called Madiba by his friend because----

a) it was his clan name b) he was in prison for a long time c) he loved his friends very much

d) he fought for the emancipation of people

N. The moment to bridge the chasm that divide us has come. What is meant to bridge the chasms”?

a) To save people b) To reduce difference between black and white people. c) to mitigate sufferings d) to remove pauperism

O) Mandela hated most----

a) political emancipation b) black domination c) racial discrimination d) white domination

P. The word decade refers to declaration ----

a) declaration b) deduction c) a period of ten years d) a glory of past

Q) The word intensely mean?

a) Usually b) rarely c) frequently d) actually

R) the word healing mentioned in the passage means-----

a) Curing b) soothing c) heating d) ailing

S).What does the term " repression " refer to ?

a) suppression b) reduction c) generosity d) attraction

T).The word " epicentre " means ---

a) majestic b) accusation c) nucleus d) reunion

U). I will fight until the end of my life. Here " until " ---

a) noun b) pronoun c) adjective d) adverb

V. What does the term " celebrity " in the text mean?

a) Dignitary b) observation c) banquet d) interior

W) The term " resolve" means ----

a) struggle b) firm determination c) brotherhood d) rice image

X) the word manifestation means----

a) presentation b) right c) change d) sign

Y) the word Chasm refers to -----

a) cleft b) top c) hatred d) border

Z) the word icon refers to ----

a) portrait b) image c) symbol d) idol

