

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Where did the ceremony take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of 'sand stones'?

Ans - The ceremonies took place in the campus of the Union Building of Pretoria. In India Rashtrapati Bhavan and Red Fort buildings are made of red sandstones.

Q2. Can you say how 10th May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa ?

Ans- In South Africa 10th may is an autumn day because on this day the people of South Africa were free from all discriminations of color and race.

Q3. At the beginning of his speech Mandela mentions "as extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this ? What is The "glorious human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

Ans- By an extraordinary human disaster Mandela means to state the practice of apartheid in South Africa. During this the blacks were looked down by the whites. By glorious human achievement he means that the blacks have achieved freedom and now they will never be oppressed.

Q4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

Ans- Mandela felt obliged in the presence of international leaders of the swearing. He thus thanks all of them for having come to witness the historical ceremony.

Q5. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa ?

Ans- Nelson Mandela sets the ideals of liberating people from bondage of poverty, deprivation, and sufferings. He also sets the ideal for a society where there would be no discrimination based on colour and gender.

Q6 What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?

Ans- The highest military generals of South African defence saluted Mandela and

pledged their loyalty to their duty. Their attitude has now changed towards black due to the struggles and sacrifices that were put in by many heroes of South Africa.

Q7. Why were two national anthems sung?

Ans- The two national anthems were sung which symbolized the equality of rights between whites and blacks.

Q8. 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?

Ans- i) In the first decade of twentieth century the white skinned people of South Africa established a system of racial domination against the dark skinned people. This created the most inhuman systems.

ii) In the final decade of the twentieth century the previous system of government had been over turned and replaced by the democratic government or system.

Q9. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans- According to Mandela 'courage' was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it

Q10. What does Mandela think of love and hatred?

Ans- Mandela thinks that love comes more naturally to the human heart than hatred.

Q11. What are the "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?

Ans- Mandela mentions two obligations that every man has in life that is obligation to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. And the obligation to its people, his community and his country.

Q12. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these "transitory freedom" with "the basic and honorable freedoms"?

Ans- Like any other kid Mandela felt freedom meant to be happy. However when a young

fellow becomes an adult he learns to earn a livelihood and understand the basic freedom in his family and society that he lives in.

Q14. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/ Why not.

Ans- Mandela does not feel that the oppressor is free because he thinks that an oppressor is like a victim of hatred who is locked behind the bars of prejudiced and narrow mindedness.

Q15. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

Ans- A large number of international leaders attended the inauguration because it was a common victory for justice, for peace, and for human dignity. It was the complete end of racial discrimination in South Africa. It signified the triumph of humanity against oppression, fear, sufferings and discrimination.

Q16. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African Patriots" who had gone before him?

Ans- Thousands of people sacrificed their lives during the apartheid movement. It was impossible for Mandela to repay their courage. But he could simply say that himself was their part and parcel in their struggle.

Q17. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Ans- Mandela understood the real meaning of freedom with age and experience. As a young boy he thought that he was born free and believed that as long as he obeyed his father he was free in every possible manner but when grew older he realized freedom to raise a family and freedom to earn livelihood .

Q18. How did Mandela's' hunger for freedom' change his life?

Ans- Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' changed his life. He realized that hunger for his own freedom became the hunger for freedom of his people. Thus, he joined the African National Congress and this changed

him from a frightened young man into a boldman.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What do you know about 'The long Walk to Freedom'?

Ans- It is an autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

Q2. When did South Africa become a democratic country ?

Ans- 26 April 1994

Q3. Where did Nelson Mandela spend his prison term?

Ans- Nelson Mandela spent in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island.

Q4. Who was the first president of the newly born democracy in South Africa ?

Ans- Nelson Mandela.

Q5. Name the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South African?

Ans- The African National Congress was the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa.

Q6. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans- To Mandela courage means not the absence of fear but the triumph over It.

Q7. In which season was the inauguration ceremony held?

Ans- The inauguration ceremony was held in autumn.

Q8. Who is Zenani?

Ans- Zenani is Mandela's daughter .

Q9. Who was sworn in on the podium and as What?

Ans- On the podium Mr de klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president .

Q10. Who was sworn in as the first deputy president.

Ans- Mr Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as the first deputy president.

Q11. Let freedom reign, God bless African" Who said this?

Ans- Nelson Mandela

Q12. What National Anthem was sung by the whites?

Ans- The whites sang, "Nkosi-Sikele iAfrika."

Q13. What was the national anthem sung by the blacks?

Ans- 'The black sang the national anthem 'Die Stem'.

Q14. What sort of freedom did Mandela want as a student?

Ans- As a student Mandela wanted freedom to stay out at night, read what he pleased and to go where he liked.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Nelson Mandela was the hero of South Africa's freedom movement. Comment.

Ans- Nelson Mandela was a true hero of South Africa's freedom movement. His inner voice encouraged him to demand a respectful and unique life for all. He performed his obligations for his family as well as his community. Mandela fought against apartheid a system of white supremacy in South Africa. He also struggled for equality and rights for the blacks in his country and established a democratic government in South Africa.

Q2. Describe Mandela's life journey from a prisoner to the first black president of South Africa?

Ans- Nelson Mandela did a life long struggle against the racial discrimination in South Africa. He spent many years of his life in prison. His struggle and sacrifices for the rights of black peoples, finally rewarded as the first democratic elections were held in South Africa. His party won 252 seats out of 400 and he became the first black President of South Africa.

Comprehension Questions:

A. Read the passage and Answer the questions that follow:

10th May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I had been pleasantly besieged with dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respect 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.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom

Q2. Who has written the above lines?

Ans- Nelson Mandela

Q3. Where were the inauguration ceremonies taking place?

Ans- The ceremonies took place in the lovely and sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria.

Q4. How did 10th May dawn?

Ans- 10th May dawned bright and clear.

Q5. Which words in the passage mean same as:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| i. surrounded | ii. highest authority |
| i. besieged | ii. supremacy |

Ans-

B. 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.

Q1. From which chapter this passage has been taken?

Ans- Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Q2. Who is the speaker of the above given lines?

Ans- Nelson Mandela

Q3. What is the impact of apartheid policy?

Ans- it created a deep and lasting wound of racial discrimination.

Q 4. Which word from the passage means same as 'deep'?

Ans- profound

C. In life, every man has twin obligations- obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children; and he has an obligation to his people, his community, his country. In a civil and human society, each man is able to fulfill those obligations according to his own inclinations and abilities. But in a

country like South Africa, it was almost impossible for a man of my birth and colour to fulfill both of those obligations.

Q1. What is mentioned in the above lines?

Ans- Twin obligations are mentioned above.

Q2. What is the second obligation under reference?

Ans- The second obligation is for people, community and country

Q3. Why can't one fulfill these obligations in South Africa?

Ans- One cannot fulfill them because one is forcefully prevented from doing

Q4. Name the lesson of these lines.

Ans- These lines have been taken from the chapter Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom'.

Q5. Write the opposite of 'impossible'.

Ans- The opposite of impossible is possible.

D. 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. I am no more virtuous or self-sacrificing than the next man, but I found that I could not even enjoy the poor and limited freedoms I was allowed when I knew my people were not free. Freedom is indivisible; the chains on anyone of my people were the chains on all of them, the chains on all of my people were the chains on me.

Q1. Why did Mandela join the African National Congress ?

Ans- Mandela joined the African National Congress so that his people could live their lives with dignity and self respect.

Q2. What kind of freedom did the author want for his people?

Ans- It was the freedom to live life with dignity and self-respect.

Q3. How did he look at life before he became a kind of a monk?

Ans- He loved it very much.

Q 4. Why couldn't he enjoy his freedoms?

Ans- He couldn't enjoy his freedoms because he saw that they were not free.

Q5. Find words in the passage that mean-

(i) reduced, (ii) changed.

Ans- (i) Curtailed, (ii) Transformed.

MCQ

Q1. Where did the ceremonies take place?

- a. Rockstone amphitheatre
- b. Sandstone amphitheatre
- c. Stone amphitheatre
- d. None of the above

Q2. What is a country's greatest wealth?

- a. its minerals
- b. its people
- c. its technology
- d. None of the above

Q3. Which party did Mandela Join?

- a. National African Party
- b. Indian National, Congress
- c. African National Congress
- d. African Development Congress

Q4. What did Mandela learn about Courage?

- a. It is the absence of fear
- b. it is a triumph over fear
- c. both a and b
- d. none of the above

Q5. What was it that the nation needed to be liberated from?

- a. poverty
- b. gender discrimination
- c. deprivation
- d. all of the above

Q6. How many deputy presidents were elected?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

- Q7. What change brought international leaders to South Africa ?**
a. end of apartheid b. humanity
c. peace d. trade negotiations
- Q8. When was the inauguration day?**
a. 10th May b. 20th May
c. 10th March d. 10th April
- Q9. Who is the daughter of Nelson Mandela?**
a. Zenani b. Amanda
c. Margot d. Anne
- Q10. Who was sworn in as the first Deputy President of South Africa?**
a. Mr De Klerk b. Thabo Mbeki
c. Nelson Mandela d. Zenani

Answer Key

1. b. Sandstone amphitheatre
2. b. its people
3. c. African National Congress
4. b. it is a triumph over fear
5. d. all of the above
6. b. two
7. a. end of apartheid
8. a. 10th May
9. a. Zenani
10. b. Thabo Mbeki

A Tiger in The Zoo

-Leslie Norris

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans- The central idea of the poem is freedom versus captivity. Norris describes how the tiger longs for its freedom. It is cruel to keep wild animals in small enclosures in the zoo.

Q2. How does the tiger feel in the cage ?

Ans- The tiger feels very helpless in the cage. It goes on roaring, growling, and snarling but there is no alternative for it. He often stares with hope at the brilliant stars shining in the sky .

Q3. How does a tiger kill his prey in the jungle?

Ans- In the jungle the tiger lies hidden in shadows near a water hole. When the deer comes to the water hole to drink water, he slides quietly through the tall grass and pounces his prey quickly.

Q4. How does the tiger behave at night?

Ans- At night the tiger does not rest. It hears the last voice of the patrolling car. Its eyes are very sharp. It uses them and stares at the brilliant stars.

Q5. How does a tiger create terror for the villagers?

Ans- The tiger creates terror for the villagers by snarling around their houses as they are situated near the Jungle. He frightens them by showing his white fangs and claws.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the extract given below and Answer the questions that follow:

He stalks in his vivid stripes
The few steps of his cage,
On pads of velvet quiet,
In his quiet rage.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken ?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. Why could the tiger walk only a few steps ?

Ans- The tiger could walk only a few steps because he was locked in a very small cage.

Q 4. Who is 'he' in the given lines ?

Ans- Tiger

B. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He should be snarling around houses
At the jungle's edge.
Baring his white fangs, his claws,
Terrorising the village!

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. Why does he snarl?

Ans- He snarls to show his anger and helplessness.

Q 4. Who is 'he' in the given lines ?

Ans- Tiger

C. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He should be lurking in shadow,
Sliding through long grass
Near the water hole
Where plump deer pass.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken ?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. Who should be lurking in the shadow ?

Ans- The tiger should be lurking in the shadow.

Q4. Which word from the passage means the same as 'fat'?

Ans- Plump.

D. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars.
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken ?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. What does the tiger look at night ?

Ans- The tiger looks at the brilliant stars in the night.

Q4. What kind of voices does the tiger hear?

Ans- The tiger hears the voice coming from the patrolling cars at night.

MCQ

Q1. Who wrote the poem 'A Tiger in the zoo'?

- a. Robert Frost b. Leslie Norris
c. Robin Klein d. John Berryman

Q2. Who is 'he' in the poem, 'A Tiger in the zoo'?

- a. deer b. tiger
c. poet d. elephant

Q3. What does the tiger look like at night ?

- a. stars b. his house
c. patrolling cars d. his cage

Q4. How do the eyes of the tiger look?

- a. sad b. brilliant
c. dark d. ugly

Q5. Who passes near the water hole?

- a. tiger b. pig
c. deer d. bear

Q6. How does the caged tiger react to the visitors?

- a. he ignores them
b. he greets them
c. he roars at them
d. he shows rage to them

Q7. Where should the tiger hide to himself ?

- a. behind the tree
b. in the shadow
c. in the house
d. in the jungles

Q8. Where is the tiger kept in the zoo?

- a. in a pond b. in a cage
c. in a tub d. in a circus

Q9. What does the word 'plump' mean in this line 'where plump deer pass'.

- a. black b. thin
c. fair d. fat

Q10. Where is the natural home of a tiger?

- a. zoo b. park
c. forest d. circus

Answer Key

1. b. Leslie Norris
2. b. tiger
3. a. stars
4. a. sad
5. c. deer
6. a. he ignores them
7. b. in the shadow
8. b. in a cage
9. d. fat
10. c. forest