



CCL Class Chapter Lesson

Class 8th to 12th

CBSE, HBSE and Other State Boards Where
NCERT Book is Followed

NCERT All Book Chapters Solution

NCERT Question Answer

NCERT Important Questions for Exam

[Download More PDF's](#)



Subscribe

Subscribe Our **Youtube Channel** for All
Updates Related to Your Subject

Class 10 English

First Flight

Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom

Chapter 2 - Question Answer

Oral comprehension 1

Q 1. Where did the ceremonies take place ? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone ?

Ans. The ceremonies took place in the sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. In India, the Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Parliament House are some of the public buildings made of sandstone.

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

Ans. Because of weather it was a pleasant day. Secondly, it was pleasant because on that day there was the dawn of liberty for the blacks after more than 300 years of white rule.

Q 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 ?

Ans. The human disaster was the repression of the blacks by the white rulers. This rule lasted for a long time. The “glorious...human achievement” that he refers to is getting political independence from the white rule by the black natives.

Q 4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for ?

Ans. He thanks the international leaders for having come to grace the occasion of the inauguration of the black government. It is a common victory for justice, for peace and for human dignity.

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

Ans. He sets out the ideals of liberating his people from the bondage of poverty, deprivation, sans gender and other discrimination.

Oral comprehension 2

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

Ans. At the ceremony the military generals come and salute Mandela. Their behaviour has changed. In the past they would have arrested Nelson Mandela instead of saluting him.

Q 2. Why were two national anthems sung ?

Ans. There were two different national anthems in South Africa for the white and the black communities. That is why two national anthems were sung.

Q 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 ?

Ans. (i) In the first decade of the twentieth century, the political system in South Africa was based on apartheid. That was a period of repression and racial discrimination.

(ii) In the last decade of the twentieth century, there was a remarkable change. The old system was replaced with a system based on equality and freedom for all.

Q 4. What does courage mean to Mandela ?

Ans. According to Mandela courage does not mean absence of fear but the triumph over it.

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

Ans. He thinks that it is natural to love. Love comes naturally to human heart.

Oral Comprehension 3

Q 1. What 'twin obligations' does Mandela mention ?

Ans. Mandela says that every citizen has twin obligations. The first obligation is to his family, his parents, his wife and children. The second obligations is to his people, his community and his country.

Q 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” ?

Ans. As a boy, being free meant to Mandela being free to wander in the fields near his house, to swim, to run through the village. As a student it meant to be free to stay out at night, to read what he pleased and to go where he chose. However, these were the transitory freedoms'. The “basic and honourable freedoms” were freedoms for the people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect.

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

Ans. Mandela thinks that a person who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred. In this sense, the oppressor, like the oppressed, is not free.

Q 1. 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 to pay their respects. It signified the triumph of human freedom and democracy. It also signified the importance of political independence.

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

Ans. Mandela means to say that he has the blood of African patriots in him. He has taken inspiration from them. Like them he also underwent difficulty and tortured in his struggle against slavery.

Q 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 ?

Ans. It is said that difficulties try a man. The more a man suffers, the more determined he becomes to succeed. Mandela underwent decades of oppression and brutality. But these things only made him stronger and more determined. In India we have examples of leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Sardar Patel. etc. Their sufferings only made them stronger to fight against the British.

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

Ans. At first Mandela thought of personal freedom only. He wanted to be free to do whatever he liked and go wherever he liked. But as he grew up, he found that his countrymen were also not free. Now he understood the real meaning of freedom. He decided to fight for the freedom of his people also.

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

Ans. Mandela's hunger for freedom changed his life. He decided to fight for freedom. He believed that freedom was his birthright. Now he worked day and night for it. He suffered greatly but his determination did not waver. He was made homeless. He was put into prison. But he remained stuck to his resolution. Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' changed him into a great man, a statesman, and a visionary. He worked day and night for it. He underwent physical and mental torture for obtaining freedom for his own people.

Share This PDF With Friends and Help Them