

NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED

Oral Comprehension Check

(Pages 18 & 19)

Q1. **Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone?**

समारोह कहाँ मनाया गया? क्या आप भारत में ऐसी सार्वजनिक इमारतों के नाम बता सकते हैं जो बलुआ पत्थर से निर्मित हों?

Ans. The ceremonies took place in the amphitheatre of Union Buildings in Pretoria. It was a special occasion. There are many public buildings in India that are made of sandstone such as the Red Fort, the Hawa Mahal, The Jama Masjid, etc.

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

क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका में 10 मई 'पतझड़ दिवस' क्यों है?

Ans. May 10 is an 'autumn day' in South Africa because on this day the democratic government took oath. In autumn season, old leaves fall down from trees and new leaves come into the trees.

Q3. **At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this? What is the "glorioushuman achievement" he speaks of at the end?**

अपने भाषण के आरंभ में मंडेला एक आसाधारण मानवीय आपदा का जिक्र करते हैं। इससे उनका क्या तात्पर्य है? अंत में वे किस भव्य मानवीय उपलब्धि का जिक्र करते हैं?

Ans. At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster". It was the policy of apartheid in South Africa. People were the victims of racial discrimination. Now they had achieved freedom. The "glorious.....human achievement" he speaks of at the end is that they will never be oppressed.

Q4. **What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?**

मंडेला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के प्रति किस लिए आभार व्यक्त करते हैं?

Ans. Mandela thanks the international leaders for their support to first anti-racial democratic government in South Africa. It was a victory of common people for justice, peace and humanity.

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

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के शानदार भविष्य के लिए वह क्या आदर्श स्थापित करते हैं?

Ans. Nelson Mandela sets out many ideals for the future of South Africa. He says that all the people will be free from poverty, deprivation and discrimination. They will never experience oppression by others.

Oral Comprehension Check (Page 21)

Q1. **What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?**

सैन्य अधिकारी क्या करते हैं? उनका व्यवहार कैसे और क्यों बदला?

Ans. The military generals do their duties. They were always loyal to the rules of the country. Previously they might have arrested Mandela under the regime of the whites, but now they have changed their attitude. They saluted Mandela as he has become the President of South Africa. So they were loyal to their country and to the President.

Q2. Why were two national anthems sung?

दो राष्ट्रीय गान क्यों गाए गए?

Ans. Two national anthems were sung because they wanted to pay honour and respect to the whites and the blacks equally. Second reason was that it was the pattern to remove all racial differences. One anthem was related to the whites and other was related to the blacks.

Q3. 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?

मंडेला अपने देश की सरकारी प्रणाली का (i) प्रथम दशक; तथा (ii) अंतिम दशक में किस प्रकार वर्णन करते हैं?

Ans. In the first decade of the 20th century, the whites erected a system of racial discrimination against the blacks. They set up the most inhumane system of apartheid where the blacks were denied the fundamental rights of freedom. In the last decade of the 20th century, the system was overturned. The policy of apartheid was uprooted and a new non-racial democratic government was installed to set up equal rights.

Q4. What does courage mean to Mandela?

मंडेला के लिए साहस का क्या अर्थ है?

Ans. To Mandela, courage means the triumph over fear. According to him, a brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

Q5. What does he think is natural, to love or to hate?

उनके अनुसार, प्रेम या घृणा में क्या स्वाभाविक होता है?

Ans. Mandela thinks that to love is natural because the quality of love comes to our heart naturally. On the other

hand, we have to learn the quality of hate. This quality does not develop itself.

Oral Comprehension Check (Page 24)

Q1. What 'twin obligations' does Mandela mention?

मंडेला किन दो नैतिक जिम्मेदारियों की चर्चा करते हैं?

Ans. Mandela mentions that every man has 'twin obligations'. The first obligation is towards family, parents, wife and children. The second obligation is to work for his people, community and the nation.

Q2. 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'?

मंडेला के लिए एक बालक तथा एक विद्यार्थी के रूप में—स्वतंत्रता का क्या अर्थ है? वे 'अस्थायी स्वतंत्रता' की तुलना 'स्थायी एवं सम्मानित स्वतंत्रता' से किस प्रकार करते हैं?

Ans. For Mandela, freedom had different meanings at different stages. For him, as a boy, freedom meant to run freely in the fields and to swim in the stream. As a student, freedom meant to stay out at nights and to do free things. But after this he realised that this sort of freedom was only an illusion. For him, the basic and honourable freedoms were—achieving his potential, earning his keep, marrying and having a family.

Q3. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/why not?

क्या मंडेला सोचते हैं कि उत्पीड़क स्वतंत्र होते हैं? क्यों/क्यों नहीं?

Ans. Mandela thinks that the oppressor is not free. This is because a man who takes away other's freedom is a prisoner of hatred. According to Mandela, neither the oppressor nor the oppressed is free. Both are equal as they are robbed of their humanity.

Thinking About the Text (Page 24)

Q1. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

समारोह के अवसर पर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेता क्यों इकट्ठा हुए? यह किस विजय को प्रदर्शित करता था?

Ans. A large number of international leaders attended the inauguration ceremony of first democratic non-racial government in South Africa because it was the end of apartheid regime of the white, in real sense, it was the victory of humanity. It signified the triumph of humanity against discrimination on the basis of colour. It was a unique day in the history of South Africa.

Q2. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African patriots" who had gone before him?

मंडेला का इस बात से क्या अभिप्राय है, जब वह कहते हैं कि वह "उन सभी अफ्रीकी देशभक्तों का योग हैं" जो शहीद हो चुके थे?

Ans. Mandela wants to say that he was not all alone on the path of freedom. He was guided by all those African patriots who had gone before him. They were also tortured for their mission.

Q3. 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?

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि "उत्पीड़न की गहराई" "चरित्र की ऊँचाई" को और अधिक बढ़ा कर देती है? मंडेला इसका वर्णन किस प्रकार करते हैं? क्या आप इस तर्क में अपने स्वयं के उदाहरणों को जोड़ सकते हैं?

Ans. Yes, it is true that the depths of oppression create heights of character. World history is full of such examples where oppression produced great leaders. In South Africa, oppression and brutality produced great leaders like — Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Bram Fischer, Chief Luthulis, Yusuf Dadoos and Mandela himself. We can say that the history of India is also full of such leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose, Chandra Shekhar Azad and Mahatma Gandhi.

Q4. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

आयु और अनुभव के साथ मंडेला की 'स्वतंत्रता की समझ' किस प्रकार बदली?

Ans. Mandela's understanding of freedom changed with age and experience.

When he was a boy, freedom meant only to run freely in the fields, and to swim in the stream. Later on he realised that it was an illusion. Now he realised that freedom had been taken away from all the black Africans. Now he decided to get the real freedom.

Q5. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

'स्वतंत्रता की भूख' ने मंडेला के जीवन को किस प्रकार बदल दिया?

Ans. Mandela was not born with a hunger for freedom. But when he realised that his freedom had been taken away from him, he decided to get it. His decision made him hungry for freedom. Now he had changed ^{himself} in bold, and a man without home. He had no fear in his heart. He had only one dream and it was "freedom" to all. *a bold person.*

Thinking About Language (Page 24)

I. 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 and constitution.

Q1. Make a list of such pairs of nouns and verbs in the text.

Noun	Verb
rebellion	rebel
constitution	constitute

Ans. Noun: Noun is the name of a person, place or a thing. Examples — Rajeev, New Delhi, Book, etc.

Verb: Verb signifies action in the sentence. Examples — Rebel, instal, inaugurate, etc.

Noun	Verb
rebellion	rebel
constitution	constitute
inauguration	inaugurate
oppression	oppress
celebration	celebrate
imagination	imagine
installation	install
expression	express
separation	separate
obstruction	obstruct