

MODEL QUESTION 2

Unit: 1, lesson: 2

15 December 2013

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters)-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 honor 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.

1. Choose the right word which is the closest meaning in the context that has been used in the text.

- The word **apartheid** refers to text _____
 - Apart
 - Distance
 - Discrimination
 - Dialogue
- The word **icon** refers to text _____
 - Portrait
 - Image
 - Symbol
 - Idol
- The word **reconciliation** refers to text _____



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- i) Reunion ii) Retirement iii) Reduction iv) Council
- d. The word **emancipation** refers to text _____
i) Participation ii) Encouragement iii) Expectation iv) Liberation
- e. The word **manifestation** refers to text _____
i) Mainland ii) Expression iii) Malefactor iv) Majority
- f. The word **acceptance** refers to text _____
i) Unexpected ii) Knowledge iii) Acknowledge iv) Accuracy
- g. The word **chasm** refers to text _____
i) Cleft ii) Top iii) Hatred iv) Bored
- h. The word **negotiate** refers to text _____
i) Discussion ii) Neglect iii) Humble iv) Neutral
- i. The word **repression** refers to text _____
i) Union ii) Rehabilitation iii) Oppression iv) Presentation
- j. The word **unwavering** refers to text _____
i) Wave ii) Dynamic iii) Steady iv) Neglected
- k. The word **race discrimination** refers to text _____
i) Differences on the basis of caste, creed, and color.
ii) Competition among the members of a race
iii) Demoralization of people
iv) Domination of others
- l. The word **healing** refers to text _____
i) Curing ii) Heating iii) Soothing iv) Ailing
- m. The word **shackles** refers to text _____
i) Restrains ii) Sick iii) Stigma iv) spur
- n. Nelson Mandela struggled for _____
i) Racial discrimination ii) multi-racial discrimination
iii) multi-racial democracy iv) achieving power
- o. Which statement is true?
i) Nadine Gordimer was an American leader. ii) Nadine Gordimer was awarded Nobel Prize.
iii) Nadine Gordimer a white leader. iv) Only Nelson Mandela got Nobel Prize in peace in 1993.
- p. Who discussed the end of racial discrimination?
i) Nadine Gordimer ii) Nelson Mandela iii) F.W. de Klerk iv) all of them
- q. Nelson Mandela spent in jail _____
i) Thirty years ii) more than thirty years iii) about thirty years iv) twenty seven years
- r. Nelson Mandela with F.W. de Klerk got Nobel Prize in 1993 for _____
i) Negotiating the end of apartheid ii) promoting peace
iii) ensuring political development iv) breaking down apartheid
- s. Nelson Mandela resigned from the rank of President _____
i) At the age of 87 ii) at the age of 86 iii) at the age of 88 iv) at the age of 85
- t. Nelson Mandela was freed from jail in _____
i) 1993 ii) 1990 iii) 1991 iv) 1992
- u. "We have at least achieved political emancipation." What does the speech refer to?
i) the black people should have their rights.

- ii) unity among all nations
 - iii) freedom of minority people
 - iv) political freedom of all parties irrespective of cast, creed and race.
- v. "Acceptance speech" refers to _____
- i) first speech after being the president of South Africa.
 - ii) speech before being the president of South Africa.
 - iii) first speech after being freed from jail. iv) none of them

(w) Mandela was the first to advocate _____

- i) gathering people from all countries around the world
- (ii) un-armed resistance to apartheid
- (iii) fighting for independence
- (iv) breaking about unity among all

(x) The word "multi-racial" refers to _____

- (i) total mass in general (ii) people of different races (iii) a big gathering (iv) numerous

(y) What qualities of Nelson Mandela earned him world support?

- (i) His outlook (ii) His determination (iii) His supportiveness (iv) His prestige and charisma

(z) What did Nelson Mandela hate most?

- (i) Clash among people (ii) Race discrimination (iii) War (iv) Political unrest

(1) Nelson Mandela was called 'Madiba' by his friend because _____

- (i) it was his clan name (ii) he was in prison for a long time
- (iii) he loved his friends very much (iv) he fought for the emancipation of people

(2) "The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." What is meant by "to bridge the chasms"?

- (i) To save people (ii) To reduce difference between black and white people
- (iii) To mitigate sufferings (iv) To remove pauperism

(3) Nelson Mandela is considered as a _____

- (i) symbol of destruction (ii) emblem of peace and harm
- (iii) icon of love (iv) epitome of democracy

2. Write the answer of the following question.

- a. Why did Nelson Mandela imprison?
- b. When did South Africa got free from racial discrimination?
- c. The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." What does the speech refer to?
- d. Why is Mandela called Madiba?
- e. What kind of leader is Mandela? Give a short description of him?

My brothers,

The Assembly has been called into session on the 25th of March. But the blood spilled on our streets has not yet dried. About the 10th of this month, I have told them: Mujibur Rahman won't join the Round Table Conference because that would mean wading over the blood that has been shed. Although you have called the Assembly into session, you'll have to listen to my demands first. You'll have to withdraw Martial Law. You'll have to return all army personnel to their barracks. You'll have to investigate the way our people have been murdered. And you'll have to transfer power to the representatives of the people. It is only then that I'll decide whether we will take our seats in the Assembly or not. I don't want the Prime Minister's office. We



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want the people of this country to have their rights. I want to state clearly that from this day Bangladesh's courts, magistracies, government offices and educational institutions will be shut down indefinitely. So that the poor don't have to suffer, so that my people don't have to go through hardships, all other things will be exempted from the General Strike from tomorrow. Rickshaws, horse carriages, trains, and launches will be allowed to move. Only the Secretariat, the Supreme Court, the High Court, Judges' Court, and semi-government organizations such as WAPDA will not be allowed to work. On the 28th employees will go and collect their salaries. If their salaries are not paid, if another bullet is fired, if my people are shot dead again, I request all of you: convert every house into a fort; confront the enemy with whatever you have. And even at the risk of your life, and even if I am not around to direct you, shut down all shops and make sure that traffic on all roads and ports are brought to a standstill. If need be, we will starve to death, but we'll go down striving for our rights.

3. Based on the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow chart showing the conditions given by Sheikh Mujibur Raman for joining the Assembly and his decision. (No. 1 has been done for you)



Or,

What/who	Events/occurrence	Why/where	How/when
Addressing as brothers, the speaker says	that(i)_____		on the (ii)_____
The speaker	does not want to join (iii)_____	because (iv)_____	and he has said it on (v)_____
According to the speaker's declaration, (vi)_____	will be allowed to move	(vii) on _____	
Semi- government organization such as (viii)_____	ix)_____	in the office	
(x)_____	will collect their salaries	going to the bank	

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights. What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political, and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of bloodshed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966

when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

4. Make a summary of the text (not more than 100 words)

