UDAAN 2025

ENGLISH

DHA: 03

NELSON MANDELA-LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

- **Q1** What unintended effect did the decades of oppression and brutality had?
 - (A) Created men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity
 - (B) Poverty and suffering
 - (C) Boycott from foreign nations
 - (D) Both 2 and 3
- **Q2** How does Nelson Mandela define the meaning of courage?
 - (A) Triumph over fear
 - (B) Triumph over love
 - (C) Triumph over selfishness
 - (D) Triumph over poverty
- Q3 Where did the ceremonies take place?
 - (A) Rockstone amphitheater
 - (B) Sandstone amphitheater
 - (C) Glass stone amphitheater
 - (D) None of the above
- **Q4** Which flame can be hidden but never extinguished?
 - (A) Man's love
 - (B) Man's natural way
 - (C) Man's goodness
 - (D) None of the above
- **Q5** Which day was the largest gathering of international leaders on South African soil for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government?
 - (A) $9^{
 m th}$ May
 - (B) $10^{
 m th}$ May
 - (C) 11^{th} May
 - (D) $12^{
 m th}$ May
- **Q6** What is a country's greatest wealth according to Nelson Mandela?

- (A) Its minerals.
- (B) Its people.
- (C) Its technology.
- (D) None of the above
- **Q7** According to Nelson Mandela, what does depths of oppression create?
 - (A) Oppressed
 - (B) Heights of character
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) Lack of freedom
- Q8 Who, according to Mandela is not free?
 - (A) Oppressor
 - (B) Oppressed
 - (C) Both 1 and 2
 - (D) None of the above
- Q9 Which party did Mandela join?
 - (A) Indian National Congress
 - (B) African National Congress
 - (C) National African Party
 - (D) He did not join any party.
- Q10 What realisations did Mandela have of his boyhood freedom?
 - (A) It is just an illusion.
 - (B) He was born free.
 - (C) Freedom was meant for kids.
 - (D) He had no realisations.
- **Q11** Why were two National Anthems sung?
 - (A) To imply unity
 - (B) To mark the end of racial discrimination
 - (C) To mark the end of gender discrimination
 - (D) Both 1 and 2
- Q12 What did Mandela learn about courage?
 - (A) It is absence of fear.



- (B) It is the triumph over fear.
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) None of the above
- Q13 "The structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world has ever known." What structure is Mandela talking about?
 - (A) Racial domination against the black skinned
 - (B) Poverty and suffering

- (C) Discrimination against the poor
- (D) Oppression of women
- **Q14** The spectacular array of South African jets was a display of ____.
 - (A) Military's precision
 - (B) Military's loyalty to democracy
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both 1 and 2



Answei	r Key

Q1	(A)	
Q2	(A)	
Q3	(B)	
Q4	(C)	
Q5	(B)	
Q6	(B)	
Q 7	(B)	

Q8	(C)
Q9	(B)
Q10	(A)
Q11	(D)
Q12	(B)
Q13	(A)
Q14	(D)



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

Created men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity.

Mandela believed that decades of cruelty and tyranny had unintentionally produced many African patriots of unparalleled character. Thus, he believed that South Africa's greatest wealth was its people.

Video Solution:



Q2 Text Solution:

Mandela defined courage as triumphing over fear rather than the lack of it. A brave man is one who overcomes his fear rather than one who never feels it.

Video Solution:



Q3 Text Solution:

Sandstone amphitheater

Video Solution:



Q4 Text Solution:

Man's goodness

'Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.'

Video Solution:



Q5 Text Solution:

 $10^{
m th}$ May

In South Africa, May 10 is known as 'autumn day' since it marks the largest assembly of foreign leaders on South African soil for the establishment of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

Video Solution:



Q6 Text Solution:

Its people.

To summarize, Nelson Mandela thought that a country's greatest wealth is its people, as they provide human capital, social cohesion, and democratic involvement.

Video Solution:



Q7 Text Solution:

Heights of character.

I agree that depths of oppression result in heights of character. Nelson Mandela exemplifies this by citing famous South African heroes such as Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, and others who were inspired to give their lives in the long-running independence struggle.

Video Solution:



Q8 Text Solution:

Both 1 and 2.

According to Mandela, neither the oppressor nor the victim are free. Because the oppressed are plundered by the oppressor, and the oppressor who attempts to take away others' freedom and rights is likewise a prisoner of hatred.

Video Solution:



Q9 Text Solution:

From 1991 to 1997, he was the president of the African National Congress (ANC), an ideological African nationalist and socialist organization.

Video Solution:



Q10 Text Solution:

It is just an illusion. Mandela knew in his childhood that not only his freedom was being restricted, but also the freedom of all blacks. His desire for personal freedom evolved into a desire for his people's freedom.

Video Solution:



Q11 Text Solution:

Both 1 and 2

The two national anthems were sung to symbolize unification and the end of racial discrimination. This occurred at the inauguration of the new South African flag on April 27, 1994, which signaled the end of apartheid and the start of a new era of democracy in South Africa.

Video Solution:



Q12 Text Solution:

It is the triumph over fear.

Mandela defined courage as triumphing over fear rather than the lack of it. A brave man is one who overcomes his fear rather than one who never feels it.

Video Solution:



Q13 Text Solution:

Racial domination against the black-skinned.
The apartheid regime, established by whites in South Africa, was one of the harshest and most brutal civilizations the world has ever seen.

Video Solution:



Q14 Text Solution:

Both 1 and 2

It was more than just a display of pinpoint precision and military force; it was also a symbol of the military's commitment to democracy and a newly elected administration.

Video Solution:





