



ENGLISH

NELSON MANDELA- A WALK OF FREEDOM

Q1:- Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:-

1. 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. But the decades of oppression and brutality had another, unintended effect and that was that it produced the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, etc., men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again.
 - (a) Whom does 'my' refer to in the passage?
 - (b) Name two persons of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity mentioned in the passage?
 - (c) Trace a word from the passage which means the same as 'a period of ten years'?
 - (d) What created a lasting wound in Nelson's country?
2. Tenth May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects 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 amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.
 - (a) What is the significance of 10th May?
 - (b) What are the ceremonies referred to here?
 - (c) Which word in the passage means the same as 'placement of person in office with ceremony'?
 - (d) Where did the ceremonies take place?
3. I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear. No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin or his background or his religion. People must learn to hate and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to our limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going. Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.
 - (a) How does Mandela define the brave?
 - (b) Which was the grimmest time for Mandela?
 - (c) Find a word similar in meaning to 'victory'?
 - (d) Explain Man's goodness is flame that can be hidden but never extinguished?
4. 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, and his country. In a civil and humane society, each man is able to fulfil 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 fulfil both of those obligations. In South Africa, a man of colour who attempted to live as a human being was punished and isolated.

- (a) What are the obligations that every man has in life?
- (b) Why was it impossible for a coloured man to discharge his obligations?
- (c) Find the word in the passage which has same meaning as 'duty'?
- (d) A word synonymous with 'intentions' is in the passage?

5. I was not born with a hunger to be free. I was born free in every way that I could know. Free to run in the fields near my mother's hut, free to swim in the clear stream that ran through my village, free to roast mealies under the stars and ride the broad backs of slow-moving bulls. As long as I obeyed my father and abided by the customs of my tribe, I was not troubled by the laws of man or God. It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first, as a student, I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedom of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedom of achieving my potential, of earning my keep, of marrying and having a family the freedom not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

- (a) In what ways was Mandela free?
- (b) What kind of freedom did Mandela yearn for as a man?
- (c) Give the meaning of the word 'illusion'?
- (d) What do you mean by 'transitory'?

6. But then I slowly saw that not only I was not free, but my brothers and sisters were not free. I saw that it was not just my freedom that was curtailed, but the freedom of everyone who looked like I did. 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 freedom 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.

- (a) Why did Mandela join the African National Congress?
- (b) Why did Mandela say that freedom was indivisible?
- (c) Find out the word in the passage with the same meaning 'worth'?
- (d) Which word of English can replace the word 'animated' given in the passage without altering its sense?

Q2:- Short Answer Questions:-

1. What did freedom mean to Mandela in childhood?
2. What are the ideals which Mandela set for the future of South Africa in his swearing- in ceremony?
3. What did Mandela think for oppressor and oppressed?
4. What do you understand by Apartheid?
5. What did Mandela realise about his brothers and sisters?
6. Why is 10th May, 1994 important for South Africa?
7. What did Mandela mean when he said that he was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before him?
8. How does Nelson Mandela define the meaning of courage and the brave man?

Q3:- Long Answer Questions:-

1. How did the desire for the freedom of his people change Nelson Mandela's life?
2. Describe the views of Mandela for the black people who fought and sacrificed their lives for the country's political independence?
3. What does Mandela mean to say that the oppressor and the oppressed alike are robbed of their humanity?
4. Describe the value of freedom for the human beings and how it is important for the growth of civilisation and humanism as described in the lesson Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom?
5. What is the policy of Apartheid? What was its impact on the blacks?

MATHEMATICS

- Q.1 Given that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number, prove that $5+3\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.
- Q.2 Decimal expansion of the rational number $\frac{43}{2^4 5^3}$ will terminate after how many places of decimal?
- Q.3 Prove that $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational number.
- Q.4 Express the number 0.31783178..... in the form of rational number $\frac{a}{b}$.
- Q.5 Find two numbers which when multiplication with $\sqrt{180}$ gives a rational number. Are these numbers rational or irrational?
- Q.6 Questions based on **General Intelligence and Reasoning:**
- (A) Find the number that does not belong to the group of numbers for lack of common property.
(1) 945. (2) 625. (3) 743. (4) 853.
- (B) Mr. and Mrs Gopal have 3 daughters and each daughter has one brother. How many persons are there in the family?
(1) 5. (2) 6. (3) 7. (4) 8.
- (C) Rahul and Robin are brothers. Pramod is Robin's father. Sheela is Pramod's sister. Prema is Pramod's niece. Shubha is Sheela's grand daughter. How is Rahul related to Shubha?
(1) Brother. (2) Cousin. (3) Uncle. (4) Nephew.

CHEMISTRY

- 1 What is meant by
 - (a) Precipitation reaction
 - (b) Exothermic reaction
- 2 Why do we store silver chloride in dark coloured bottles?
- 3 Write one example for each of decomposition reaction?
- 4 On adding a drop of barium chloride solution to an aqueous solution of sodium sulphite, white ppt is obtained
 - (a) Write a balanced chemical equation
 - (b) What other name can be given to this precipitation reaction?
 - (c) On adding dilute hydrochloric acid to the reaction mixture, white precipitate disappears, why?
- 5 During the reaction of some metals with dilute hydrochloric acid, following observations were made
 - (a) Silver metal does not show any change.
 - (b) The temperature of the reaction mixture rises when Aluminium is added
 - (c) The bubbles of a gas are seen when lead is reacted with acid
 - (d) The reaction of sodium metal is found to be highly explosive.Explain these observations giving suitable reasons.

BIOLOGY

- Q.1 What do you understand by nutrition and nutrients?
- Q.2 What are the differences between autotrophic nutrition and heterotrophic nutrition?
- Q.3 What is the mode of nutrition in fungi?

- Q.4 Name one organism each having saprophytic, parasitic and holozoic modes of nutrition?
Q.5 Define photosynthesis. Write a chemical equation to show the process of photosynthesis in plants?
Q.6 Explain the mechanism of photosynthesis?

PHYSICS

- Q.1 Radius of curvature of a concave mirror is 40 cm. find the focal length of the given concave mirror.
Q.2 State the laws of reflection of light.
Q.3 What is a spherical mirror? What are its two types?
Q.4 State any two uses of convex mirror.
Q.5 Which mirror can form
(a) real and magnified, and
(b) virtual and magnified
image of an object? Draw Ray diagrams to justify your answer.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

CHAPTER: POWER SHARING

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

1. In which continent is Belgium?
2. What does the word 'ethnic' signify?
3. Where does the majority of population of Belgium live?
4. Which language is spoken by the majority of population in Brussels, the capital city of Belgium?
5. What is the religion of Sri Lanka?
6. What does the term 'majoritarianism' signify?
7. After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?
8. Name the third level government of Belgium.
9. Which city was chosen as headquarter of European Union?
10. What does the horizontal power sharing signify?
11. In which form of power sharing power is shared at different levels of government?
12. What does the federal division of power imply?

(Short Answer Type Questions)

1. Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex?
2. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.
3. Describe any three provisions of the act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy.
4. Differentiate horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.
5. How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently?

(Long Answer Type Questions)

1. Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
2. Why is power sharing desirable?

COMPUTER

- Q1- How many types of chat services are available online? Name them.
Q2- What is a search engine?
Q3- Which option is used when you write a new email to someone?
Q4- Who is the founder of Facebook?
Q5- What is a Google group?
Q6- What is chat?
Q7- What is email? What are its advantages?
Q8- Differentiate between CC and BCC.
Q9- What is e-governance?
Q10- Give the full form of-(1) IM (2) SMS (3) MMS (4) VoIP (5) IRC

HINDI

निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिये :-

1. उसे फल खरीदने थे इसलिए वह बाज़ार गया। (वाक्य भेद लिखिए)
2. यदि वह तेज़ दौड़ता तोह गाड़ी मिल जाती। (वाक्य भेद लिखिए)
3. मज़दूर मेहनत करता है लेकिन उसका लाभ उसे नहीं मिलता। (वाक्य भेद लिखिए)
4. देश के लिए मर-मिटने वाला सच्चा देशभक्त होता है। (वाक्य भेद लिखिए)
5. आपको सुनकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि उसने अपना कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया है। (वाक्य भेद लिखिए)
6. जो व्यक्ति परिश्रमी होते हैं वे अच्छे लगते हैं। (सरल वाक्य में लिखिए)
7. उसने बाज़ार जाकर सब्जियां खरीदी। (संयुक्त वाक्य में बदलिए)
8. यद्यपि वह सेनानी नहीं था पर लोग उसे कसान कहते थे। (सरल वाक्य में लिखिए)
9. संतोषी व्यक्ति सदा सुखी रहता है। (मिश्र वाक्य में लिखिए)
10. सुबह हुई और मंदिर की घंटी बजने लगी। (मिश्र वाक्य में लिखिए)
