

Name:

1 Complete the information about Nelson Mandela from Chapter One.

Name: Nelson Mandela

Born: ¹ in a small village in ²

He was: ³ of the ANC and the ⁴
of South Africa from ⁵ to
⁶

His ideas about: ⁷ and ⁸ made him
famous around the world.

He fought against: ⁹ for more than ¹⁰ years.

...../10

2 Put the events from Chapter One in the correct order (1–6).

- a Apartheid began to end.
- b Everyone in South Africa could vote for the first time.
- c Nelson became the first black South African president.
- d Nelson came out of prison.
- e Nelson started to write his own life story, *Long Walk to Freedom*.
- f Nelson went to a prison called Robben Island.

...../6

3 Tick the six things we learn from Chapter Two.

- 1 Nelson Mandela was not always called Nelson.
- 2 His parents named him Gadla.
- 3 Nelson’s father was the village leader.
- 4 His father had four wives.
- 5 Nelson’s mother, Nosekeni, had a big farm with animals in a quiet village called Mvezo.
- 6 Nelson lived in Mvezo with his three sisters.

- 7 Nelson had a lot of freedom.
- 8 One day, Nelson’s father got a really good job with lots of money.
- 9 Nelson’s mother took Nelson and his sisters to a bigger village called Qunu.
- 10 Nelson’s father was the first person in his family to go to school.

...../6

4 Answer the questions about Chapter Two. Each question has two or three answers.

- 1 How was Mqhekezweni different from Qunu and Mvezo?
 - a
 - b
- 2 What did Nelson learn from watching Chief Jongintaba with his people?
 - a
 - b
- 3 How did Nelson have a good life in Mqhekezweni?
 - a
 - b
 - c
- 4 What did Nelson enjoy at Healdtown College?
 - a
 - b

...../9

5 Complete the sentences about Chapter Three. Use one, two or three words.

- 1 Johannesburg was in South Africa.
- 2 It was a city too.
- 3 The government badly in Johannesburg.
- 4 They lived in in the city.
- 5 In the townships, the people and the houses were small.
- 6 Many of the people did , and life was hard.

...../6

6 Match the two parts of the sentences from Chapter Three. Draw lines between them.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Nelson lived in a township called Alexandra | a and he helped Nelson get a job. |
| 2 Walter Sisulu knew many people in Johannesburg, | b and most black people could not vote. |
| 3 Nelson worked for a white lawyer | c could only study at four universities in South Africa. |
| 4 Nelson chose to study law at | d called Lazar Sidelsky. |
| 5 At that time, black people | e the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. |
| 6 The people in the government were all white, | f with his cousin. |

...../6

7 Read these sentences about Chapter Four. Write T (true) or F (false) or DS (does not say).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Nelson started to work for a group called the ANC when he was 20. | |
| 2 The ANC wanted to make life fair for black South Africans. | |
| 3 Oliver Tambo asked Nelson to help him start a group for young people in the ANC. | |
| 4 The group was called the Young League. | |
| 5 Nelson married Evelyn Ntoko Mase and they had four children together. | |
| 6 Evelyn wanted to join the ANC. | |

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8 Complete this list of new apartheid laws from Chapter Four.

1. Black people cannot ¹
2. Black people cannot ² white people.
3. Black people have to live in special ³ called “homelands”.
4. Black people cannot be ⁴ after 11 p.m.
5. Black people cannot eat in ⁵ for white people.
6. Black people cannot ride ⁶ for white people.

...../6

9 Complete the text. Choose the correct words. There are two extra words.

treated arrested lawyer protest support trial government president

In 1951, Nelson became the ¹..... of the Youth League of the ANC. In 1952, he started to work as a ²....., with his friend Oliver Tambo. It was cheap for black people to get their help, and sometimes it cost nothing. Nelson and Oliver had a lot of work to do because of apartheid.

People continued to ³..... against apartheid, but things did not change. The police arrested protesters, and the ⁴..... sent them to prison. But Nelson continued to protest because it was important for him to help people in South Africa. He travelled around the country and asked people to ⁵..... his protest against apartheid.

“We must work together. Then life will become better for everyone,” Nelson told people. But soon the police ⁶..... Nelson. The government did not send him to prison, but he could not leave Johannesburg for six months.

...../6

10 Answer the questions about Chapter Five. Choose numbers from the box.

six months later every six months five months sixty-nine 1962 five years

1 How many people did the police kill at Sharpeville?
.....

2 How long did Nelson go to prison for after Sharpeville?
.....

3 When did Nelson leave the country with no passport?
.....

4 When did Nelson come back to South Africa?
.....

5 How long did the government send him to Pretoria Central Prison?
.....

6 How often could Nelson have a letter in Robben Island?
.....

...../6

11 Choose the correct answers (a, b, c or d) for Chapter Six.

- 1 Which of these sentences is true?
 - a Nelson’s room on Robben Island was very big.
 - b It had a toilet in it.
 - c He had to stay in his room for sixteen hours a day.
 - d He had to work hard outside at night.
- 2 Who could visit Nelson?
 - a Everybody could.
 - b His children could.
 - c Nobody could.
 - d Winnie could.
- 3 What did Nelson do on Robben Island?
 - a He cooked.
 - b He grew vegetables.
 - c He made things.
 - d He walked in the garden every day.
- 4 Why did Nelson want to learn Afrikaans in prison?
 - a To speak to the guards.
 - b To speak to the lawyers.
 - c To speak to the other prisoners.
 - d To speak to the white people in South Africa.
- 5 What did he teach others in the prison to do?
 - a To fight.
 - b To read and write.
 - c To talk to important people.
 - d To work.
- 6 What did he not get from outside the prison?
 - a books
 - b food
 - c news
 - d visits

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12 Answer the questions about Chapter Seven.

- 1 Which language did the children in Soweto not want to learn?
- 2 How many children started a protest?
- 3 What did the police use against the children?
- 4 Who died?
- 5 How did people in different countries learn about it?
Because of a
- 6 How did people feel?

...../6

13 Write *yes* or *no* about these sentences from Chapter Seven.

- 1 Hundreds of people died in the protests in Soweto.
- 2 Now, 16th July is called "Youth Day" in South Africa.
- 3 It is a day to remember all young protesters against apartheid.
- 4 Many countries stopped selling things to South Africa.
- 5 Every country stopped playing sport with South Africa.
- 6 The South African government was happy.

...../6

14 List how life was better for Nelson in Pollsmoor Prison from Chapter Seven.

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f

...../6

15 Match the dates with the events. Draw lines between them.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1989 | a The Rugby World Cup came to South Africa. |
| 1990 | b Nelson and de Klerk won the Nobel Peace Prize. |
| 1993 | c Nelson came out of prison. |
| 1994 | d F. W. de Klerk became president. |
| 1995 | e Apartheid ended and all South Africans could vote. |

...../5

16 Complete the text. Choose one word for each gap.

Nelson was the president of South Africa ¹ five years. After this, he went back to ² in Qunu. He was 81 years old.

Nelson was married three times. Winnie supported Nelson in prison, but their marriage ended ³ After his marriage to Winnie, Nelson married Graça Machel.

Now, Nelson wanted to be with his family. Nelson had four daughters and two sons, but he did not know them ⁴ He worked hard all his life against apartheid in South Africa, and he did not see ⁵ children grow up.

Nelson had seventeen grandchildren.

Nelson died ⁶ 5th December 2013. He was 95 years old.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| 1 for | from | since |
| 2 lived | living | live |
| 3 so | too | very |
| 4 well | good | better |
| 5 he | him | his |
| 6 at | on | to |

...../6

17 Complete the sentences. Write the correct indefinite pronouns formed with *some*, *any*, *every* or *no*.

- took a photo of the boy. People in different countries saw it.
- It was dirty in Alexandra. Nelson saw hungry children
- They could not do about the government.
- The ANC asked other countries to help them, but changed.
- "The peaceful protests are not working," he thought. "We must do different."
- He wanted freedom and equality for

...../6

18 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives formed from the adjectives in brackets.

- Nelson Mandela was one of the (**important**) leaders in history.
- In Mqhekezweni, the houses were (**big**), and some people drove cars.
- Sometimes, things were not fair, but Nelson tried to make people's lives (**good**) and to make his country..... (**peaceful**).
- Johannesburg was the (**big**) city in South Africa.
- His life was (**hard**) in Robben Island.
- The house inside Victor Verster Prison was (**nice**) than the other prisons, but Nelson was not free.
- Winnie was much (**young**) than Nelson.

...../8

19 Circle the correct words.

- 1 His ideas about **free** / **freedom** and **equal** / **equality** made him famous around the world.
- 2 It was easy to stop small **protests** / **protesters**, but it was hard to stop a big group of people.
- 3 In South Africa, the **lifes** / **lives** of black people and white people were not equal.
- 4 Nelson worked for a white **law** / **lawyer** called Lazar Sidelsky.
- 5 In 1951, Nelson **became** / **become** the president of the Youth League of the ANC.

...../6

20 Read the definitions. Choose the correct words from the box. There are two extra words.

fair discipline arrest council violence trial government attack vote guilty

- 1 A group of important people. They say what must happen in a country.
- 2 The police stop a person because maybe they did a bad thing.
- 3 Something is right or it is the same for everyone.
- 4 A person attacks people or things because they are angry. They use this.
- 5 To choose something or someone, a leader for example, by writing on paper or putting your hand up.
- 6 A person did a bad thing. They are this.
- 7 It is important to do something every day or week, and you always do it. You learn this.
- 8 A group of people decide things for other people.

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Total...../130