READING 03

Read the following text. Then complete the tasks.

Nelson Mandela: The Battle for Equal Rights

Nelson Mandela was the first black President of South Africa. He is famous for his long fight against apartheid, a system in which white people and non-white people were kept separate. Mandela spent 27 years in prison because he tried to bring equal rights to black South Africans.

Mandela was born on 18 July 1918 in South Africa. When he was young, he moved to Johannesburg and studied law. He soon became aware of the unfair treatment of black people. Black South Africans did not have the same rights as white people. They could not vote, marry white people, or use some public places.

Mandela and his friend Oliver Tambo started a law firm to help black people. In 1944, Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC wanted black South Africans to have equal political rights. However, speaking against the government was dangerous.

In 1962, Mandela was arrested and later sent to prison for life. He was imprisoned on Robben Island, where life was very hard. Prisoners had to break rocks and could only receive very few visits from their families.

People around the world supported Mandela and asked for his release. After many years in prison, he was finally freed in 1990. Later, Mandela became President of South Africa and worked to bring people together in peace.

READING 03 (continued) (Items 1 – 10)

Text one: For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).

1. What system kept black and white people separate?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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2. In which city did Mandela study law?

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3. Who started a law firm with Mandela?

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4. What does ANC stand for?

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5. Where was Mandela imprisoned?

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6. In what year was Mandela freed?

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Part Two: For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

7. Nelson Mandela became famous because of his long fight against _____.

■ poverty

■ apartheid

■ unemployment

8. Black South Africans were not allowed to _____.

■ study law

■ vote

■ work in cities

9. Life on Robben Island was _____.

■ comfortable

LIVEWORKSHEETS

■ exciting

■ difficult

10. After leaving prison, Mandela worked to bring people together in _____.

■ peace

■ competition

■ silence

LIVEWORKSHEETS