ENGLISH | *WRITTEN EXAMINATION*



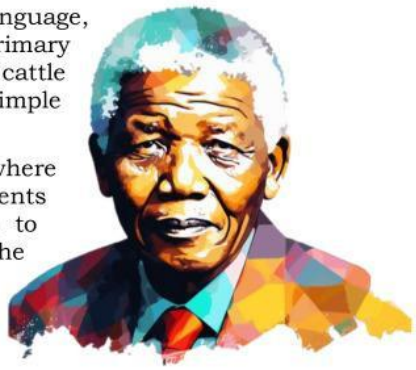
- TEACHER: José Luis Gimenez
- COURSE: .....
- STUDENT'S NAME:.....
- DATE: .....

❶ READ THE TEXT. THEN ANSWER T (TRUE) OR F (FALSE)

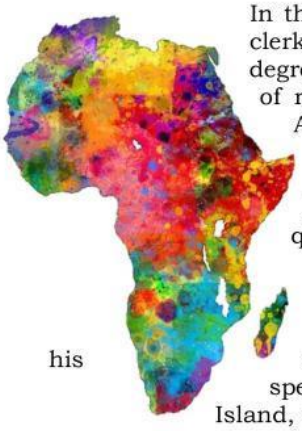
NELSON MANDELA

a leader for justice

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in a small village called Mvezo, in South Africa. His father, Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa, was the chief of the village, which gave Mandela an early exposure to leadership and justice. Mandela's birth name was Rolihlahla, which means "troublemaker" in the Xhosa language, but he later became known as Nelson when one of his teachers in primary school gave him this English name. As a young boy, Mandela tended cattle and played with other boys in the fields near his village, leading a simple and traditional life.



Mandela's early education took place in local mission schools, where he was introduced to the ideas of Western education. His parents believed education was the key to success, so they sent him to Healdtown, a prestigious boarding school. Later, Mandela attended the University of Fort Hare, South Africa's only institution of higher education for black people at the time. It was here that he began to develop his political views, which would shape the rest of his life. However, his time at university did not last much, when he was expelled for participating in a student protest.



In the 1940s, Mandela moved to Johannesburg, where he began working as a clerk in a law firm. His interest in law and justice grew, and he completed his law degree through correspondence courses. During this time, South Africa's system of racial segregation, known as Apartheid, was becoming more entrenched. Apartheid created deep divisions between the white minority and the black majority, denying black South Africans basic rights and freedoms. Mandela, outraged by the injustice of this system, joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944 and helped form its Youth League. He quickly became a leader in the struggle against Apartheid.



Mandela's activism led to multiple arrests, but he remained committed to the cause. In 1962, he was arrested again and sentenced to life imprisonment for his role in sabotaging the Apartheid government. He spent 27 years in prison, most of them on Robben Island, where he and other political prisoners lived in harsh conditions. Despite the difficulties, Mandela continued to inspire others from within the prison walls, becoming a global symbol of the fight for equality.

In 1990, after growing international pressure and internal conflict, the South African government released Mandela from prison. His release was a major turning point in the history of South Africa. In 1994, after the country's first democratic election, Nelson Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa. His leadership during this period was crucial in guiding the country towards reconciliation rather than revenge. Mandela worked tirelessly to unite a deeply divided nation and heal the wounds of decades of racial oppression.

After serving as president, Mandela continued his work for peace, justice, and human rights through the Nelson Mandela Foundation. He became a symbol of forgiveness, resilience, and perseverance. Mandela passed away on December 5, 2013, at the age of 95, but his legacy lives on. He is remembered as one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century, whose fight for freedom and equality changed the course of history.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ENGLISH | *WRITTEN EXAMINATION*



1. Nelson Mandela's birth name was Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa.

2. Mandela was expelled from university due to poor grades.

3. Mandela worked as a clerk in a law firm when he first moved to Johannesburg.

4. Apartheid was a system of racial segregation that gave equal rights to black and white South Africans.

5. Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1994.

6. Mandela served as South Africa's president after the country's first democratic elections.

7. Mandela spent his entire prison sentence on Robben Island.

8. After his presidency, Mandela retired from public life and stopped working on social issues.

9. Mandela was a founding member of the ANC Youth League.

10. Mandela died at the age of ninety five.

❷ READ ABOUT MANDELA AND CLASSIFY THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE REGULAR VERBS ENDING IN -ED ACCORDING TO THE SOUND OF THE ENDING: /T/, /D/, OR /ɪD/. WRITE THE VERBS UNDER THE CORRECT COLUMN.

1. Mandela helped his people.
2. He worked hard for justice.
3. Mandela wanted equality for everyone.
4. He joined the African National Congress in 1944.
5. He founded the Youth League of the ANC.
6. Nelson was arrested in 1962.
7. People around the world admired him.
8. He completed his law degree through correspondence courses.
9. Mandela continued to fight for freedom.
10. He united the country after becoming president.

/t/	/d/	/id/

LIVEWORKSHEETS



❸ WHEN MANDELA WAS IN PRISON, HE STUDIED MATHS. HELP HIM WRITE THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS.

1. 0
2. 12
3. 75
4. 100
5. 250
6. 4500
7. 20,839
8. 58,346
9. 100,000
10. 1,000,000

❹ COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TEXT ABOUT MAHATMA GANDHI USING THE CORRECT FORM AND TENSE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S EARLY LIFE

Mahatma Gandhi _____ (be – affirmative) born in Porbandar, India, in 1869. His family _____ (believe – affirmative) in non-violence and strong moral values. As a child, Gandhi _____ (not be – negative) interested in politics or law. He _____ (study – affirmative) law in England and _____ (become – affirmative) a lawyer in 1891.



In 1893, he _____ (travel – affirmative) to South Africa to work as a legal advisor. However, his time there _____ (not be – negative) easy. Gandhi _____ (experience – affirmative) discrimination because of his skin colour. Once, he _____ (be – affirmative) thrown off a train for sitting in a first-class compartment reserved for white passengers.

After this experience, Gandhi _____ (start – affirmative) to fight against racial discrimination. _____ Gandhi _____ (return – interrogative) to India immediately? No, he _____ (not stay – negative) in India. Instead, he _____ (remain – affirmative) in South Africa for 21 years, where he _____ (lead – affirmative) campaigns for the rights of Indians living there.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



❻ READ THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS ABOUT MALALA YOUSAFZAI 'S LIFE. THEY ARE OUT OF ORDER. PUT THEM IN THE CORRECT ORDER BY NUMBERING THEM FROM 1 TO 4.

Malala Yousafzai: A Voice for Education

_____

Today, Malala still works to make sure all children, especially girls, can go to school. She travels around the world, giving speeches and meeting with leaders to talk about the importance of education for everyone.



_____

In 2012, when Malala was 15, she was attacked by the Taliban while riding a bus to school. She was seriously injured but survived. Her story became famous around the world, and many people supported her cause.

_____

Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997, in Mingora, Pakistan. Her family believed in education, and her father ran a school for girls. Malala loved going to school and learning new things.

_____

After her recovery, Malala moved to the United Kingdom with her family. She continued to fight for education and became a global symbol of courage and hope. In 2014, at just 17 years old, Malala won the Nobel Peace Prize.

_____

When Malala was just 11 years old, she started speaking out for girls' right to go to school. She wrote a blog for the BBC under a fake name, talking about life under the Taliban, a group that did not want girls to be educated.

LIVEWORKSHEETS