

### Nelson Mandela

The biography of Nelson Mandela is like a morality tale. Here is a man who is subjected by a racist society to years of imprisonment, for most of the time in degrading and humiliating conditions, who emerges a quarter of

a century later to become president of his country and Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Nelson Mandela came slowly to political activism. He grew up as a reasonably privileged child and was not exposed to the racial discrimination which was becoming institutionalized in his country until he was at university at the age of 24. But once he recognized the injustices, he could not remain silent and he was expelled from the University of Fort Hare in 1940 for taking part in a student demonstration. He did not give up on his university degree, however, eventually completing the course by correspondence in 1942. He went on to become the first black student at the University of Witwatersrand, where he studied law, although he never completed the course.

He joined the "African National Congress" (ANC) which was fighting for self-determination for a multi-racial society. But when the National Party (NP) came to power in South Africa in 1948, it introduced a policy of forced separation of races, which became known around the world as apartheid. By 1952 the ANC was encouraging protesters to refuse to obey laws which aimed at segregating the races in everyday life. However, Mandela urged the protesters not to use violence, even if violence was used against them.

Mandela did not just protest on the streets. With his friend, Oliver Tambo, he opened a law practice in Johannesburg, and continued to work there through his five-year long treason trial which the authorities staged as the ANC became more militant in the face of harsher and harsher racist laws.

In 1961 Mandela was recognized not guilty but he realized his life had changed. He went underground and even accepted the need for violent protests, after the killing of 69 blacks in Sharpeville.

The military arm of the ANC, the Umkhonto we Sizwe or Spear of the Nation was formed and Mandela went to Algeria for military training. On his return to South Africa, he was arrested in August 1962 and sentenced to five years in prison but then, following the arrest of ANC colleagues at Rivonia, he was tried again for treason and conspiracy and sentenced to life imprisonment in June 1964. He spent 18 years on the infamous Robben Island but he never lost touch with the outside world. His autobiography was written at this time and secretly sent out of prison, to be published later under the title Long Walk to Freedom. Mandela was moved to Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town and finally to Victor Vester prison. By now, Mandela had become the icon for resistance to racism and finally, bowing to international and domestic pressure, the South African government lifted the ban on the ANC and released Mandela in February 1990.

In 1993 Mandela and the President of South Africa, De Klerk, won the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to resolve the conflict between races, and in 1994 Mandela became the new President.

1. According to the text, Nelson Mandela

a. had been exposed to social discrimination since he was a child.

b. understood what racism was when he was sent to prison.

c. became interested in politics when he was at university.

- 2. The African National Congress (ANC)
- a. encouraged black people to fight.
- b. wanted Nelson Mandela not to use violence.
- c. told black people to disobey segregation laws.
- 3. According to the text, after 1952 Nelson Mandela
- a. stopped participating in demonstrations.
- b. started working for a lawyer.
- c. had contrasts with the ANC.

4. At the end of his trial in 1961, Nelson Mandela

- a. stopped working publicly.
- b. was recognized as the ANC leader.
- c. encouraged pacific protests.

5. After his return from Algeria, Nelson Mandela

- a. spent five years in prison.
- b. helped to arrest some of his colleagues.
- c. had two trials in two years.

6. According to text, Nelson Mandela's biography was

- a. declared illegal by the government.
- b. written while he was in prison.
- c. written and published after his liberation.



#### Facebook

Do you use any of the social networking websites which are so popular these days, the places where you can connect up with friends and

relatives and meet people who share the same interests as you? If you're younger you may use MySpace, young adults are more likely to be found on Facebook and busy professionals may prefer something like LinkedIn. But at least two of these sites have one thing in common: apart from being social spaces where you can meet and chat to people, share photos and other things, they've all added new verbs and nouns to the language in the past couple of years. Let's take a look at some examples. You can facebook your holiday photos (upload them to your Facebook page), facebook someone to see who they are (look him up in Facebook), facebook someone about a party (contact someone through their Facebook page) and ask permission to facebook someone (add them as a Facebook friend).

As you can see, 'facebook' is a pretty versatile word, and you could say the same about 'myspace', which you will find being used in much the same way all over the Net. LinkedIn (being a more adult, professional community) has not been used in the same way. While you're 'facebooking' or 'myspacing' you may also find yourself 'commenting' (writing a comment on someone's Facebook or MySpace page), as in this example: 'I commented Mary that she should come to the pub on Saturday and she commented me that she couldn't because she was going away for the weekend'.

7. People who use Myspace are generally not as old as people who use Facebook. T/F

8. LinkedIn is for people with good jobs. T/F

9. Sites like these have given new words such as

adverbs and adjectives to the language. T/F

10. Myspace has proven to be a less versatile word than Facebook. T/F

11. All three of the sites mentioned have provided some new words. T/F

12. In this Internet context, 'to comment' means to leave a message for someone on their site. T/F

13. You can use Facebook for different purposes. T/F

14. The new terms have been in use for ten years. T/F

15. The word 'facebook' has different uses. T/F

16. You need someone's authorisation to add their name to your facebook page. T/F

### **B.** Grammar – Choose the best answer. 22 pts

17. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Jurassic Park?a) did write b) wrote c) did he write

18. I \_\_\_\_\_ the glass while I was pouring the wine.a) was dropping b) have dropped c) dropped

19. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money after the weekend.a) much b) lots c) many

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive when you are feeling tired.a) shouldn't b) don't have to c) haven't to

21. When \_\_\_\_\_ Argentina last?a) will you visit b) have you visited c) did you visit

22. When I went into my office, he \_\_\_\_\_ for me.a) had waited b) waited c) was waiting

23. My flatmate \_\_\_\_\_ at home when I call him.a) never is b) is never c) never he is

24. He hopes us <u>soon</u> soon.a) to see b) seeing c) to seeing

25. I \_\_\_\_\_ staying home tonight.a) am going to b) will c) am

26. James \_\_\_\_\_ Cathy over the last few days.a) hasn't seen b) isn't seeing c) didn't see

27. It was raining at first, but \_\_\_\_\_ the sun came out and it was a nice day.

a) in the end b) at the end c) by the time

### <u>C. Vocabulary – Choose the best answer.</u> 22 pts

28. After watching the Burger King commercial, I had a strong \_\_\_\_\_ to eat a hamburger.a) injury b) desire c) fever

29. Even though I heard the man speak, I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_if he was Australian or from New Zealand.a) count on b) think over c) figure out

30. Kate's lifestyle is \_\_\_\_\_. She jogs everyday and plays tennis three times a week.a) worthy b) active c) silent

31. Diamonds are \_\_\_\_\_, which is probably one of the reasons they are valuable.a) broad b) flexible c) rare

32. Even today, many scientists are still unsure about the \_\_\_\_\_ of global warming.a) review b) cause c) effort

33. I hated the lecture, it was so \_\_\_\_\_.a) disinteresting b) uninteresting c) interesting

34. The new club in town is great even though it's \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

a) quite b) sort of c) bit

35. After a long time waiting for my appointment, they \_\_\_\_\_ invited me to meet the director.

a) finally b) soon c) after

36. Please can you resend that email because I couldn't open the \_\_\_\_\_.a) letter b) envelope c) attachment

# D. Writing - Maximum 100 words. 20 pts

**Topic: Your Dream Erasmus Period** 

### **MY DREAM ERASMUS**

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## ANSWER KEY

1	ABC	26	
2	ARC	27	
3	ABC	28	ABC
4		29	ABC
5	ABC	30	
6		31	A B C
7	Ē	32	A B C
8	Ē	33	A B C
9	T	34	A B C
10	T	35	A B C
11	(T)	36	A B C
12	Ē	37	A B C
13	Ē	38	A B C
14	T	39	A B C
15	<b>F</b>	40	A B C
16	<b>F</b>	41	A B C
17	A B C	42	A B C
18	ABC	43	ABC
19		44	
20		45	ABC
21	ABC	46	A B C
22	ABC	47	A B C
23	A B C	48	ABC
24	$A \otimes C$	49	A B C
25	A B C	50	A B C