**Is that a Right?**

**Child Rights Quiz?**

1. When a young person reaches the age of 16, they are no longer considered to be a child. Is that right?

YES NO

2. The rights that each child has are decided by the government where they live. Is that right?

YES NO

3. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was written 30 years ago, so it’s out of date and not important for modern times.

Is that right?

YES NO

4. All children in the world have a right to health, education, and protection. Is that right?

YES NO

5. Children have a right to information that is important for their health and well-being. Is that right?

YES NO

6. The UK Government must listen to the voice of a child and take the opinion of a young person seriously even if they are not old enough to vote. Is that right?

YES NO

7. All children in the UK are guaranteed the right to use the internet to access information. Is that right?

YES NO

8. The UK has signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and this means that the articles are part of the UK law.

Is that right?

YES NO

9. All children have the rights to be loved, to be happy and to havefriends. Is that right?

YES NO

10. Health, education and free speech are the most important rights, while the other rights in the Convention are not as important.

Is that right?

YES NO

**Is that a Right?**

**Child Rights Quiz Answers**

QUIZ ANSWER SHEET AND DISCUSSION NOTES

1. **When a young person reaches the age of 16, they are no longer considered to be a child.**

NO – The Convention considers anyone below the age of 18 a child. Article 1 defines a child, and everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights listed in the Convention.

2. **The rights that each child has are decided by the government where they live.**

NO – The lives of children may look different in every country, but children’s rights outlined in the Convention apply to all children no matter where they live. The only country that has not ratified the Convention is the USA, yet children’s rights are still recognised there.

3. **The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was written 30 years ago, so it’s out of date and not important for modern times.**

NO – The Convention took years to develop before it was adopted by the UN in 1989. While what is written in the Convention hasn’t changed, the Convention as a whole is a living document that adapts to the new realities that children face in modern times. There are regular reviews, called General Comments, that are used to share information and good practice about how governments should implement

different rights, and three optional protocols have been added.

4. **All children in the world have a right to health, education, and protection.**

YES – The Convention guarantees children’s rights under the four categories of survival, participation, protection and development. A child’s right to health is protected under article 24. A child’s right to education is under the category of development and is protected under articles 28 and 29.

5. **Children have a right to information that is important for their health and well-being.**

YES – Article 17 says that children have the right to receive information that is important to their well-being. It also says that adults should help children find and understand the information that they need. Article 24 says that children have the right to access the information they need to stay well.

6. **The UK Government must listen to the voice of a child and take the opinion of a young person seriously even if they are not old enough to vote.**

YES – The Convention protects a child’s freedom of expression. According to articles 12 and 13, every child must be free to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them and to have their views considered and taken

seriously, as long they are within the law.

7. **All children in the UK are guaranteed the right to use the internet to access information.**

NO – Having access to information is a right, however having access to the internet to get this information is not a guaranteed right. Article 17 says that every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand.

8. **The UK has signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and this means that the articles are part of the UK law.**

NO – The UK signed and ratified the Convention in 1991, but that doesn’t make it part of UK law: the Convention is not directly applicable in a court of law. Despite this, the UK Government has to send a report to the UN every five years about the

status of children’s rights in the UK. If the UK was to incorporate the Convention, it would become legally binding for the UK.

9. **All children have the rights to be loved, to be happy and to have friends.**

NO – Being loved, being happy and having friends are all very important for children, but these are not rights that are listed in the Convention’s 54 articles. Feelings cannot be a legal requirement, therefore the articles in the Convention help provide the conditions, resources, protections and freedoms that a child needs to grow up feeling happy and loved. Article 15, for example, ensures children the right to meet with other children.

10. **Health, education and free speech are the most important rights, while the other rights in the Convention are not as important.**

NO – Health, education and free speech are very important rights, however no right is more important than another. A key aspect of the Convention is that it must be considered as a whole, and all rights are connected.