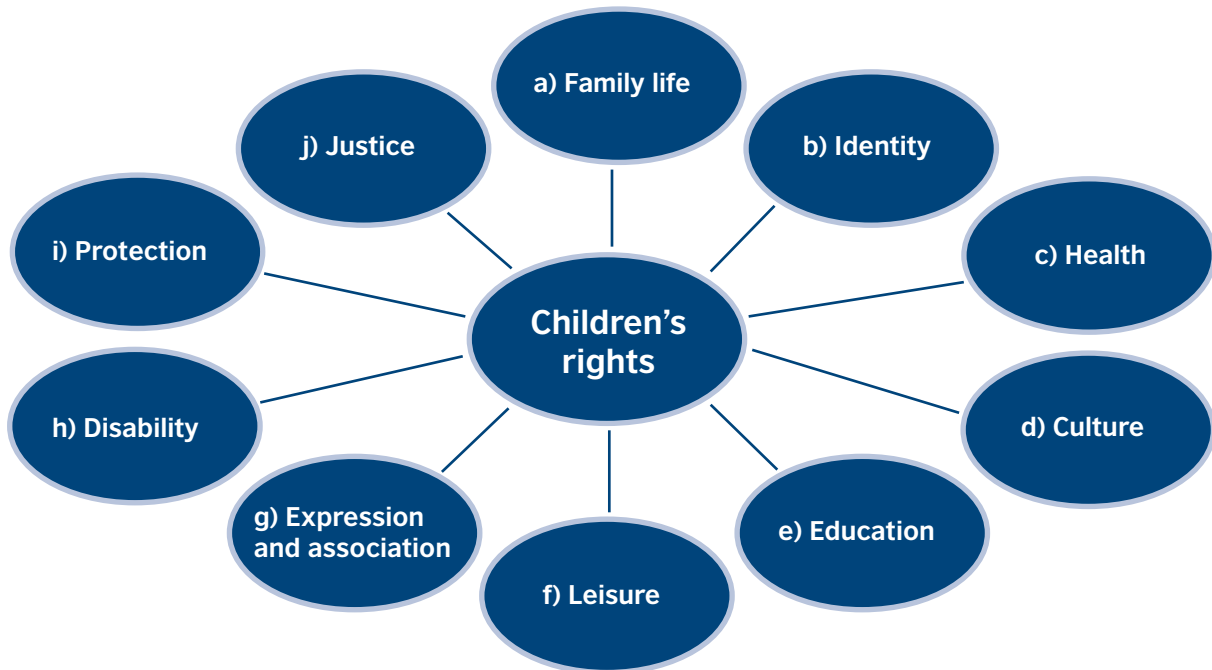


# **Social Studies**

## **Topic 13: Children's Rights in Rwanda**

## Topic 13: Children's Rights in Rwanda

1. Match the **rights of the child** with the headings in the diagram. Write your answers in the grid below.



1. The right to be treated as innocent until proved guilty.
2. The right to meet with other children and young people.
3. The right to free primary education.
4. The right to freedom from sexual abuse.
5. The right to enjoy a full life in conditions that promote independence.
6. The right to play.
7. The right to clean water.
8. The right to a legally registered nationality.
9. The right to a safe home.
10. The right to be protected from being tortured.
11. The right to speak their own language.
12. The right to a fair trial in a juvenile court.
13. The right to education that helps them develop physically and mentally.
14. The right to practise their own religion.
15. The right to think and believe what they want.
16. The right to nutritious food.

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **the rights of the child**.

fair	nationality	taken	nutritious	primary
disabilities	withhold	morality	independence	practise
guilty	tortured	treats	treatment	safe
leisure	abuse	privac		

### Right to family life

Children have a right to know who their parents are. Their parents or guardians must give them a

a) \_\_\_\_\_ home, food, clothing, education, and protection. If they do not have a family, or if their family b) \_\_\_\_\_ them very badly, the government has the responsibility to find them a better place to live.

### Right to identity

Children have a right to a legally registered name and c) \_\_\_\_\_. As far as possible, they also have the right to know who their parents are and to be cared for by them. No one is allowed to d) \_\_\_\_\_ information about their name, their birthplace, and their parents from them.

### Right to health

The child has a right to health. Parents are obliged to provide their children with a balanced diet, vaccinate them, and give them e) \_\_\_\_\_ when they are sick. Children also have the right to good quality health care, clothing, clean water, f) \_\_\_\_\_ food, and a clean environment.

### Rights of children with disabilities

Children with physical or mental g) \_\_\_\_\_ have the right to enjoy a full and decent life in conditions that promote dignity, h) \_\_\_\_\_, and an active role in the community. They also have a right to special education.

### Right to education

All children have a right to free i) \_\_\_\_\_ education, and to secondary education. Their education must help them develop physically, mentally, spiritually, j) \_\_\_\_\_, and socially. They also have the right to know their rights.

### Right to leisure

Children have the right to rest, k) \_\_\_\_\_, and play.

### Right to freedom of expression and association

Children have the right to meet with other children and young people, as well as the right to <sup>l)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Every child has the right to say what they think in all matters affecting them, and to have their views <sup>m)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ seriously. They can think and believe what they want and they are free to say what they think, and to seek and receive information of any kind as long as it is within the law.

### Rights for minority groups

Children have a right to enjoy their culture, <sup>n)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their own religion, and speak their own language, especially if they are minorities.

### Right to protection

Children have the right to be protected from being <sup>o)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, kidnapped, abducted, or sold and the right to freedom from cruel treatment and from sexual <sup>p)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They also have the right to be protected if they are refugees. No children should be forced to make money by doing work that is dangerous or harmful or interferes with education. No child under 15 years may fight in the armed forces.

### Right to justice

If a child is said to have broken the law, they have the right to be treated as innocent until proved <sup>q)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Very young children cannot be held responsible for breaking the law. Children also have the right to a <sup>r)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ trial in a juvenile court.

### 3. Read the text about **child abuse** and then match the words and phrases that have been underlined to the definitions in the table below.

Child abuse is when a child is treated with cruelty. One type of child abuse is when a child is physically maltreated – their parents beat or kick them or the children have to do heavy work. Another type of child abuse is when the child is not cared for properly – they may be given insufficient food.

When a large number of children live in poverty there is a shortage of food and health care. Some parents make their children work too hard and punish them. In the poorer parts of our towns and cities children are sent out to beg. Some children are driven from their homes and have to sleep on the streets.

All of these problems increased after the genocide. Fathers and mothers were killed, families were broken up and some children could not find any of their extended family. Some were looked after in orphanages run by NGOs, but others lived on the streets begging and committing crime. Some adults abused street children, making them beg or steal for them. Some were hurt, others

were killed. The situation has improved but there are still dangers for our children. We still have very poor families with many children. There are still street children who look after themselves.

a)	A lack of something that you need or want.	
b)	Buildings where orphans live and are looked after.	
c)	To take something that belongs to someone else without permission.	
d)	To ask other people for money or food.	
e)	Homeless children.	
f)	To make someone suffer because they have done something against the law or against the rules.	
g)	Behaviour that deliberately causes pain to other people.	
h)	To hit someone violently several times.	
i)	Given food, help, and protection.	

4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences about **preventing child abuse**.

a)	Children	or hurt.	if they are	beaten, bullied,	tell someone	must
Correct sentence:						
b)	Children	or the police.	to someone who can help,	a member of their family, a teacher	report abuse	must
Correct sentence:						
c)	Children	that they can	need	to abuse.	say 'No'	to be taught
Correct sentence:						
d)	Adults	their own children	to look after	and respect	have a duty	their rights.
Correct sentence:						
e)	Adults	and to report it.	have a duty	abuse of	to look out for	other children
Correct sentence:						

f)	Teachers, doctors, and nurses	bruises and cuts	to look out for	what they have seen.	and report	need
Correct sentence:						
g)	The police	street children	and see that they are	help to protect	looked after better.	should
Correct sentence:						
h)	Workers in orphanages	cruelty	must	they are looking after.	to children	report
Correct sentence:						

5. Find the words about **children's rights** in the word search.

<p>E R B E D E N P F A S W Q U Q E</p> <p>Y E E D C S T O N B T M S N T N</p> <p>I X B T P C R V O U E A O J L R</p> <p>H H I B U Q H E F S A L G P N J</p> <p>R A L D E A C R U E L T Y C T H</p> <p>T D B I L G M T D T O R N E I E</p> <p>I A M S A A S Y K N O E G N F O</p> <p>T G A A T I N X O B X A K N H T</p> <p>D T O B J T T I N E N T H H P Q</p> <p>G L T I T H T R E A T M E N T A</p> <p>N M P L G C B O H T G T O S N P</p> <p>S E Y I E K I P R I V A C Y T K</p> <p>N S R T Z M R G P T V H E N R P</p> <p>R C O Y N O I N E T U N I F G F</p> <p>L R E E D T E O R E I R A E D V</p> <p>P U N I S H M E N T R A E A A I</p>	<p>abduct</p> <p>abuse</p> <p>beg</p> <p>beat</p> <p>cruelty</p> <p>disability</p> <p>maltreat</p> <p>orphanage</p> <p>poverty</p> <p>privacy</p> <p>protection</p> <p>punishment</p> <p>right</p> <p>steal</p> <p>torture</p> <p>treatment</p>
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6. Make sentences about **children's rights** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	A good standard of living is important for	1	practise their own religion.
b)	All children should have the right	2	should be able to play an active role in their community.
c)	Each child should have a legally	3	what they think.
d)	Each child should be able to freely	4	family life.
e)	Children with disabilities	5	registered name.
f)	Parents should not force their	6	to have nutritious food.
g)	All children should be free to say	7	should get a fair trial in a juvenile court.
h)	Children who commit a crime	8	children to work.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)

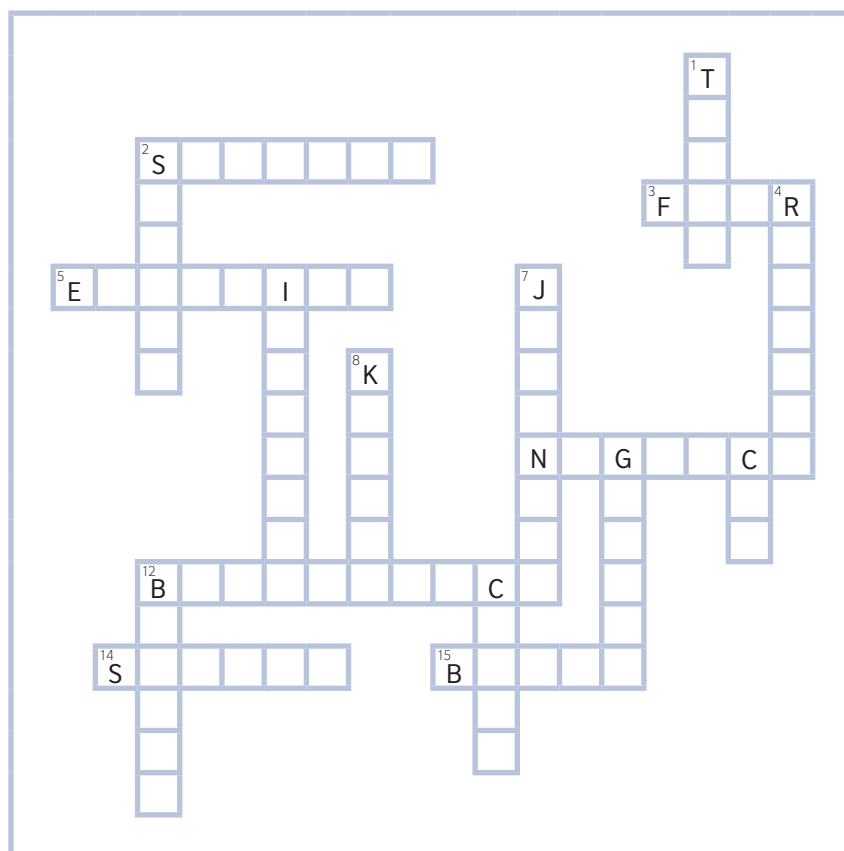
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **children's rights**.

#### Across

2. A place to live.
3. Treating everyone equally and in a reasonable way.
5. The state of being equal.
9. To fail to look after someone when you are responsible for them.
12. The place where someone was born.
14. To feel pain in your body or your mind.
15. To frighten or hurt someone who is smaller or weaker than you.

#### Down

1. To behave towards someone in a particular way.
2. Safe from attack, harm, or damage.
4. The attitude that someone is important and should be admired.
6. Not guilty of a crime.
7. Relating to young people who are accused of committing a crime.
8. To illegally take someone away and make them a prisoner.
10. Found by a court to have violated a criminal law.
11. An injury on your skin made by a sharp edge.
12. A mark that you get on your body if you are hit.
13. Causing pain to other people.





## Glossary

abduct	/æb'dʌkt/ verb [T] to take someone away from their home, family etc using force: <i>He was abducted at gunpoint.</i>
abuse	/ə'bjʊ:s/ noun [C/U] cruel, violent, or unfair treatment, especially of someone who does not have the power to prevent it: <i>Physical abuse and neglect of children is too common.</i>
abuse	/ə'bjʊ:z/ verb [T] to treat someone in a cruel or violent way: <i>A high percentage of abusive parents were themselves abused as children.</i>
adult	/'ædʌlt/ noun [C] someone who is no longer a child and is legally responsible for their actions: <i>Tickets are £2.50 for adults and £1.50 for children.</i>
armed forces	/ɑ:(r)md fɔ:(r)siz/ noun [plural] a country's army, navy, and air force.
beat	/bi:t/ verb [T] to hit someone violently several times: <i>They were arrested for beating their children.</i>
beg	/beg/ verb [I] if someone who is poor begs, they ask other people for money or food: <i>homeless children begging on the streets.</i>
believe	/bi'li:v/ verb [I/T] to have a religious belief.
birthplace	/'bɜ:(r)θ,pleis/ noun [C] the place where someone was born: <i>a visit to Mandela's birthplace.</i>
break	/breik/verb [T] to fail to obey a rule or law: <i>If you break the speed limit, the penalties are severe.</i>
bruise	/bru:z/ noun [C] a mark that you get on your body if you are hit or if you knock against something: <i>He had a bad purple bruise over his eye.</i>
bully	/'bʊli/ verb [T] to frighten or hurt someone who is smaller or weaker than you: <i>In one study 75 per cent of students reported having been bullied at school.</i>
care	/keə(r)/ noun [U] the activity of looking after someone or something: <i>I left him in your care – you should have watched him!</i>
care for	/keə(r) fə(r)/ phrasal verb, to do the necessary things for someone who needs help or protection: <i>The parents cared for their children.</i>
clean	/kli:n/ adj not dirty or polluted: <i>clean water.</i>
clothing	/'kləʊðɪŋ/ noun [U] clothes in general: <i>basic necessities like food and clothing. a piece/ item/article of clothing.</i>
commit	/kə'mit/verb [T] to do something illegal or morally wrong: <i>The study aims to find out what makes people commit crimes.</i>
cruel	/'kru:əl/ adj someone who is cruel enjoys causing pain to other people or animals, or enjoys making them unhappy or upset: <i>a cruel parent.</i>
cruelty	/'kru:əlti/ noun [C/U] behaviour that deliberately causes pain to other people or animals, or that makes them unhappy or upset: <i>She divorced him on the grounds of mental cruelty.cruelty to children/animals.</i>
culture	/'kʌltʃə(r)/ noun [U] a set of ideas, beliefs, and ways of behaving, especially one belonging to a particular society, race, religion etc: <i>societies that share the same language and culture.</i>
cut	/kʌt/ noun [C] an injury on your skin where something sharp has cut it: <i>My son's face was covered in cuts and bruises. She suffered a deep cut to her scalp.</i>
disability	/'disə'bɪləti/ noun [C/U] a condition in which someone is not able to use a part of their body or brain properly: <i>children with learning disabilities.</i>
drinking	/'drɪŋkɪŋ/ adj safe to drink: <i>drinking water.</i>
duty	/'dju:ti/noun [C/U] a legal or moral obligation: <i>It is your duty as a parent to protect your children.I was simply doing my duty as a good citizen.</i>

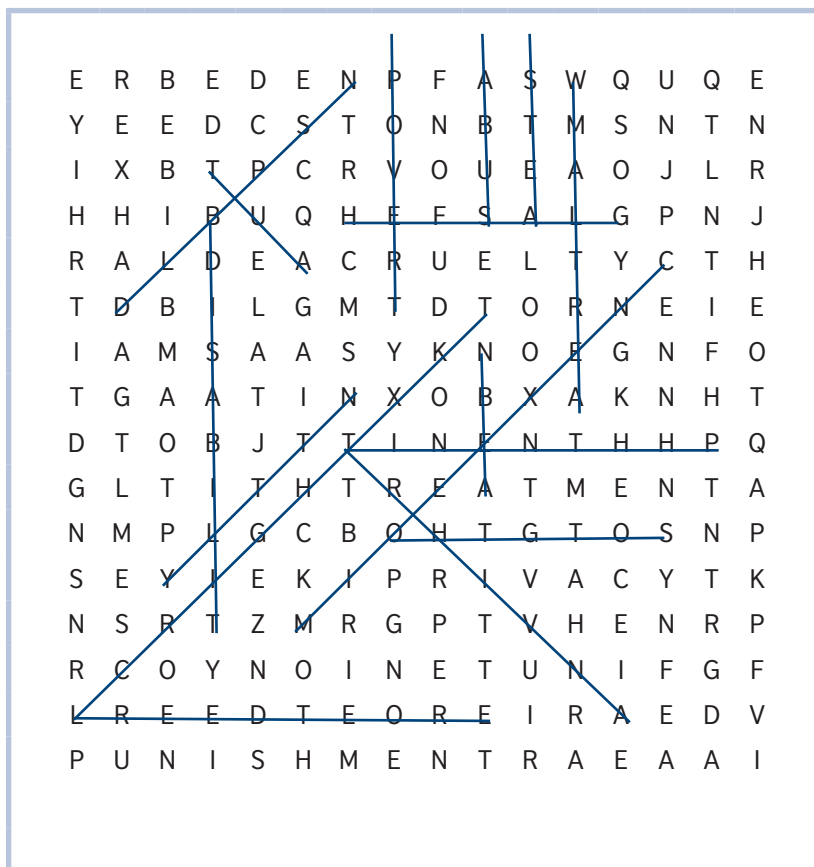
enjoy	/ɪn 'dʒɔɪ/ verb [T] to get pleasure from something: <i>Do you enjoy cooking? I don't enjoy going on holiday as much as I used to.</i>
equality	/ɪ 'kwɒləti/ noun [U] the state of being equal, especially in having the same rights, status, and opportunities: <i>The Party is committed to sexual and racial equality. Countless people have died trying to achieve basic equality for women.</i>
extended	/ɪk 'stendɪd/ adj (family) a family group that includes grandparents, cousins, aunts etc.
fair	/feə(r)/ adj if a situation is fair, everyone is treated equally and in a reasonable way: <i>Everyone has a right to a fair trial. free and fair elections.</i>
fair trial	/feə(r) 'traɪəl/ phrase fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.
guardian	/ 'gɑ:(r)diən/ noun [C] someone who is legally responsible for another person such as a child whose parents have died.
guilty	/ 'gɪlti/ adj someone who is guilty has committed a crime: <i>He was found guilty of murder. Wright pleaded guilty to all charges.</i>
health	/helθ/ noun [U] the condition of your body, especially whether or not you are ill: <i>His health improved once he stopped working. Lola is 85 and still in very good health.</i>
healthcare	/ 'helθ, keə(r)/ noun [U] the services that look after people's health: <i>Homeless people need better access to health care.</i>
home	/həʊm/ noun [C/U] the place where you live: <i>We go to a school close to our home. a child in need of a loving home.</i>
hurt	/hɜ:(r)t/ verb [I/T] to cause physical pain or injury: <i>You're hurting my arm! These new boots hurt my feet.</i>
innocent	/ 'ɪnəs(ə)nt/ adj not guilty of a crime: <i>Under the law, everyone is considered innocent until proved guilty.</i>
juvenile	/ 'dʒu:vənail/ adj relating to young people who have committed a crime or who are accused of committing a crime: <i>juvenile criminals/offenders. juvenile crime.</i>
kick	/kɪk/ verb [I/T] to hit someone or something with your foot: <i>Mum! Jimmy kicked me! Some children will bite and kick when they get angry.</i>
kidnap	/ 'kɪdnæp/ verb [T] to illegally take someone away and make them a prisoner, especially in order to make their family or government give you money. <i>Three American journalists have been kidnapped by political extremists.</i>
maltreat	/mæl 'tri:t/ verb [T] to be violent or cruel to a person or animal.
mental	/ 'ment(ə)l/ adj relating to the health of the mind, or illnesses of the mind: <i>mental health problems. He suffered a complete mental collapse.</i>
misbehave	/ ,mɪsbɪ 'heɪv/ verb [T/I] if a child misbehaves, or if they misbehave themselves, they behave badly and annoy or upset people.
moral	/ 'mɒrəl/ adj relating to right and wrong and the way that people should behave: <i>our children's religious and moral education. moral standards/principles/values.</i>
nationality	/ ,næʃə 'næləti/ noun [C/U] the legal status of being a citizen of a particular country: <i>British/American/German nationality.</i>
neglect	/nɪ 'glekt/ verb [T] to fail to look after someone when you are responsible for them: <i>parents who neglect their children.</i>
nutritious	/nju: 'trɪʃəs/ adj nutritious foods provide the substances that people need in order to be healthy: <i>a nutritious meal.</i>
obligation	/ ,ɒbli 'geɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] something that you must do for legal or moral reasons: <i>The firm has an obligation to its customers.</i>
obliged	/ə 'blaɪdʒd/ adj under a moral obligation to do something.
orphan	/ 'ɔ:(r)f(ə)n/ noun [C] a child whose parents have died.
orphanage	/ 'ɔ:(r)f(ə)nɪdʒ/ noun [C] a building where orphans live and are looked after.

physical	/ˈfɪzɪk(ə)l/ adj relating to your body rather than your mind: <i>The emotional and physical strain of the previous day had left him exhausted. children who have physical disabilities. physical violence.</i>
play	/pleɪ/ noun [U] activities that are done because they are enjoyable and fun, especially by children: <i>The infants have a play period right after lunch.</i>
poverty	/ˈpɒvə(r)ti/ noun [U] a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs: <i>Half the world's population is living in poverty.</i>
primary	/ˈpraɪməri/ adj relating to the education of children between the ages of about five and eleven: <i>a primary teacher. primary education</i>
privacy	/ˈprɪvəsi/ noun [U] the freedom to do things without other people watching you or knowing what you are doing: <i>Staff are entitled to a certain amount of privacy when making personal phone calls. personal privacy</i>
protection	/prəˈtektʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of keeping someone or something safe, or the condition of being kept safe: <i>the protection of intellectual property rights. protection of children</i>
punish	/ˈpʌnɪʃ/ verb [T] to make someone suffer because they have done something against the law or against the rules: <i>The government is determined to punish drug trafficking. He was punished for stealing.</i>
punishment	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ noun [U] the process of punishing someone, or of being punished: <i>He has cheated people and escaped punishment.</i>
refugee	/ˌrefʒəˈdʒiː/ noun [C] someone who leaves their country, especially during a war or other threatening event: <i>Thousands of refugees have entered the camps along the borders in recent days.</i>
register	/ˈredʒɪstə(r)/ verb. [T] to put information about someone or something on an official list: <i>Births must be registered within 42 days.</i>
respect	/rɪˈspekt/ noun [U] the attitude that someone is important and should be admired, and that you should treat them politely: <i>Students show their respect for the teacher by not talking. Children should treat their parents with respect.</i>
respect	/rɪˈspekt/ verb [T] to treat someone in a way that shows that you think they are important and should be admired: <i>He is highly respected in his profession. People will respect you for telling the truth.</i>
responsibility	/rɪˌsɒnsəˈbɪləti/ noun [C] a duty that you have to do because it is part of your job or position: <i>She is my responsibility, now that her parents are gone.</i>
rest	/rest/ noun [C/U] a period of time that you spend relaxing or sleeping after doing something tiring: <i>Can we stop for a minute? I need a rest. He was ordered to have complete rest after his heart attack.</i>
right	/raɪt/ noun [C] something that you are morally or legally allowed to do or have: <i>Workers' rights are practically non-existent in many clothing factories here. legislation providing equal employment rights for women.</i>
safe	/seɪf/ adj protected from being hurt, damaged, lost, stolen etc: <i>Will my car be safe if I park it in the street? It's difficult to make airports safe from terrorist attacks.</i>
secondary	/ˈsekənd(ə)ri/ adj relating to the education of children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18: <i>primary and secondary education. secondary teacher/ pupils.</i>
secure	/sɪˈkjʊə(r)/ adj safe from attack, harm, or damage: <i>Make your home more secure with our burglar alarm system. No shop can be completely secure against theft.</i>
sell	/sel/ verb [T] to exchange something for money: <i>They've already sold over two million copies of their record.</i>
sexual abuse	/ˈseksʃʊəl əˈbjuːs/ noun [U] sexual behaviour by an adult towards a child.
shelter	/ˈʃeltə(r)/ noun [C] a place to live, considered as a basic human need: <i>Everyone has the right to food, clothing, and shelter.</i>
shortage	/ˈʃɔː(r)tɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] a lack of something that you need or want: <i>Refugees are facing serious food and fuel shortages. a shortage of clean water.</i>

social	/ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/ adj relating to society and to people's lives in general: <i>They try to address social problems such as unemployment and poor health.</i>
spiritual	/ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl/ adj related to your spirit instead of the physical world: <i>Music provides an immensely satisfying spiritual experience for many people.</i>
steal	/sti:l/ verb [I/T] to take something that belongs to someone else without permission: <i>Johnny was accused of stealing from the shop. She was caught stealing food from the supermarket.</i>
street children	/stri:t ˈtʃɪldrən/ phrase homeless children especially ones forsaken or orphaned: <i>Street children beg or steal in order to survive.</i>
suffer	/ˈsʌfə(r)/ verb [I/T] to feel pain in your body or your mind: <i>Don't worry, the animal won't suffer any pain.</i>
torture	/ˈtɔ:(r)tʃə(r)/ verb [T] to hurt a person or animal deliberately in a very cruel way, especially as a punishment or in order to make them say something: <i>Many of the prisoners had been tortured.</i>
treat	/tri:t/ verb [T] to behave towards someone in a particular way: <i>She felt she had been unfairly treated, and complained to her boss. We all treated my grandfather with the greatest respect.</i>
treatment	/ˈtri:tmənt/ noun [U] the particular way in which you deal with someone: <i>the treatment of prisoners.</i>
trust	/trʌst/ verb [T] to be confident that someone is honest, fair, and reliable: <i>Both communities have to trust each other. Politicians just can't be trusted.</i>
understanding	/ˌʌndə(r)ˈstændɪŋ/ noun [S/U] sympathy that comes from knowing how other people feel and why they do things: <i>Suzy just needs a little understanding.</i>
withhold	/wɪðˈhəʊld/ verb [T] to deliberately not give something to someone: <i>She was found guilty of withholding information from the courts.</i>

## Key:

1. 1 j), 2 g), 3 e), 4 i), 5 h), 6 f), 7 c), 8 b), 9 a), 10 i), 11 d), 12 j), 13 e), 14 d), 15 g), 16 c)
2. a) safe, b) treats, c) nationality, d) withhold, e) treatment, f) nutritious, g) disabilities, h) independence, i) primary, j) morally, k) leisure, l) privacy, m) taken, n) practise, o) tortured, p) abuse, q) guilty, r) fair
3. a) shortage, b) orphanages, c) steal, d) beg, e) street children, f) punish, g) cruelty, h) beat, i) cared for
4.
  - a) Children must tell someone if they are beaten, bullied, or hurt.
  - b) Children must report abuse to someone who can help, a member of the family, a teacher or the police.
  - c) Children need to be taught that they can say 'No' to abuse.
  - d) Adults have a duty to look after their own children and respect their rights.
  - e) Adults have a duty to look out for abuse of other children and to report it.
  - f) Teachers, doctors, and nurses need to look out for bruises and cuts and report what they have seen.
  - g) The police should help to protect street children and see that they are looked after better.
  - h) Workers in orphanages must report cruelty to children they are looking after.
- 5.



6. a) 4, b) 6, c) 5, d) 1, e) 2, f) 8, g) 3, h) 7

7. **Across:** 2. shelter, 3. Fair, 5. equality, 9. neglect, 12. birthplace, 14. suffer, 15. bully; **Down:** 1. treat, 2. secure, 4. respect, 6. innocent, 7. juvenile, 8. kidnap, 10. guilty, 11. cut, 12. bruise, 13. cruel