

Child Protection Multiple Choice Questions

1. Please select **one** answer from the following responses:
 - a. A child is anyone under the age of 18 years.
 - b. A child is anyone under the age of 16 years.
 - c. A child is anyone who is not competent to make decisions on their own behalf.
 - d. A child is anyone who is not mature enough to make decisions about their life.
2. Please select **one** answer from the following responses:
 - a. We need to get parental consent and child assent for the mindfulness activities.
 - b. We need to get parental consent and child assent for research activities.
 - c. We need parental consent and child assent for all activities.
 - d. We do not need parental consent or child assent for this project.
3. Please select **one or more correct** answers from the following responses:
 - a. Child protection and safeguarding are separate and require different approaches.
 - b. Child protection and safeguarding includes disclosure to the relevant authorities.
 - c. Child protection and safeguarding includes reporting suspicion of harm to children to relevant authorities.
 - d. Child protection and safeguarding is the responsibility of the country leads only.
4. Please select the **one incorrect** answer from the following responses:
 - a. We have a responsibility to explain to children (and their main carer) about their rights as a (potential) research participant.
 - b. We must ensure that children and main carers understand the consent form.
 - c. There is no right to withdraw from the research.
 - d. We will need consent from the main carer and the child for participation in the research.
5. Please select **one correct** answer from the following responses:
 - a. Abuse can only be carried out by adults.
 - b. Other people will be responsible for the safeguarding of children, so it is not a concern for staff on this project.
 - c. Everyone working on the project has a responsibility to be familiar with the project's safeguarding and whistleblowing policies.
 - d. We are not responsible for the safeguarding of adults.
6. Please select **one or more correct** answers from the following responses:
 - a. Children may not have the language to express what is happening to them.
 - b. Children may not recognise that what they are experiencing is abuse.
 - c. Explicit and implicit language may convey that there is harm occurring.
 - d. There can be non-verbal cues of abuse, harassment or bullying.
7. Please select **one or more answers** from the following responses about legal checks:

- a. No legal checks or ethics committee procedures are necessary.
 - b. The University of Rwanda Ethics Committee has been informed that we are working with children.
 - c. The Addis Ababa University Ethical Review Committee has been informed that we are working with children.
 - d. If researchers based at the University of Aberdeen are going to be directly working with children then they will have to do a Protection of Vulnerable Groups (PVG) check first.
8. Please select **one or more correct answers** from the following responses relating to risk of harm protocol definitions:
- a. Risk of harm refers to a significant potential for an individual to experience significant harm other than by an accident.
 - b. Chronic risk of harm refers to a risk of harm that is ongoing or continues over a significant period of time.
 - c. Informed consent is giving agreement or permission, or making a decision, by a legal adult who has the full information about the possible effects or results, and the mental capacity to understand the information in full.
 - d. Due to their age children cannot give informed consent.
9. Please select **one correct** answer from the following responses about confidentiality:
- a. Confidentiality can never be broken.
 - b. The person who is at risk of harm must agree to confidentiality being broken.
 - c. Even if the main carer is the one abusing the child they must be informed of the safeguarding concern.
 - d. Confidentiality can be broken if someone is at risk of harm so that a safeguarding concern can be raised.
10. Please select **one or more correct** answers from the following responses:
- a. If you are reporting a safeguarding concern you should report it through your own institution's procedure unless the situation requires an urgent response.
 - b. It is up to you to decide who to report a safeguarding concern to.
 - c. Only an adult can raise a safeguarding concern.
 - d. If an urgent response is needed then the country lead should be informed.

For the answer key, please email nihrcmw@abdn.ac.uk

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