# Citizenship: Rights and Duties

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

## Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The Fundamental Rights are in Articles:
   **(a)** 51A only **(b)** 124 to 147 **(c)** 1 to 10 **(d)** 14 to 32

2. In which articles is the right to freedom?
   **(a)** Article 32 **(b)** Articles 29–30 **(c)** Articles 19–22 **(d)** Articles 23–24

3. What does Article 51A provide?
   **(a)** the right to go to court for Fundamental Rights
   **(b)** equal opportunity in public jobs
   **(c)** no discrimination against any citizen by the State
   **(d)** the Fundamental Duties

4. Which Fundamental Duty does this show: persuading a parent to keep a daughter in school?
   **(a)** ensuring education for children aged 6–14
   **(b)** preserving our heritage
   **(c)** defending the nation and helping in emergencies
   **(d)** protecting the environment

5. What does “discrimination” mean?
   **(a)** everyone welcomed with equal access
   **(b)** something we ought to do for others and the country
   **(c)** unfair treatment because of identity
   **(d)** a person who lives in a place

6. The Fundamental Duties were added in 1976; the Right to Education Act came into force in 2009. How many years apart were these?
   **(a)** 30 years **(b)** 34 years **(c)** 33 years **(d)** 43 years

7. Zoya was born in 2015. The right to education covers children aged 6 to 14. How old is the child in 2028, and so covered?
   **(a)** 19 years **(b)** 12 years **(c)** 14 years **(d)** 13 years

8. Which article provides no discrimination against any citizen by the State?
   **(a)** Article 15 **(b)** Article 18 **(c)** Article 21A **(d)** Article 32

## Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name four Fundamental Rights.

**10.** In which articles is each right? (a) right to constitutional remedies (b) right to equality

**11.** What does each provide? (a) Article 51A (b) Article 24

**12.** Name the Fundamental Duty shown by each: (a) stopping a friend from writing on a fort wall (b) testing how to make water safe before believing a rumour

**13.** Explain each term: (a) citizen (b) empathy

**14.** Ten Fundamental Duties were added in 1976 and an eleventh in 2002. (a) How many years apart were these? (b) How many years before 2031 were the first duties added?

**15.** A class of 46 is split into 7 equal groups to make posters on rights and duties. How many students in each group, and how many are left over?

**16.** Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the eleventh Fundamental Duty was added (2002) (b) the Constitution came into force (1950)

## Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

**17.** What does it mean to be a citizen, legally and in daily life?

**18.** Match each with its Fundamental Duty: (a) persuading a parent to keep a daughter in school (b) planting trees and keeping water for stray animals (c) standing silently for the National Anthem. Choose from: ensuring education for children aged 6–14; protecting the environment; respecting the Constitution, Flag and Anthem.

**19.** Explain the right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) and the cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30), with an example of each, and name a duty that goes with one of them.

**20.** What is the difference between “inclusion” and “equity”? Give an example from school life.

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# Answer key

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| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (d) 14 to 32 | — |
| 2 | (c) Articles 19–22 | — |
| 3 | (d) the Fundamental Duties | — |
| 4 | (a) ensuring education for children aged 6–14 | — |
| 5 | (c) unfair treatment because of identity | — |
| 6 | (c) 33 years | 2009 − 1976 = 33 |
| 7 | (d) 13 years | 2028 − 2015 |
| 8 | (a) Article 15 | — |
| 9 | The right to equality, the right to freedom, the right against exploitation and the right to constitutional remedies. | — |
| 10 | (a) Article 32 (b) Articles 14–18 | — |
| 11 | (a) the Fundamental Duties (b) no child labour in factories and mines | — |
| 12 | (a) preserving our heritage (b) developing scientific temper | — |
| 13 | (a) a legal member of a country (b) understanding how others feel | — |
| 14 | (a) 26 years (b) 55 years | 2002 − 1976; 2031 − 1976 |
| 15 | 6 in each group, 4 left over | 46 ÷ 7 |
| 16 | The Constitution came into force, by 52 years | 2002 − 1950 |
| 17 | Legally, a citizen is a member of the country with rights; in daily life, a citizen also takes responsibility, follows duties and helps others. | — |
| 18 | (a) ensuring education for children aged 6–14 (b) protecting the environment (c) respecting the Constitution, Flag and Anthem | — |
| 19 | right to constitutional remedies and cultural and educational rights: examples from the chapter; e.g. free speech goes with respecting others' views. | — |

| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | **inclusion: everyone welcomed with equal access; equity: support according to need. Any fitting school example.** | — |