

**Certificate In Children's Care Learning And Development (CCCLD Level 3)
Unit Two – The Provision Of Healthy, Safe And Secure Environments For Children
Multiple Choice Question Paper**

**Exemplar Paper 1
45 minutes**

Read the following notes BEFORE you answer any questions

This question book remains the property of the council and is to be returned after the examination

- In order to complete this examination paper you require:
this question book; an answer sheet; an HB pencil and a clean rubber.
- You **MUST** use an HB PENCIL to complete **ALL** parts of the answer sheet.
- Each question shows FOUR possible answers (lettered 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'). Only ONE is correct.
Decide which one is correct and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with your HB pencil.
For example if you decide 'c' is correct, mark your answer like this

1	A
	B
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C
	D

If you want to change your answer, rub out your original response thoroughly, then fill in the box for your new answer.

- Any calculations or rough work can be done in this question book.
 - Only entries on the **answer sheet** will be marked.
 - Attempt all questions; if you find a question difficult, leave it and return to it later.
- 13 If you have any queries ask the invigilator before you start.

**This paper contains 25 questions.
Answer them using the 'boxes' numbered 1 to 25 on the answer sheet.
You have 45 minutes to complete the test.**

Please turn over.../

1 The MAIN reason for keeping the floors dry in the toilet and washing areas is to

- a prevent odours developing
- b improve ventilation
- c prevent people slipping
- d keep the area clean

2 The MOST important reason to check equipment in a setting regularly is to make sure that it is

- a fun to use
- b attractive
- c in good condition
- d interesting for children

3 What information should a Health and Safety policy in an early years setting always include?

- 1 timetables for activities
 - 2 arrangements for collecting children
 - 3 procedures for dealing with body fluids
 - 4 routines for rest and sleep
- a 1,2 b 1,4
c 2,3 d 3,4

4 What is the BEST way to plan for maintaining safety when arranging an outing for children?

- a carry out a risk assessment
- b hold a meeting with staff
- c visit the venue beforehand
- d provide information for parents

5 When children are encouraged to assess and manage risk for themselves they are MOST likely to develop their

- 1 independence
- 2 communication
- 3 self-reliance
- 4 imagination

- a 1,2 b 1,3
c 2,4 d 3,4

6 Children can be helped to be aware of self-protection and safety from age

- a 1 year
- b 2 years
- c 3 years
- d 5 years

7 What should the practitioner consider before lifting or carrying a child in an early years setting?

- 1 the safety of the child
- 2 reason for lifting the child
- 3 undertaking a risk assessment
- 4 training which all staff should be given

- a 1,2 b 1,3
c 2,4 d 3,4

8 To ensure the security of children throughout the session, practitioners should

- 1 observe any children in washing area
- 2 know the correct adult : child ratios
- 3 make sure any visitors are identified and accompanied
- 4 make sure children are supervised in all areas of the setting

- a 1,2 b 1,4
c 2,3 d 3,4

9 A child has pulled off a wound dressing. What is the FIRST correct action for the practitioner?

- a wash own hands
- b put on an apron
- c put on protective gloves
- d use the correct waste bin

10 It is MOST important to store food at the recommended temperature to

- a keep food moist
- b prevent food poisoning
- c keep food away from children
- d reduce food waste

11 What are the correct procedures to follow if a young child with asthma has a mild asthma attack?

- 1 comfort and reassure the child
- 2 administer the child's inhaler
- 3 encourage the child to lie down
- 4 call an ambulance immediately

- a 1,2 b 1,4
- c 2,3 d 3,4

12 What will help a practitioner to assess risks?

- a learning first aid procedures
- b setting up equipment themselves
- c planning varied play opportunities
- d understanding children's stages of development

13 A parent has been refused contact with a child. What action should the practitioner take if this parent comes to the setting to collect the child?

- a try to contact the named parent and keep the child
- b phone the police but let the parent take the child
- c tell a senior member of staff but let the parent take the child
- d keep the child and inform a senior member of staff

14 A practitioner may give medication to a child in a setting only

- a if it is prescribed by a doctor
- b to the child named on the label
- c when a child becomes ill
- d if supervised by a First Aider

15 Children aged 3 years can BEST learn to manage risks when

- 1 mixing play dough
- 2 cutting with scissors
- 3 playing with puppets
- 4 playing on climbing equipment

- a 1,2 b 1,3
- c 2,4 d 3,4

16 Children aged 4 years are playing with a wheeled cart. The practitioner sees that a wheel is insecure. The FIRST actions the practitioner should take are to

- 1 tell the children the cart is unsafe for play
- 2 involve the children in deciding what to do with the cart
- 3 encourage the children to investigate the insecure wheel
- 4 ask the children to finish playing with the cart immediately

- a 1,2 b 1,4
- c 2,3 d 3,4

17 Practitioners can help children aged 2 years to manage risk by

- 1 supervising children at all times
- 2 giving the children simple rules for playing with toys and equipment
- 3 finding suitable ways to help the children become aware of hazards
- 4 understanding possible hazards involved in different play opportunities

a 1,2 b 1,3
c 2,4 d 3,4

18 Children who have opportunities to assess risk for themselves are MOST likely to

- 1 respond positively to new challenges
- 2 extend their learning and development
- 3 need less adult supervision during play
- 4 increase their imagination and creativity

a 1,2 b 1,4
c 2,3 d 3,4

19 To support their own personal safety, children need to learn to assess and manage risk. The practitioner can promote this by

- 1 enabling children to experiment and plan their own play opportunities
- 2 providing play opportunities that are free from risk
- 3 encouraging children to try out new situations and to understand their personal limitations
- 4 helping children to choose from play opportunities which adults provide

a 1,2 b 1,3
c 2,4 d 3,4

20 A child grazes a knee at the setting. What must the practitioner do?

- a refer to the Health and Safety policy
- b contact the parent as soon as possible
- c check the child's gross motor skills
- d write the details in the accident book

21 What is the correct treatment if a child is stung by a wasp?

- a wipe the sting with vinegar
- b apply an ice pack to the sting
- c put antiseptic on the sting
- d rub antihistamine cream onto the sting

22 What is a sign of measles?

- a swollen face
- b itchy rash
- c red blotchy rash
- d vomiting

23 What are the main signs of an asthma attack?

- 1 difficulty breathing
- 2 coughing and wheezing
- 3 sore throat and a rash
- 4 sore eyes and sneezing

a 1,2 b 1,4
c 2,3 d 3,4

- 24 A practitioner can help maintain safety during a fire evacuation by
- 1 remaining calm throughout
 - 2 helping children to collect their belongings
 - 3 ensuring everyone is away from the building
 - 4 encouraging children to play while outside
- a 1,2 b 1,3
c 2,4 d 3,4

- 25 What should the practitioner do FIRST if a child suffers a severe allergic reaction?
- a contact the child's parents
 - b find out what has caused the allergic reaction
 - c keep the child cool and comfortable
 - d call for medical assistance immediately

THE END