

**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 2**

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"/>
	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.
- 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 What does risk assessment mean?
- a problem solving between adults and children
  - b maintaining play equipment in good condition
  - c meeting the requirements of the health and safety policy
  - d identifying dangers in the environment
- 2 How should fresh meat and fish be stored in a refrigerator?
- a on the top shelf
  - b on the bottom shelf
  - c wrapped up in cling film
  - d in the freezing compartment
- 3 Very small objects should be kept away from babies and young children because
- a the objects may be too small for them to handle
  - b they may choke on the objects
  - c they prefer large coloured toys
  - d this is a health and safety requirement
- 4 Children are playing with sand outdoors. What should the practitioner check FIRST?
- a the sand is clean
  - b the children's clothing is protected
  - c the sand is in a large enough container
  - d there is a range of stimulating tools
- 5 Why should children take part in emergency evacuation procedures?
- a to make them feel secure
  - b to develop their self reliance skills
  - c to make them familiar with the process
  - d to develop their knowledge and understanding of the world
- 6 Where should the climbing frame be positioned in an early years setting?
- a close to the toilets
  - b next to the book corner
  - c in the middle of the playroom
  - d away from the main activities
- 7 A practitioner finds unsafe equipment when preparing for outdoor play. What is the FIRST action?
- a keep the children indoors
  - b report the equipment to the supervisor
  - c remove the equipment to a secure place
  - d tell the children the equipment is dangerous
- 8 How can the practitioner ensure children's safety during outdoor play?
- a clean all the play equipment
  - b change the layout of the equipment
  - c make sure there is plenty of equipment
  - d check the play equipment before using it

- 9 How can a practitioner help young children to be safe at the end of the session?
- a supervise children who are playing
  - b keep to the setting's home time procedures
  - c make sure children sit down to wait for parents
  - d talk to any visitors that come into the setting

- 10 A parent has been refused contact with a child. What action should the practitioner take if this parent arrives at the setting?
- 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 with them and inform a senior member of staff

- 11 How does keeping the door locked maintain safety in the setting?
- a children are kept together in a group
  - b this prevents interruptions to story times
  - c practitioners can check visitors at the door
  - d practitioners meet parents who are collecting children

- 12 Which accurate records must an early years setting keep?
- 1 children's medication
  - 2 children's play activities
  - 3 children's siblings
  - 4 children's attendance
- a 1,3                      b 1,4  
c 2,3                      d 2,4

- 13 Outdoor play can help children to manage risk for themselves because it
- 1 provides challenge
  - 2 encourages independence
  - 3 is enjoyable for all children
  - 4 helps to provide extra play opportunities

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

- 14 What checks should the practitioner make before children play outside?
- 1 it is not raining or too windy
  - 2 the area is fenced off and gates locked
  - 3 there are enough outdoor toys for everyone
  - 4 there is no rubbish or dangerous items left around

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

- 15 What are children MOST likely to gain when playing in a safe environment?
- a the chance to be part of a group
  - b opportunities to play on their own
  - c more play experiences can be provided
  - d opportunities to take risks for themselves

16 Playgrounds with soft surfaces are good places for children to run around. How can practitioners encourage children to manage any risks?

- 1 help the children to recognise hazards
- 2 show the children how to use the equipment properly
- 3 encourage the children to run all over the playground
- 4 reassure the children that falling on soft surfaces will not hurt

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

17 The MOST important reason for encouraging children aged 7 years to prevent cross-infection is to

- a help them to understand healthy lifestyles
- b help them to manage risk for themselves
- c involve their parents in good hygiene practices
- d reassure their parents that the setting is always safe

18 The MOST important reason for practitioners to encourage children to manage risk for themselves is to

- a implement inclusive practice
- b recognise children's right to be heard
- c support the development of self-esteem
- d make sure all users of the setting are safe

19 Some children aged 3 years begin to take risks on the climbing frame. How can a new safe challenge be provided for these children?

- a put the climbing frame together in a different way
- b organise races over the climbing frame
- c organise a game on the climbing frame
- d provide an extra climbing frame

20 What will help a practitioner to assess risks?

- a learn first aid procedures
- b set up equipment themselves
- c plan varied play opportunities
- d understand children's stages of development

21 What information should a health and safety policy in an early years setting include?

- 1 timetables for activities
- 2 routines for rest and sleep
- 3 procedures for collecting children
- 4 procedures for dealing with body fluids

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

22 A child falls from a climbing frame and is lying still. What should the practitioner do FIRST?

- a comfort the child
- b move the other children away
- c check whether the child is conscious
- d put the child in the recovery position

23 What actions should be taken if the fire alarm sounds in a group setting?

- 1 collect and take out the register
- 2 tell the children to take their belongings
- 3 find and use the nearest fire extinguisher
- 4 take the children to the designated collection point

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

24 A young child in the setting develops a rash. The FIRST correct actions are to

- 1 call the emergency services
- 2 bathe the child with tepid water
- 3 compare the rash with common illnesses
- 4 check the child's records for known allergies

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

25 When a group of children aged 7 years from a setting are in a local sports centre, the practitioner notices that one child is missing. What is the FIRST action?

- a take the other children back to the setting
- b inform the security staff at the centre
- c telephone the setting's supervisor for advice
- d ask all the children to look for this child

**THE END**

EXEMPLAR

**Back Cover**

***This page may be used for notes if required but NOT for answers to be marked  
Warning - only answers in the correct answer booklet provided will be marked***