

**Certificate In Supporting Playwork Practice (CSPP)
Unit Three – Safety In A Playwork Environment
Multiple Choice Question Paper**

Exemplar Paper 1

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.
- If you have any queries ask the invigilator before you start.

**This paper contains 40 questions.
Answer them using the 'boxes' numbered 1 to 40 on the answer sheet.
You have 1 hour to complete the test.**

Please turn over.../

1 How can a playworker encourage children and young people to identify hazards?

- a encourage them to ask for help
- b remind them to follow the registration procedure
- c involve them in risk assessments
- d join in their different team games

2 If the hazard is a hot glue gun, what is the risk to children?

- a they may damage their clothes
- b they may burn themselves
- c they may bruise themselves
- d they may hurt each other

3 Which is the MOST likely hazard for children aged 5 years in the play setting?

- a heavy doors
- b round tables
- c wooden floors
- d wax crayons

4 Why is it important to support children and young people to be able to assess risks for themselves?

- 1 they will be able to identify possible hazards
- 2 they can take care of younger children
- 3 they begin to manage feelings of fear
- 4 they will make friends more easily

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

5 What should a playworker do when outdoor play equipment is unsafe?

- 1 tell the children about the unsafe equipment
- 2 arrange an indoor play opportunity
- 3 remove the equipment to a secure place
- 4 report the equipment to the Supervisor

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

6 How can the playworker maintain challenging play for young people?

- 1 encourage them to climb trees
- 2 provide a variety of resources
- 3 provide new activities regularly
- 4 encourage them to try new ideas

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

7 Young people aged 12 to 15 years want to cook outside. How can a playworker support them to manage the risks involved?

- 1 organise the activity for them
- 2 encourage them to identify the possible hazards
- 3 help them with their planning of the activity
- 4 give them the ground rules for the activity

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

8 Who is MOST at risk of harm when using a craft knife?

- a a child aged 5 years using the knife with supervision
- b a child aged 8 years using the knife without supervision
- c a young person aged 14 years using the knife without supervision
- d a playworker showing a group of young people how to use a craft knife

9 An adult who is unknown to the setting comes to collect a child aged 4 years at the end of a session. What should the playworker do FIRST?

- a ask the adult to wait while the Supervisor is consulted
- b ask the adult to wait while the playworker questions the child
- c check the adult's identity with the other children
- d ask a colleague to stay with the child

10 What will help the playworker to assess risks that hazards may cause?

- a learning basic first aid procedures
- b knowing what equipment is available
- c predicting how children may behave
- d providing play opportunities for individuals

11 A child aged 7 years is stuck on a wall. What should the playworker do FIRST?

- a ask another child to help this child
- b find the Supervisor to deal with the situation
- c climb up and bring this child down
- d talk calmly and encourage this child to climb down

12 Why is it important to encourage children to wash their hands after using the toilet?

- a to encourage them to be responsible for their own health
- b to follow the setting's health and safety procedures
- c because parents expect their children to do this
- d to show them how to wash their hands properly

13 How can a playworker intervene sensitively during free play?

- a make sure young people know the rules
- b remind young people to consider safety
- c help young people to play a game
- d show young people what to do

14 What information do children need to keep themselves safe when playing parachute games?

- 1 clear instructions about the activity
- 2 the name of the qualified First Aider
- 3 when to finish the activity
- 4 ground rules for behaviour during the activity

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

15 If a child waves a bat close to other children during a cricket game what should the playworker do?

- a call to the child to stop immediately
- b stop the game and talk firmly to the child
- c take the child out of the game for the rest of the session
- d remind all the children about the safety rules

16 What is the MOST important information to give to children aged 8 years before an outing to a local farm?

- a transport arrangements for the outing to the farm
- b importance of washing hands after touching animals
- c arrangements for eating their lunch
- d different animals they will see at the farm

17 How can a playworker join in a team game without endangering the safety and welfare of the children?

- 1 wait to be invited to join in by the children
- 2 play according to the children's ability
- 3 use physical strength and skills to show how to play the game
- 4 ensure all the staff join in the game

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

18 The MOST important information to give to children and young people before a trip to the seaside in summer is about

- 1 regular drinks
- 2 food hygiene
- 3 First Aid
- 4 sun safety

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

19 What information do young people need when they are involved in physical activities?

a	stretching	cooling down	knowing the rules
b	warming up	stretching	cooling down
c	stretching	knowing the rules	checking fitness levels
d	knowing the rules	checking fitness levels	warming up

20 What should the playworker do if older children bump into younger children and frighten them during imaginative play?

- a ask the Supervisor to talk to the children about playing together
- b discuss the effects of their imaginative play with the older children
- c suggest different ways to play for all the children
- d accept this play as normal between children at different ages

21 If a child has an accident in the play setting who should the playworker report this to FIRST?

- a the child's parents
- b the health and safety representative
- c the Supervisor
- d other playworkers

22 A child has been sick. What is the procedure to reduce the risk of cross infection?

- a ask the other children to keep away
- b use disposable gloves when helping the child
- c inform the Supervisor about the incident
- d call the parent to collect the child

23 Where in the setting will the playworker find the contact information about children?

- a in the attendance register
- b in the record of personal details
- c from the Supervisor
- d in the staff room

24 What are the BEST actions to comfort a distressed child aged 6 years?

- 1 let the child phone a parent
- 2 talk calmly to the child
- 3 offer the child a favourite toy
- 4 help the child to join in the play

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

25 What are the FIRST actions to protect a child from further harm after a serious accident?

- 1 check the area for other dangers
- 2 stay with the child
- 3 go to find the Supervisor
- 4 telephone for the ambulance

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

26 Why should a playworker remain calm during an emergency?

- 1 children need a role model
- 2 the emergency procedures require this
- 3 to help to prevent panic
- 4 so instructions can be given clearly

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

27 What do the emergency services attending an unconscious young person need to know?

a	how long the young person has been unconscious	the young person's name	the parent's name
b	how the accident happened	who else was involved	how long the young person has been unconscious
c	how long the young person has been unconscious	how the accident happened	the young person's name
d	the young person's name	how the accident happened	who else was involved

28 If a small fire occurs in the setting what should the playworker do FIRST?

- 1 assess the risk
- 2 raise the alarm
- 3 open all windows
- 4 pour water on the fire

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

29 A child falls and has a bump on the head. What should the playworker do?

- 1 encourage the child to return to play
- 2 report this immediately to the Supervisor
- 3 record this in the accident book
- 4 send for qualified assistance

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

30 What problems may occur during an emergency evacuation procedure?

a	some areas of the building are unchecked	one member of staff has to check the toilet area	everyone is out of the building quickly and quietly
b	all staff are involved in the procedure	some of the children and young people run outside first	one member of staff has to check the toilet area
c	everyone is out of the building quickly and quietly	all staff are involved in the procedure	some children and young people fail to react to the alarm
d	some children and young people fail to react to the alarm	some areas of the building are unchecked	some of the children and young people run outside

31 A child is refusing to get undressed for swimming. What is the MOST likely reason?

- a sexual abuse
- b physical abuse
- c neglect
- d emotional abuse

32 If a child discloses information about possible abuse, what should the playworker do FIRST?

- a ask the child more questions
- b reassure the child
- c contact Children's Services
- d tell the Supervisor

33 When giving information about a young person to others in a playwork setting what should the playworker do?

- a give a personal opinion
- b make detailed notes for everyone
- c maintain confidentiality and follow procedures
- d tell others at a team meeting

34 Why should a playworker know the signs and indicators for possible abuse?

- a to ask for more responsibility in the setting
- b to include in the induction pack for the setting
- c to join in discussions about abuse at staff meetings
- d to identify any concerns about children at the setting

35 Why is it important to record information about a child protection issue accurately?

- a records may help future training
- b the information may be used as evidence
- c there may be a discussion at a team meeting
- d this is a part of the Safeguarding Children policy

36 Who can have access to the child protection records about a young person?

a	parents	Children's Services	Police
b	all the staff in the setting	young person's doctor	parents
c	Children's Services	young person's school	young person's doctor
d	young person's school	Police	all the staff in the setting

- 37 How should written information be recorded about a child who may have been abused?
- a in a non-judgemental way
 - b by the designated person only
 - c with the main carer's consent
 - d while the child is talking
- 38 What should the playworker do FIRST when a child has bruising on the upper thighs?
- a talk to another playworker
 - b ask the child some questions
 - c tell the designated person immediately
 - d record this in the accident book
- 39 A young person who is normally friendly and active becomes withdrawn and frightened. What should the playworker do FIRST?
- a ask the young person if anything is wrong
 - b observe the young person regularly
 - c report the concerns to the Supervisor
 - d encourage the young person to join in activities
- 40 What are the ways to support a child who has made a disclosure of possible abuse?
- 1 listen to the child
 - 2 ask the child some questions
 - 3 explain to the child that there is no blame
 - 4 make notes about what the child said
- a 1,2 b 1,3
c 2,4 d 3,4

THE END