



Council for Awards in Children’s Care and Education

CANDIDATE NAME

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CACHE LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN SUPPORTING PLAYWORK PRACTICE (CSPP-L2)
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

EXEMPLAR PAPER

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 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 2,3 d 3,4

- 8 Who is MOST at risk of harm when using a craft knife?
- a child aged 5 years using the knife with supervision
 - a child aged 8 years using the knife without supervision
 - a young person aged 14 years using the knife without supervision
 - 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?
- ask the adult to wait while the Supervisor is consulted
 - ask the adult to wait while the playworker questions the child
 - check the adult's identity with the other children
 - ask a colleague to stay with the child
- 10 What will help the playworker to assess risks that hazards may cause?
- learning basic first aid procedures
 - knowing what equipment is available
 - predicting how children may behave
 - providing play opportunities for individuals
- 11 A child aged 7 years is stuck on a wall. What should the playworker do FIRST?
- ask another child to help this child
 - find the Supervisor to deal with the situation
 - climb up and bring this child down
 - 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?
- to encourage them to be responsible for their own health
 - to follow the setting's health and safety procedures
 - because parents expect their children to do this
 - to show them how to wash their hands properly
- 13 How can a playworker intervene sensitively during free play?
- make sure young people know the rules
 - remind young people to consider safety
 - help young people to play a game
 - show young people what to do
- 14 What information do children need to keep themselves safe when playing parachute games?
- clear instructions about the activity
 - the name of the qualified First Aider
 - when to finish the activity
 - 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?
- call to the child to stop immediately
 - stop the game and talk firmly to the child
 - take the child out of the game for the rest of the session
 - 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