

**Diploma in Home-Based Childcare (DHC)
Unit One – Introduction to Childcare (Home-Based)**

Multiple Choice Question Paper

Exemplar Paper 2

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 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 MOST important reason for providing physical play opportunities is to promote

- a reasoning
- b body growth
- c verbal interaction
- d social awareness

2 What is the BEST way to encourage children to rest during the day?

- a follow the parent's routines
- b provide a quiet area with cushions
- c ask the children to rest at the same time
- d provide activities which use up energy

3 When the practitioner arrives to collect a child aged 7 years from school, the child has been invited to go with another parent to play at a friend's house. The practitioner should

- a accompany the child to the friend's house
- b tell the friend that the child can visit tomorrow
- c telephone the child's parent to ask for permission
- d explain why the child must go with the practitioner

4 A child's routine should include periods of rest or sleep to

- 1 help the child to relax
- 2 restore the child's energy levels
- 3 allow time to prepare new activities for the child
- 4 avoid the child behaving in a negative way

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

5 Which activities support the development of fine manipulative skills?

- 1 story times
- 2 musical games
- 3 making sandwiches
- 4 playing with interlocking bricks

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

6 Daily routines that can BEST help a child aged 3 years learn to match objects are

- 1 story times
- 2 hand washing
- 3 tidying away the toys
- 4 setting the table for meals

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

7 What can a practitioner learn from observing a child playing?

- 1 which toys the child likes to play with
- 2 what resources support the child's learning
- 3 how to record the child's play
- 4 how parents play with the child

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

8 Play for children aged 3 and 4 years

- 1 provides social experiences
- 2 develops good personal hygiene
- 3 makes sure they understand positive behaviour
- 4 encourages them to direct their own activities

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

9 Planning for a child's play will be MOST effective if it is based on

- 1 information from parents
- 2 routines for rest and mealtimes
- 3 observations by the practitioner
- 4 activities the child can complete easily

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

10 Parents are MOST likely to choose a home-based setting for their child because they

- a need cheaper childcare
- b know the practitioner's family
- c prefer a small caring environment
- d can leave the child whenever they need to

11 How can the practitioner support a child during the settling-in period?

- 1 encourage parents to stay for a while
- 2 provide new and challenging activities
- 3 gradually introduce the child to the setting
- 4 tell the child that the parents will soon be back

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

12 It is MOST important for a practitioner to work in partnership with parents to

- 1 promote the child's well-being
- 2 involve the parent in planning
- 3 build trust between practitioner and parent
- 4 make sure the parent understands the setting's procedures

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

13 How can the practitioner support an older child who is cared for after school?

- a encourage the child to play outdoors
- b give the child some special responsibilities
- c make sure the child has a drink and a snack
- d listen when the child talks about the school day

14 A framework for behaviour is MOST likely to help a child aged 3 years to

- a feel secure
- b learn through play
- c enjoy outdoor activities
- d understand daily routines

15 How can a practitioner help children aged 4 years to understand the rules and boundaries of the setting?

- a display a list of rules and boundaries for the setting
- b work with the children to agree the rules and boundaries
- c use the same rules and boundaries as other settings
- d develop a policy for managing behaviour

16 A practitioner who is developing a framework for behaviour should always consider

- a changing the children's routines
- b what rewards the children will like
- c how to treat all children in the same way
- d whether the children will understand the boundaries

17 The MOST effective strategy for managing the challenging behaviour of a child aged 3 years is to

- a ask the child to talk about feelings
- b provide high quality play opportunities
- c explain to the child how this behaviour affects others
- d include the child in group games with rules

18 It is MOST important to provide individual space for children's possessions to

- a keep the setting tidy
- b give each child privacy
- c protect children's rights
- d help each child to feel valued

19 What is part of inclusive practice?

- 1 meeting the individual needs of all children
- 2 providing the same care for every child
- 3 making sure that all children do all activities
- 4 helping all children to reach their potential

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

20 Practitioners will be interested in the events happening in the lives of the children in their care in order to

- a plan experiences easily and quickly
- b keep accurate records for parents
- c create an environment where children feel respected
- d keep information which may be needed for child protection

21 What may a practitioner suspect if a child aged 4 years becomes withdrawn and fearful?

- a abuse
- b illness
- c neglect
- d prejudice

22 Which describes emotional abuse?

- a regular lack of care of a child
- b deliberate physical ill-treatment of a child
- c constant criticism of a child's efforts and behaviour
- d failure to meet a child's physical needs and learning needs

23 A practitioner who suspects that a child is being bullied at school should FIRST

- a tell the child to talk to the teacher
- b make an appointment to visit the school
- c encourage the child to give more information
- d discuss any concerns with the child's parents

24 Information about a child may be shared only if

- a the child is invited to a party
- b the child's family moves to a new area
- c the child's parents have given written permission
- d the health visitor is providing support for the child

25 What should the practitioner discuss with parents when negotiating a contract?

- 1 tax and insurance
- 2 terms and conditions of service
- 3 ways to include parents' wishes
- 4 day to day activities for the child

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

THE END

EXEMPLAR

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