



**NCFE CACHE Level 2 Award in Child Development and Care
600/6644/1**

Unit 3 – Child Care and Development 0-5 years

External Assessment – Multiple Choice Question Paper

Paper Number: SAMPLE

Time Allowed	60 Minutes
Total number of questions	40

Please ensure that your personal details are correctly filled in on the Candidate Answer Sheet including your Candidate Number.

Use an HB pencil and ensure that **ALL** appropriate boxes are completed.

Read each question carefully and attempt all answers on the Candidate Answer Sheet provided. This booklet may be used to make notes during the assessment, however **ANY MARKS YOU MAKE WILL NOT BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**

Please take care when answering the question; mark your answers as instructed on the Candidate Answer Sheet. If you make a mistake, cross it out and indicate the correct answer clearly by marking and then circling the final decision.

Each question carries 1 mark.

At the end of the external assessment, please hand all documents to the Invigilator as instructed.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR.

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***This page may be used for notes if required but NOT for answers to be marked
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- 1 Many children aged 1 year normally can
- a walk without falling
 - b run a short distance
 - c balance on one foot
 - d stand alone for a few moments
- 2 At what age do MOST children begin to play co-operatively?
- a 1 to 2 years
 - b 2 to 3 years
 - c 3 to 4 years
 - d 4 to 5 years
- 3 By the age of 3 months a baby usually can
- a point at objects
 - b babble and copy sounds
 - c turn towards a familiar sound
 - d show pleasure in rhymes and songs
- 4 Understanding how to take turns during a game is an example of a child's
- a social development
 - b physical development
 - c emotional development
 - d intellectual development
- 5 Gaining bladder and bowel control is an example of
- a social development
 - b physical development
 - c emotional development
 - d intellectual development
- 6 When a detailed observation is required, the BEST method to use for the observation of a child during an activity is a
- a tick list
 - b sociogram
 - c longitudinal study
 - d narrative account
- 7 Observing children's holistic development will help the early years worker to
- a maintain a safe environment
 - b plan the next steps for children
 - c develop relationships with the children
 - d understand the setting's policies and procedures
- 8 It is MOST important that the early years worker observes children in order to
- a follow procedures
 - b keep written records
 - c follow parents' wishes
 - d give appropriate support
- 9 Learning to manage feelings is part of a child's
- a physical development
 - b language development
 - c emotional development
 - d intellectual development
- 10 What is MOST likely to contribute to a child's physical development?
- a outdoor play
 - b sharing toys
 - c reading books
 - d attending nursery

11 Lack of stimulation is MOST likely to affect a child's

- a social development
- b physical development
- c emotional development
- d intellectual development

12 It is MOST important that children aged 5 years experience risk and challenge during play to help them to

- a try new activities
- b enjoy outdoor play
- c manage their own safety
- d improve hand-eye co-ordination

13 A child aged 2 years who is finding it difficult to settle into a nursery is MOST likely to

- a ask questions
- b protest and cry
- c co-operate with adults
- d play with another child

14 Changes in home circumstances are MOST likely to affect a child's

- a physical development
- b language development
- c emotional development
- d intellectual development

15 What is the BEST way to support babies who are new to the setting?

- a give consistent care
- b have a daily activity plan
- c provide a healthy balanced diet
- d keep the room at the correct temperature

16 The BEST way to support a child aged 4 years to feel safe and secure when starting a new school is to

- a send information home for parents to read
- b give the child plenty of information about the school
- c introduce the child to several of the other children
- d make sure the child can have frequent visits before starting

17 To support a child emotionally during a transition into a new setting the early years worker should

- a help the child to settle in gradually
- b leave the child to explore the setting
- c make sure the child takes part in all the activities
- d treat the child in the same way as the other children

18 It is MOST important that the early years worker treats children fairly so that

- a routines are consistent
- b individual needs are met
- c parents' wishes are respected
- d policies and procedures are followed

19 A state primary school is a setting for young children which is maintained by

- a a private owner
- b a local authority
- c an independent agency
- d a charitable organisation

20 A child aged 3 years attends a voluntary setting. This provision is MOST likely to be

- a a day nursery
- b an after-school club
- c a pre-school playgroup
- d a home-based childcarer

21 A nursery class in a primary school is an appropriate setting for children aged

- a 0 to 1 year
- b 0 to 2 years
- c 2 to 3 years
- d 2 to 4 years

22 To make sure a child is safe the early years worker should

- a supervise the child
- b give the child a choice of activities
- c encourage the child to play with other children
- d make sure the child has access to outdoor play

23 If the early years worker has a problem within the setting which is difficult to resolve, who is the person to speak to FIRST?

- a the manager
- b the secretary
- c a colleague
- d a child's parent

24 Preparing for work in a setting involves

- a buying new clothes
- b understanding how to dress correctly
- c knowing the names of all of the staff in the setting
- d making sure you know the names of all of the children

25 Why should the early years worker read the Safeguarding policy and procedures when starting in a new setting?

- a so other staff are safe
- b to maintain own safety
- c to set up equipment safely
- d so personal belongings are safe

26 Meeting the manager of a setting before starting work is MOST likely to help new early years workers to

- a understand their role
- b remember children's names
- c make friends with other staff
- d communicate effectively with parents

27 Understanding their role and responsibilities is MOST likely to help the early years worker

- a adapt activities
- b identify hazards
- c act professionally
- d communicate effectively

28 It is MOST important that early years workers understand their responsibility to arrive on time at the setting to ensure

- a the manager is satisfied
- b safe ratios are maintained
- c snacks are available on time
- d toys are arranged attractively

29 Early years workers should understand that they have a responsibility to maintain confidentiality in order to

- a protect children from harm
- b meet the wishes of parents
- c make sure records are kept regularly
- d share information with other professionals

- 30 Hygiene routines support the physical well-being of children by
- a promoting physical growth
 - b encouraging parental involvement
 - c reducing the risk of cross-infection
 - d helping children to become independent
- 31 How can risk assessments safeguard children's well-being?
- a all adults are involved
 - b the information is written down
 - c resources and equipment are maintained
 - d hazards which could harm a child are identified
- 32 Settings should have effective nappy changing routines to ensure that
- a there is a good supply of nappies
 - b basic hygiene needs of children are met
 - c all nappies are changed at the same time
 - d parents can be told how many nappies have been used
- 33 Consistent care routines are MOST likely to help children to develop
- a trust in adults
 - b physical skills
 - c strategies to stay safe
 - d understanding of a balanced diet
- 34 A physical care need for a child is
- a talking
 - b playing
 - c feeding
 - d reading
- 35 Early years workers can BEST meet children's individual needs by providing
- a a tidy environment
 - b an environment which has wide door ways
 - c an environment where all children are active
 - d a positive environment where all children are valued
- 36 What is the BEST way to meet the individual needs of children in a day nursery?
- a observe the children each week
 - b plan new activities for the children
 - c allocate a key person to each child
 - d have the same activities for all children
- 37 It is MOST important to meet children's individual needs because
- a every child is unique
 - b additional support may be provided
 - c girls and boys can be treated the same
 - d planning can include their favourite activities
- 38 Knowing your own learning style will help you to
- a take notes
 - b take part in groupwork
 - c plan and deliver presentations
 - d research information effectively

39 Taking part in a group discussion will help you to learn

- a to be patient
- b how to influence people
- c about other points of view
- d how to speak in front of others

40 A mind map is a study skill. This is an effective way to

- a learn how to use an index
- b improve spelling and grammar
- c identify books used for essays
- d remember or record a lot of information

THE END

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