

Paper Code: M-EPA-EYP2007

Level
2

Early Years Practitioner - Mock Knowledge Test

Information for registered centres

The seal on this examination paper must only be broken by the candidate at the time of the examination.
Under no circumstances should a candidate use an unsealed examination paper.

Information for candidates

Under no circumstances should you, the candidate, use an unsealed examination paper.

This examination consists of **40 multiple-choice** questions.

The exam is worth **40 marks**, with a Pass being **26 marks**, and a Distinction **32 marks**.

Of the 26 correctly answered questions, **3 out of 5** questions relating to **K5** and **3 out of 5** questions relating to **K8** must be answered correctly in order to pass.

Questions 1-5 will assess **K5**: The legal requirements and guidance on safeguarding, security, confidentiality of information and promoting the welfare of children.

Questions 6-10 will assess **K8**: The legal requirements and guidance for health and safety and security.

The duration of this examination is **60 minutes**.

You are **NOT** allowed any assistance to complete the answers.

You must use a pencil to complete the answer sheet - pens must **NOT** be used.

When completed, please leave the **examination answer sheet (EAS)** on the desk.

EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET (EAS) INSTRUCTIONS:

For each question, fill in **ONE** answer **ONLY**.

If you make a mistake, ensure you erase it thoroughly.

You must mark your choice of answer by shading in **ONE** answer circle only.

Please mark each choice like this:

01 A B C D **ANSWER COMPLETED CORRECTLY**

Examples of how NOT to mark your examination answer sheet (EAS). These will not be recorded.

01 A B C D **DO NOT** partially shade the answer circle
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

01 A B C D **DO NOT** use ticks or crosses
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

01 A B C D **DO NOT** use circles
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

01 A B C D **DO NOT** shade over more than one answer circle
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

All candidates **MUST** sign the Examination Answer Sheet (EAS) in the bottom right-hand corner of the page before leaving the examination room.

The following **5 questions** assess the **K5** assessment criteria.

1

Why is confidentiality essential when working with children and families?

- A. To keep all records hidden from authorised staff
- B. To make files easier for visitors to access
- C. To prevent unauthorised sharing of private details
- D. To reduce how much information is recorded

2

What **must** be done when a child is collected from a setting by an unknown person?

- A. Allow the child to leave with the visitor
- B. Contact the child's carers to confirm their identity
- C. Tell the adult to come back another day
- D. Wait for another staff member to make a decision

3

What does promoting the welfare of children involve?

- A. Meeting physical, emotional and educational needs
- B. Preparing snacks before every activity
- C. Recording daily routines for each group
- D. Supporting registration, attendance and meal times

4

What legislation guides how personal information **must** be used and stored?

- A. Children and Families Act
- B. Data Protection Act
- C. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act
- D. Human Rights Act

5

What is the role of the designated safeguarding lead (DSL)?

- A. To manage the daily timetable for all staff
- B. To organise staff meetings across the week
- C. To respond to concerns about a child's wellbeing
- D. To support families with daily routines

The following **5 questions** assess the **K8** assessment criteria.

6

What is the **main** reason to complete regular risk assessments?

- A. To check that activities are suitable for all children
- B. To identify and reduce possible hazards in the setting
- C. To make sure the environment looks tidy for visitors
- D. To monitor and review the equipment used each day

7

Why are staff-to-child ratios part of health and safety legislation?

- A. To allow staff to plan more group activities
- B. To help make staff recruitment easier for the setting
- C. To increase the number of children in each room
- D. To make sure children are supervised at all times

8

Which of the following is a legal requirement when administering medication?

- A. Asking parents to sign after it has been given
- B. Keeping it beside the children's belongings
- C. Recording each dose given and who gave it
- D. Storing it in unlocked cupboards and drawers

9

How can early years practitioners support health and safety through everyday routines?

- A. By allowing children to tidy away toys unsupervised
- B. By cleaning equipment and hands regularly
- C. By leaving windows closed throughout the day
- D. By storing toys and food in the same cupboard

10

Which of the following is a **key** reason for ensuring all visitors entering the setting are recorded?

- A. To check how often parents visit during the week
- B. To collect contact details for future events
- C. To maintain the security and safety of everyone on site
- D. To monitor staffing numbers and organise breaks

11

How do babies primarily learn during the first year of life?

- A. Through exploration using their senses
- B. Through independent problem-solving
- C. Through repeating words from conversations
- D. Through watching short television programmes

12

Which of the following is a responsibility of Ofsted?

- A. To design individual learning plans for children
- B. To inspect settings to ensure standards are met
- C. To provide funding for new equipment
- D. To support families with home visits

13

Which of the following supports a child's learning and development across all stages?

- A. Encouragement focused only on their academic tasks
- B. Frequent changes to their learning routines
- C. Positive relationships with trusted adults
- D. Regular use of digital devices for independent learning

14

Which of the following is a **sign** that may indicate a child is unwell?

- A. A visible rash on the skin
- B. Asking for help with a game
- C. Feeling tired after outdoor play
- D. Saying they feel hot

15

Which of the following activities encourages communication with children at different developmental stages?

- A. Completing puzzles quietly during free play
- B. Large group discussions led by an adult
- C. Matching pictures and words on a worksheet
- D. Storytelling using actions and expressions

16

What role does parental engagement play in meeting a child's needs?

- A. It allows parents to decide how daily activities are arranged
- B. It gives families full control over the child's daily experiences
- C. It helps adults work together to support consistent care
- D. It reminds staff to plan around parents' preferred topics

17

What type of play can support children's holistic development?

- A. Active play that involves sensory exploration
- B. Competitive play that focuses on winning outcomes
- C. Repetitive play that follows the same pattern
- D. Structured play that follows adult routines

18

How does the birth of a sibling typically affect a young child?

- A. It causes stronger friendships with peers
- B. It guarantees faster emotional development
- C. It prevents attachment to their parents
- D. It results in temporary changes in behaviour

19

How can numeracy support a child's holistic development?

- A. It develops concentration during quiet learning play
- B. It encourages problem-solving used in everyday learning
- C. It improves memory during short play activities
- D. It promotes understanding through fixed daily routines

20

How can sensory play promote communication?

- A. By encouraging children to describe what they feel
- B. By reducing the need for children-led activities
- C. By speeding up how children learn sounds
- D. By supporting children to follow simple instructions

21

How can consistent praise affect children's emotional wellbeing?

- A. It encourages children to compare themselves to others
- B. It helps children to recognise their own achievements
- C. It motivates children to join in with group activities
- D. It supports children to follow instructions during routines

22

Which of the following is a typical pattern of social development between ages three and five?

- A. Communicating mainly through gestures
- B. Copying adult behaviour during group routines
- C. Playing cooperatively with other children
- D. Watching others play from a distance

23

How can low wellbeing affect a young child's progress?

- A. It causes delays in learning new skills and interactions with others
- B. It prevents slower problem-solving abilities
- C. It results in permanent loss of physical ability
- D. It stops all communication and social relationships with others

24

What is the **main** responsibility of a social worker in relation to young children?

- A. To monitor early learning progress
- B. To plan the setting's daily play activities
- C. To provide health checks for children
- D. To safeguard children who may be at risk

25

Which of the following influences a child's emotional development?

- A. Access to outdoor play equipment
- B. Early introduction to formal education
- C. Feeling secure in their relationships
- D. Following daily instructions from adults

26

Which of the following is a **key** principle of supporting holistic development in young children?

- A. Encouraging progress in one area before starting another
- B. Focusing on individual subjects during planned learning
- C. Helping different areas of learning progress together
- D. Teaching topics in the order they appear in the curriculum

27

How does an early years practitioner's behaviour typically influence children's reactions to others?

- A. They avoid sharing their feelings and emotions
- B. They copy the way adults speak and act
- C. They learn to ignore adult interactions
- D. They will rely on their peers for guidance

28

What is the purpose of partnership working in supporting children with additional needs?

- A. To ensure children's individual needs are met consistently
- B. To hand over all responsibility to external professionals
- C. To meet statutory expectations for family involvement
- D. To offer identical learning experiences to children of all needs

29

Which of the following professionals gives advice to early years practitioners about supporting children with learning difficulties?

- A. Health visitor
- B. Play therapist
- C. Police
- D. Specialist agency

30

What is the **main** purpose of statutory training related to special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)?

- A. To keep staff knowledge in line with legal guidance
- B. To help staff understand how to use assessment frameworks
- C. To make sure staff can deliver learning activities for all children
- D. To support staff in completing daily record-keeping

31

Which of the following is an example of information early years practitioners will share when working in partnership?

- A. Feedback received from families about daily routines
- B. Ideas shared with colleagues about managing behaviour
- C. Observations recorded about a child's current development
- D. Plans discussed with managers about future supervision

32

What does valuing the voice of the child help to build?

- A. Awareness of routines and boundaries
- B. Confidence and self-esteem
- C. Dependence on adult guidance
- D. Interest in copying others

33

How can the observation, assessment and planning cycle support early intervention?

- A. By encouraging staff to plan activities from memory
- B. By involving families in writing the setting's daily plans
- C. By organising group play sessions and ensuring all children play together
- D. By recognising a child's needs and where they may require further support

34

What is the **first** action to take when there is concern about a child's development?

- A. Plan new activities before recording any information
- B. Mention it to a parent informally at collection time
- C. Record findings and share them with the setting manager
- D. Talk to another staff member and plan actions independently

35

Which of the following examples shows a spontaneous learning opportunity?

- A. A child asking questions after seeing a rainbow outside
- B. A group of children completing a set craft activity
- C. A staff member demonstrating how to use new materials
- D. A visit organised by families in the community

36

Which of the following supports literacy development in early childhood?

- A. Asking children to recognise symbols before sounds
- B. Encouraging children to memorise long words
- C. Listening to background music during activities
- D. Talking about pictures in simple storybooks

37

How does physical development affect a child's learning?

- A. It enables independence during daily routines
- B. It encourages understanding of abstract ideas
- C. It increases confidence when sharing ideas
- D. It promotes creativity during role-play activities

38

What support does a speech and language therapist provide?

- A. Advice on encouraging children to take turns
- B. Help with planning sensory play and activities
- C. Ideas to extend and develop children's vocabulary
- D. Suggestions for introducing new play materials

39

What type of information is shared when referring a concern about development?

- A. Accurate observation notes and assessment data
- B. General views and opinions about a child's actions
- C. Notes copied from another practitioner's observations
- D. Personal thoughts about how the child behaves at home

40

Why is it **key** to understand a child's individual circumstances?

- A. To help decide when to stop tracking development
- B. To increase how long each routine takes
- C. To plan support that meets their specific needs
- D. To reduce how often observations are completed



Level
2

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