



Early Childhood Education and Care

Practice Aptitude Quiz

Part 1: About this quiz

Use this quiz to prepare for an Apprenticeship in Early Childhood Education and Care

This quiz:

- Is NOT a formal assessment tool or pre-requisite for any job application
- Shows key learning standards for the Early Childhood Education and Care industry
- Has been developed with the help of industry leaders, TAFE and high schools

Quiz details

This quiz will:

- Take approximately 75 minutes to complete
- Ask you numeracy and literacy questions specific to the Early Childhood Education and Care industry
- Assess your literacy and numeracy at a Year 10 standard
- Allow you to use a calculator
- Share correct answers at the end

Who should take this quiz?

You should complete this quiz if you:

- Are thinking about starting an Apprenticeship in the Early Childhood Education and Care industry
- Want to practise for a formal aptitude test

Need help with your literacy and numeracy skills?

If you want to improve your literacy and numeracy skills, reach out to any of the below:

- Australian Apprenticeship Support Network providers
- Your Registered Training Organisation when you start training
- Reading Writing Hotline: 1300 655 506 www.readingwritinghotline.edu.au
- · Careers advisers and your teachers (if you're in high school)

More information about the Early Childhood Education and Care industry

Visit www.yourcareer.gov.au/industries/p/education-and-training

On this page you'll be able to:

- See the most popular Early Childhood Education and Care industry occupations
- Get general information and statistics about the industry
- Search for Early Childhood Education and Care industry courses

How to use this quiz

This is an interactive form that can be filled out on your computer.

You can either:

- Fill it out on your computer; OR
- Print it out; OR
- Write your answers down on paper as you go.

Use the answers section at the end of the quiz to see how you went.

How to complete this quiz on your computer

- 1. Download and save the quiz onto your computer
- 2. Open the file from your computer
- 3. Fill in the form using a keyboard and mouse

Part 2: The Quiz

Section 1: Language and Literacy

1. Select the correct spelling of the missing word in each of these sentences:

a. Mary enjoys working in Child Care. Her supervisor says she is very _____.

		puncktule	punctual	punntual	punctuate
b.	The teacher	to her stu	dent.		
		listened	lisened	lissened	listen
C.	Children call	led Roger names and h	urt his while	e he was playing with th	nem.
		fealings	feelings	felings	feellings
d.	It is importar	nt for children to have a	variety of learning		
		experriences	xperiences	experences	experiences

2. Circle the word which can replace the word in the sentence that underlined:

a. The child care assistant <u>employed</u> good working habits within the work environment.

	h	nired	utilised	complained	took
b.	Health and s	afety hazards can be practices within the	e <u>minimised</u> by enforc workplace.	ing good health and s	safety
	p	prevented	deficient	eluded	reduced
C.	c. Early childhood professionals encourage children to <u>explore</u> their surroundings, solve problems, communicate and think creatively and constructively.				solve
	iı	nvestigate	find	look	destroy
d.	In Children's	Services, you need to	work as part of a <u>group</u>	to achieve your goals.	
	te	eam	colleagues	others	friends

3. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow:

Temperature Control

If the child does have a temperature, then we need to reduce it. There are a number of ways to do this. We can:

- Loosen or remove their outer clothing;
- Give them small sips of water;
- Open the windows;
- Use a fan to blow cool air;
- Sponge them with lukewarm water.

Although it may be tempting to place them in a cold bath or use ice to cool the fever (and you may have seen movies where this approach has been used) do not do this as it may lower the temperature too quickly and send the child into shock.

If the child is overheated we need to check their temperature every half an hour to see if our strategies for lowering their body heat are working.

Taking a child's temperature is just one way of identifying a possible illness. You will probably come across people who are keen to take children's temperatures at set times throughout the day so they understand the child's normal body temperature. We do not need to do this unless it is a service policy. We are much more likely to identify the onset of illness if we watch and observe the children in our care.

There are, however, a number of illnesses that commonly occur in children. Although we are not required (and we are not medically qualified) to diagnose a child's particular illness, it does help if we have a basic understanding of the type of diseases we will encounter working in early childhood. '*Staying Healthy in Childcare*' provides an excellent overview of respiratory complaints, gastrointestinal complaints (diarrhoea and vomiting), skin complaints and illnesses such as hepatitis, measles and meningitis.

- a. Why is it not advisable to place a child in a cold bath if they have a temperature?
- b. What is the best way for child care workers to notice if a child in their care is not well?
- c. Why is it important for child care workers not to diagnose illnesses of children in their care?

4. Read the following article and answer the questions that follow:

Sources of Infection

Infection is a medical condition that is caused by micro-organisms. These are very small living things that lodge in the human body and multiply, causing disease. A disease is an illness, sickness or medical condition. One of the most common infections is the common cold.

Infection is a risk for everybody. A variety of sources can cause infections. The most common ones are:

• Bacteria - bacteria are tiny organisms that are so small they can only be seen under a microscope; hence they are named single-celled microorganisms. Infections caused by bacteria can be treated with antibiotics. Antibiotics are medicines that inhibit the life cycle of bacteria.

- Viruses viruses are smaller than bacteria and cannot be seen with a microscope. Viruses need a body to live in and multiply. A virus lives in the cell of a living plant, animal or person. Viruses are able to move and infect other cells - this is how a virus grows and spreads. Viral infections tend to be more severe and are harder to treat because they do not respond to antibiotics.
- Fungi fungi such as mushrooms and mould spread by spores which are present in the air, water and soil. Very few cause infections. There are not many types of fungal infections. Notable fungal infections include tinea. Athletes foot and thrush.

Some of these organisms are present all around us and in normal numbers do not cause infection. For example, there are bacteria that live in the stomach and help us with the digestion of food.

Other organisms such as the flu virus are highly contagious. This means that they can spread very easily from one person to another. You do not have to be in contact with the virus for very long to catch it and get sick. Humans have an immune system that helps to prevent infections. Your immune system is your natural defence against illness. However, children have not built up their immune system because they have not been exposed to different infections. Therefore, children are less able to fight infections and they tend to be sicker and take longer to get better. (Extract from 'Working safely in Aged Care' by Aspire Learning Resources)

Questions:

- a. What is an infection?
- b. Who can be affected by an infection?
- c. Why are infections caused by a virus more dangerous than those caused by bacteria?
- d. What is meant by the term contagious?

5. Read this following passage then answer the question that follows:

The Barry-Singh family have two children: Jasmine (4 years) and Mala (2 years). For religious reasons neither child is allowed to eat meat, fish or dairy products of any kind on Fridays. Despite training and instructions to all staff there is one carer who forgets this requirement and gives the children milk to drink on a Friday.

From the following statements select the option that <u>does not</u> meet the requirements the Barry-Singh family have established for the care of their children.

The Barry-Singh children are not allowed to eat meat, fish or dairy products on a Friday.

Jasmine and Mala can eat any foods Monday to Thursday.

The children can drink milk on a Friday.

6. Select the correct spelling of the following words:

Asesment	Assesment	Assessment	Asassment
Rephlective	Reflektive	Reflecctive	Reflective
Availability	Avvaillability	Availlability	Avalavillity
Cleening	Cleaning	Cleanning	Clening

7. The following words are related to working in Child Care. Arrange them in alphabetical order:

Confidence	
Behaviour	
Equipment	
Nutritious	
Respectful	
Supportive	
Information	
Transition	
Restful	
Injury	

8. The following procedure for washing hands <u>is not</u> in the correct order:

- a. Rearrange the numbers in the correct order.
 - 1. When soap has foamed, rinse well with water.
 - 2. Dispose the paper towel correctly.
 - 3. Thoroughly wet hands with water.
 - 4. Dry hands thoroughly using clean paper towel.
 - 5. Use medicated hand wash and rub thoroughly over both hands for 20 seconds.

Correct order:

Thinking about this procedure:

b. With what should you wash your hands?

- c. When soap has foamed, what should be done next?
- d. What should you do with the paper towel once you have dried your hands?
- 9. Match each of the following Occupation, Safety & Health (OH&S) items with its accompanying definition. Insert the item number that applies to the related definitions in the table below:

Item	Definition	Correct Item Number
1. Personal Protective Equipment	Substances or materials that have the potential to cause immediate harm, for example detergent or disinfectant if swallowed.	
2. Emergency Equipment	Alerts workers and clients that there is a potential hazard and so care must be taken. A hazard is capable of causing personal injury, occupationally related disease or death. A 'wet floor' sign is an example of this type of hazard.	
3. Dangerous goods	Any equipment specifically used in an emergency. Attention must be paid to safe usage of the equipment, for example a fire extinguisher.	
4. Hazard or warning signs	Equipment and gear used by workers to protect them from hazards in the workplace, for example, gloves and sunscreen.	

10. Read the following safety procedures and answer the questions below:

The lifting and moving of heavy objects procedure

When lifting and moving objects, follow the procedures as listed below:

- > Before you lift anything, assess the load to ascertain if it is very heavy;
- > Get close to the load, so you do not have to reach out to pick it up;
- Place your feet well, so you do not lose balance;
- Lower your body without bending your back;
- Get a firm grip with both hands, so the load does not slip;
- > Lift using your leg muscles, so you do not strain your back;
- If you are not sure about how to lift any load or object, speak to your supervisor immediately and ask for assistance.
- a. Why do you need to get close to the load before picking it up?
- b. How do you ensure that the load does not slip?
- c. What should you do if you are not sure about how to lift a load?
- 11. Several pre-schools aged children have been interested in the road works that are taking place outside their Day Care Centre. They call out to you to *"Come and watch the big digging machine."*

Following are some questions you could ask the children to gain an understanding of the children's interest? Select the <u>least appropriate</u> question from the following list of questions.

What can you see?

Are you coming in for morning tea?

What are they building?

What are they digging?

Do you know what this vehicle is called?

12. Allergies

Food allergy is caused by an immune system reaction to the protein in a food such as milk, nuts, eggs, wheat, seafood and soy. Symptoms can include skin reactions, swelling of the lips, tongue or mouth, vomiting, diarrhoea, tightness in the throat, difficulty breathing, and occasionally a life-threatening reaction call anaphylaxis.

Even small amounts of a food can cause reactions. Reactions may occur immediately or within one hour of eating or touching the food. Most children 'grow out' of allergies by school age. However, seafood and nut allergies tend to be lifelong.

a. Food allergies are usually caused by: (Select the correct response)

The size of the portion of food

The flavour of the food

The proteins in some foods

The time of day a meal is eaten

b. Which of the following is not a possible symptom of a food allergy? (Select the correct response)

Vomiting

Car sickness

Swelling of the lips

Difficulty breathing

Section 2: Numeracy

1. Convert the following:

\$3.52 to cents	
7000 cents to dollars	
35 days to weeks	

2. Calculate the number of hours and minutes from 9.05 a.m. to 3.35 p.m:

3. Select the best estimate of the answer for the following:

a.	99x 89 =	89	890	89000	8900
b.	8000 ÷ 37 =	4000	2000	200	400

4. Write the following as a number:

Nine thousand, two hundred and sixty eight

Forty nine thousand and sixty three

5. Calculate the following:

43 + 27	
602 + 198	
433 – 348	

6. Multiply the following:

7.84 x 10	
9 x 12	
4 x 9	
8 x 6	

- 7. You arrive at work at 7.00 a.m. and leave at 3.30 p.m. How long have you been at work? Write your answer in number of hours and number of minutes:
- 8. You have been asked by child care staff to monitor the fluid intake of a child. What is the total fluid intake if the individual consumes the following fluids throughout the day? Provide your answer in litres.

250 mls of milk in a bowl of cereal300 mls drink of water150 mls of custard150 mls drink of orange juice

Total fluid intake (litres)

- 9. Poppy is a child in your care. She is only allowed to have 2 litres (2000 mls) of fluid a day. If Poppy has drunk the following amounts, how much can she drink for the remainder of the day? Provide your answer in millilitres.
 - 400 mls 300 mls 500 mls

Remaining fluid allowance (ml)

- 10. A play dough recipe requires flour to be diluted at a ratio of 1:4 with the water. If you have 8 cups of flour, how many cups of water will have to be added to the flour to make the dough?
- 11. When you work more than 30 hours a week, you get paid overtime at a rate of \$25.60 per hour before tax. Last week, you worked 35 hours a week. What is your overtime payment before tax?
- 12. Jacob needs to administer medicine to a child in his care at the Centre. He is due to give the medicine four hours after the last dose. If the last dose was at 9.00 a.m., what time should Jacob give the medicine? Select the correct answer:

11.00 am	1.00 pm	12.00 pm	12.00 am
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13. Isabel had to catch a train to work. She caught the 8.25 am Smithfield train. She arrived at the Central Station at 9.00 am. How long was her travel time? (Select the correct answer)

45 minutes	50 minutes	35 minutes	20 minutes

14. If a city's maximum temperature was 42 degrees and the minimum was 9 degrees, what is the difference between the two temperatures? (Select the correct answer)

29 35	27	33
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- 15. Jamie bought 3 bottles of milk at \$1.08 each. How much change should he receive from \$10.00? (Select the correct answer)
 - \$6.80\$7.00\$6.76\$7.02
- 16. You are involved with planning the lunch menu at your child care centre. You have been provided with a list of possible meals. You thoroughly check that the major ingredients of each meal are included in this list. Read the list and then answer the questions.

Option	Meal	Cost
Α	Chicken and macaroni bake with cheese, broccoli, carrots and capsicum	\$4.25
В	Lentil and vegetable soup with wholemeal bread rolls	\$3.75
С	Lamb with rice	\$4.95
D	Spaghetti bolognaise	\$4.15
E	Vegetarian pizza with cheese	\$3.20
F	Fried rice with prawns and corn	\$3.50
G	Chicken, cheese and spinach pasta bake	\$4.60
Н	Fish mornay with cheese and pasta	\$4.10
	Sweet and sour beef with vegetables	\$4.75

a. Jackson is a child at your centre who has an allergy to all fish and shellfish. From the information provided in the list of lunch meals above, identify the two meals that he should definitely not be served. Write the letters attached to the meal options below:

- b. Ting is another child at your centre. She has an allergy to milk, including foods made from milk such as cheese and yoghurt. From the information provided in the list of lunch meals above, identify the four meals that she should definitely not be served. Write the letters attached to the meal options below:
- c. The menu at your Child Care Centre must be planned within a budget. List all the meals where the ingredients cost under \$4.05:
- d. It is decided to include Fish Mornay on the lunch menu. However, as Jackson has an allergy to fish it is decided that he will be served Vegetarian Pizza with cheese for that meal. How does this decision change the budget for this meal? (Select the correct response)

Increases the cost by \$0.60

Increases the cost by \$0.90

Decreases the cost by \$0.60

Decreases the cost by \$0.90

ANSWERS

Section 1: Language and Literacy

1.a. punctualb. listenedc. feelingsd. experiences2.a. utilisedb. reducedc. investigated. team

3.

- a. Placing a child in a cold bath, may lower the temperature too quickly and place the child in a state of shock.
- b. The best way to notice that children are not well is through observing and watching.
- c. Child care workers are not qualified to diagnose illnesses of children in their care.
- **4.** a. A medical condition caused by micro-organisms.
 - b. Everyone.
 - c. Viruses are smaller and cannot be treated with antibiotics.
 - d. A condition that is easily spread from one individual to another.
- 5. The children can drink milk on a Friday.
- 6 Assessment, Reflective, Availability, Cleaning

7.	Behaviour
	Confidence
	Equipment
	Information
	Injury
	Nutritious
	Respectful
	Restful
	Supportive
	Transition

- **8.** a. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
 - b. Medicated hand wash
 - c. Rinse well with water
 - d. Dry hands & dispose of the paper towel correctly

Definition	Item
Substances or materials that have the potential to cause immediate harm. For example detergent or disinfectant.	3. Dangerous goods
Alerts workers and clients that there is a potential hazard and so care must be taken. A hazard is capable of causing personal injury occupationally related disease or death. A 'wet floor' sign is an example of this type of hazard.	4. Hazard or warning signs
Any equipment specifically used in an emergency. Attention must be paid to safe usage of the equipment. For example a fire extinguisher.	2. Emergency Equipmen
Equipment and gear used by workers to protect them from hazards in the workplace. For example, gloves and sunscreen.	1. Personal Protective Equipment

10. a. Getting closer to the load means that you do not have to reach out to pick it up.

- b. To ensure that the load does not slip, you need to get a firm grip with both hands.
- c. You should speak with your supervisor if you are not sure of the procedure to lift a load.
- **11.** Are you coming in for morning tea?
- 12. a. the proteins in some foods b. car sickness

Section 2: Numeracy

- 1. a. 352 cents b. \$70.00 c. 5 weeks
- 2. 6 hours and 30 minutes

- **3.** a. 8900 b. 200
- **4.** 9268, 49063
- **5.** 70, 800, 85
- **6.** 78.4, 108, 36, 48
- 7. 8 hours and 30 minutes
- 8. Total fluid intake: 0.850 litres
- 9. The child is allowed to drink another 800 mls for the day
- 10. 32 cups of water
- **11.** \$128.00
- **12.** 1.00 pm
- **13.** 35 minutes
- **14.** 33
- **15.** \$6.76
- **16.** a. F and H
 - b. A, E, G and H
 - c. B, E and F
 - d. It decreases the cost by 0.90