

- 1. According to KCSIE 2024, what should staff members consider when approaching safeguarding?**
  - a) What is most convenient for them
  - b) What is in the best interests of the child
  - c) What is the least expensive option
  - d) What is easiest to implement for the organisation
  
- 2. How does KCSIE 2024 define "safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children"?**
  - a) Providing children with perfect circumstances
  - b) Guaranteeing children's physical well-being
  - c) Preventing any difficulties for children
  - d) providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge, protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online, preventing the impairment of children's mental and physical health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes
  
- 3. What role do staff play in the safeguarding process?**
  - a) They provide support only when a problem escalates
  - b) They maintain public trust in the teaching profession
  - c) They identify concerns early, provide help for children, and prevent concerns from escalating
  - d) They solely liaise with social workers and agencies
  
- 4. What does the term "early help" mean in the context of safeguarding?**
  - a) Providing support to children only during their teenage years
  - b) Offering support as soon as a problem emerges at any stage in a child's life
  - c) Providing support only in the foundation years
  - d) Offering support exclusively during the teenage years

**Quiz based on Part 1 of the Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024 document.**



5. **For which types of children should school and college staff be particularly alert to the potential need for early help?**
  - a) Children with exceptional academic abilities
  - b) Children with stable family backgrounds
  - c) Children with specific additional needs, mental health issues, involvement in anti-social behaviour, and more
  - d) Children with strong community ties
  
6. **How should you respond if a child reports any form of abuse and/or neglect?**
  - a) Reassure the victim that they are causing trouble
  - b) Communicate to the victim that they are not being taken seriously
  - c) Reassure the victim that they are being taken seriously and will be supported
  - d) Encourage the victim to keep their experience a secret
  
7. **What is the definition of "abuse" in the context of safeguarding?**
  - a) A form of neglect involving failure to provide adequate food and shelter
  - b) A form of maltreatment involving harm or failure to prevent harm to a child
  - c) A form of online exploitation only
  - d) A form of physical harm inflicted intentionally by an adult
  
8. **What is included with the term "physical abuse"?**
  - a) Emotional maltreatment causing severe effects on a child's emotional development
  - b) Conveying that a child is inadequate or unloved
  - c) Deliberately inducing illness symptoms in a child
  - d) Inflicting physical harm on a child, such as hitting or burning

**Quiz based on Part 1 of the Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024 document.**



**9. What does "emotional abuse" entail?**

- a) Inadequate care-giving and supervision
- b) Forcing a child to engage in sexual activities
- c) Conveying that a child is worthless or unloved, imposing inappropriate expectations
- d) Preventing a child from participating in social interaction

**10. How is "sexual abuse" defined in the context of safeguarding?**

- a) Non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at sexual images
- b) Non-penetrative acts only, such as kissing and touching outside of clothing
- c) Involving children in sexual activities exclusively online
- d) Involving a child in sexual activities, with or without violence, awareness, or consent

**11. What is the meaning of "neglect" in terms of safeguarding?**

- a) Intentionally causing harm to a child
- b) Ensuring a child's access to appropriate medical care and treatment
- c) The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs
- d) Providing a child with inadequate clothing only

**12. What attitude should you maintain when it comes to safeguarding?**

- a) "It will never happen here" mindset
- b) "It could happen anywhere" mindset
- c) "It's not our responsibility" mindset
- d) "It's not important" mindset

**13. What should you do if you have a safeguarding concern and need to take action?**

- a) Follow your organisation's child protection policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead
- b) Wait for a colleague to take action
- c) Share the concern only with their immediate supervisor
- d) Ignore the concern if it's not directly related to their role

**14. What is a potential consequence of poorly written safeguarding concerns?**

- a) Improved communication between agencies
- b) Better understanding of children's needs
- c) Effective prevention of issues escalating
- d) Putting children at risk and failing to take effective action

**15. How does the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) and UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) relate to sharing information for safeguarding purposes?**

- a) They prevent any information sharing for safeguarding purposes
- b) They don't have any relevance in safeguarding situations
- c) They might raise concerns about sharing information, but safeguarding takes precedence
- d) They require staff to obtain explicit consent from parents before sharing any information

**16. What should you do if you have a safeguarding concern about a member of staff harming children?**

- a) Report the concern to the local police
- b) Share the concern with fellow staff members only
- c) Refer the matter to the headteacher or principal
- d) Ignore the concern if it's not severe

## Quiz based on Part 1 of the Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024 document.



### Answers:

1. b) What is in the best interests of the child
2. d) providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge, protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online, preventing the impairment of children's mental and physical health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes
3. c) They identify concerns early, provide help for children, and prevent concerns from escalating
4. b) Offering support as soon as a problem emerges at any stage in a child's life
5. c) Children with specific additional needs, mental health issues, involvement in anti-social behaviour, and more
6. c) Reassure the victim that they are being taken seriously and will be supported
7. b) A form of maltreatment involving harm or failure to prevent harm to a child
8. d) Inflicting physical harm on a child, such as hitting or burning
9. c) Conveying that a child is worthless or unloved, imposing inappropriate expectations
10. d) Involving a child in sexual activities, with or without violence, awareness, or consent
11. c) The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs
12. b) "It could happen anywhere" mindset
13. a) Follow your organisation's child protection policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead
14. d) Putting children at risk and failing to take effective action
15. c) They might raise concerns about sharing information, but safeguarding takes precedence
16. c) Refer the matter to the headteacher or principal