

MODULE 2 · PRACTICE QUIZ

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

A short open-book quiz to consolidate your learning. Use your reference cards — this is learning support, not a formal test.

NAME
SCHOOL
DATE
HOW TO USE THIS QUIZ

Six multiple-choice questions and one short-scenario question. Tick the circle next to your answer. Refer to the Matrix & Descriptors and Rules of Thumb reference cards as needed. Self-mark using the answer key on the last page once you're done.

1 Which of the following best describes a *hazard*?

- a) The likelihood that harm will occur during an activity.
- b) Anything that does or could cause harm.
- c) The strategies used to reduce risk on an event.
- d) The outcome when a student is injured.

2 A hazard on a school kayak trip is rated Possible likelihood and Major severity before any controls are applied. What is the *absolute* risk level?

- a) Low
- b) Medium
- c) High
- d) Extreme

3 What is the difference between absolute and residual risk?

- a) Absolute risk is always High; residual risk is always Low.
- b) Absolute risk is rated before controls are applied; residual risk is rated after.
- c) Absolute risk applies to staff; residual risk applies to students.
- d) They mean the same thing — the terms are interchangeable.

4 Your team rates a hazard as High residual risk after controls are applied. What is the required action?

- a) Stop — the activity cannot go ahead under any circumstances.
- b) Continue — no further action required; stay vigilant.
- c) Control to eliminate the risk where possible; proceed only if controls are strong and rehearsed.
- d) Proceed as normal — High is an acceptable rating for EOTC events.

5 Which of these is *not* one of the four steps in the risk management process?

- a) Identify hazards
- b) Assess the level of risk
- c) Develop controls
- d) Record the incident

6 On the 5 × 5 matrix, what risk level is assigned to a hazard with Rare likelihood and Critical severity?

- a) Low
- b) Medium
- c) High
- d) Extreme

7 Short scenario — answer in a few sentences.

SCENARIO

Your group is about to start a two-hour coastal walk. You identify the hazard of *slipping on wet rocks*, with a top outcome of a broken ankle. Describe how you would move from absolute to residual risk: what controls you'd put in place, and what you'd expect the residual risk to be.

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ANSWER KEY & RATIONALE

Self-mark your responses and read the rationale. If you got one wrong, revisit the relevant section of the Learner Guide.

HOW TO SELF-MARK

6 multiple-choice at 1 point each, plus the short scenario marked holistically. A good result is 5+ correct MCQ *and* a scenario answer that identifies at least 3 controls and justifies the residual rating.

Q1 Correct: b) Anything that does or could cause harm.

Why: A hazard is the *source* of potential harm — the thing you manage (the river, the rock face, the weather). Risk is the likelihood of that hazard causing harm; controls are what you do about it.

Q2 Correct: c) High

Why: On the 5 × 5 matrix, Possible × Major sits in the High band. Check the matrix on your reference card to confirm.

Q3 Correct: b) Absolute risk is rated before controls; residual risk is rated after.

Why: Rating the risk twice — once before and once after controls — is what lets you see whether your controls are actually lowering risk to an acceptable level.

Q4 Correct: c) Control to eliminate where possible; proceed only if controls are strong and rehearsed.

Why: A High residual rating doesn't automatically stop the activity — but it does demand strong, well-rehearsed controls in place every time. Extreme is the level that means “don't do it”.

Q5 Correct: d) Record the incident

Why: The four steps are Identify, Assess, Develop controls, and Manage & Monitor. Incident recording sits under the Manage & Monitor step but is not itself one of the four headline steps.

Q6 Correct: c) High

Why: Rare × Critical = High. A low likelihood doesn't cancel out a fatal outcome — the matrix keeps Critical-severity hazards at High or above regardless of how unlikely they are.

Q7 Short scenario — model answer

Absolute risk — likely to be Medium-to-High (Possible × Moderate-Major). **Controls to apply:** check conditions (tide, rock state); brief students on foot placement; walk single file in the wet section; pair less-steady students with an adult; wear appropriate footwear; carry first-aid kit and communications; have a turn-back plan. **Residual risk:** should drop to Low or Medium — Possible × Minor. Award credit for any answer that names at least 3 sensible controls and justifies why the residual rating is lower than the absolute.