

Safety judgment: applied practice: open practice pack

20 untimed questions across 4 authored sections.

Detail	Value
Pack	applied-practice-safety-judgement
Source	applied-practice
Pack version	v1
Worksheet items	20
Authored hints	0
Worked explanations	20

This is untimed educational practice for one applied skill. It is not a clinical, diagnostic, employment, or professionally recognized assessment, it does not produce a score or credential, and for the judgement and safety families it is not a substitute for your employer's own policies, training, or legal duties.

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Learner worksheet

Each item describes a workplace situation and four responses. Choose the one you would rate most effective, then read the explanation. It names the safety principle behind the best answer and shows why the most tempting alternative is weaker. Nothing here is timed, and nothing here qualifies anyone to carry out hazardous work.

Choose one answer for each item. On a judgement item, more than one option is often defensible. Pick the one you would rate most effective, then check the worked explanation for why the runner-up is weaker.

Recognising hazards

Warm up on seeing the hazard and sizing the risk. Several items turn on the difference between the two.

1. safety-judgement-applied-s01-q01

What is the difference between a hazard and a risk?

- A. They are two words for the same thing
- B. A hazard is a risk with a low probability
- C. The risk is the equipment; the hazard is the injury it causes
- D. A hazard is something with the potential to cause harm; the risk is how likely that harm is and how severe it would be

Your answer: _____

2. safety-judgement-applied-s01-q02

You are walking to a meeting that starts in three minutes when you notice a pool of clear liquid across a busy corridor.

- A. Step around it and carry on; you are already late
- B. Guard or mark the spill and get it dealt with before you leave it, even though it makes you late
- C. Go to the meeting and report it afterwards
- D. Tell the next person you pass so they can arrange it

Your answer: _____

3. safety-judgement-applied-s01-q03

A cleaning task uses a solvent that gives off harmful vapour. Which of these is the strongest control?

- A. Issuing respirators to everyone who does the task
- B. Putting up warning signs at the workstation
- C. Replacing the solvent with a less hazardous product that does the same job
- D. Training everyone in the risks of the solvent

Your answer: _____

4. safety-judgement-applied-s01-q04

You find that a fixed guard has been taken off a machine because it slows the job down. The machine is running.

- A. Stop the machine, report it, and do not let it be restarted until the guard is refitted
- B. Let the current batch finish while everyone works more carefully
- C. Arrange for the guard to be refitted at the end of the shift
- D. Warn the operator to keep clear of the moving parts

Your answer: _____

5. safety-judgement-applied-s01-q05

A ladder is to be used on a wet, gently sloping surface for a job that will take two minutes.

- A. Two minutes is short enough that the risk is acceptable
- B. The short duration does not change the hazard: use access that can be set level and secure, or make the base level and secure first
- C. Have a second person foot the ladder and proceed
- D. Proceed while someone stands by to watch

Your answer: _____

Controls and safe sequencing

Apply the hierarchy of control, and get the order of operations right before anyone starts work.

6. safety-judgement-applied-s02-q01

In what order should controls be considered when planning a hazardous task?

- A. Personal protective equipment first, because it protects the person directly
- B. Training first, because an informed worker is a safe worker
- C. Eliminate the hazard if you can; then substitute, then engineering controls, then procedures, with protective equipment last
- D. Whichever control is cheapest and quickest to put in place

Your answer: _____

7. safety-judgement-applied-s02-q02

Why does protective equipment sit at the bottom of the hierarchy of control?

- A. It protects only the wearer, only when correctly fitted and maintained, and it leaves the hazard fully in place
- B. It is the most expensive control to sustain
- C. It is uncomfortable and therefore resented
- D. It is not required by law

Your answer: _____

8. safety-judgement-applied-s02-q03

What does safe isolation before maintenance actually require?

- A. Switching the machine off at its control panel
- B. Telling colleagues that you are working on the machine
- C. Switching it off and putting a warning sign on the switch
- D. Isolating every energy source, locking and tagging each isolation, releasing stored energy, and proving it dead at the point of work

Your answer: _____

9. safety-judgement-applied-s02-q04

A permit to work has been issued for entry into a confined space. What does it mean?

- A. The work is authorised for the whole shift once the permit is signed
- B. The work is authorised only under the conditions written on it; if any of those change, work stops until it is reassessed
- C. Responsibility for the work has transferred to whoever issued it
- D. It is a formality once everyone involved has been trained

Your answer: _____

10. safety-judgement-applied-s02-q05

Two contractors are due to work on the same scaffold at the same time, one directly above the other.

- A. Let each contractor manage safety within their own work area
- B. Make sure the team working below are wearing hard hats
- C. Ask the two supervisors to agree an approach between themselves on the day
- D. Plan the work so they are not in the same vertical zone at the same time, or fit physical protection between them, and coordinate through a single plan

Your answer: _____

Stopping, reporting, and escalating

Items about what happens when you are not sure, when you disagree, and when something has already gone wrong.

11. safety-judgement-applied-s03-q01

You believe a task cannot be done safely as instructed. Your supervisor has considered it and disagrees.

- A. State exactly which hazard concerns you and which control is missing, do not start, and use the defined escalation route
- B. Start the task while watching carefully for the hazard you identified
- C. Refuse the task and leave it there
- D. Ask a more experienced colleague to do it instead

Your answer: _____

12. safety-judgement-applied-s03-q02

An incident has just happened on site. What comes first?

- A. Establishing who was responsible, while memories are fresh
- B. Completing the incident report form
- C. Getting production restarted to limit the disruption
- D. Making the area safe and attending to anyone injured, then preserving the scene and reporting it

Your answer: _____

13. safety-judgement-applied-s03-q03

Why are near-miss reports worth the effort when nobody was hurt?

- A. They are a required part of the paperwork
- B. They are the same events as injuries with the luck still attached, so they show where controls are failing while it is still cheap to fix
- C. They protect the person who reports from later blame
- D. They help identify which staff are careless

Your answer: _____

14. safety-judgement-applied-s03-q04

A colleague routinely skips a required step. They have done it for years and nothing has ever gone wrong.

- A. Adopt the same shortcut; the evidence suggests the step is unnecessary
- B. Report them anonymously without speaking to them
- C. Speak to them directly about that specific step and the risk it controls, and use the safety reporting route if it continues
- D. Leave it for a supervisor to notice

Your answer: _____

15. safety-judgement-applied-s03-q05

You are new and cannot tell whether something you have noticed is a genuine hazard or normal for this site.

- A. Raise it as a question: an unnecessary question costs a minute, an unraised hazard can cost far more
- B. Wait until you know the site well enough to be sure
- C. Check with other new starters whether they have noticed it too
- D. Make a note and look into it when you have more time

Your answer: _____

Pressure, habit, and the example you set

Finish with the conditions under which safe practice usually erodes: time pressure, long experience, fatigue, and what juniors copy.

16. safety-judgement-applied-s04-q01

It is the last hour of the shift and the target will be missed. A required control step takes fifteen minutes.

- A. Skip the step this once and note that it was skipped
- B. Carry out the step; the deadline does not change the hazard, and if the deadline is genuinely immovable then it is the schedule that needs escalating
- C. Carry out a shortened version of the step
- D. Ask a colleague to sign the step off so the record is complete

Your answer: _____

17. safety-judgement-applied-s04-q02

You have done a task hundreds of times and your method differs from the documented one. Yours is quicker and, in your judgement, no less safe.

- A. Use your method; experience is worth more than a document
- B. Use the documented method when you are being observed
- C. Follow the documented method, and if experience says it is wrong then get the method changed rather than deviating from it
- D. Use whichever method the situation makes faster on the day

Your answer: _____

18. safety-judgement-applied-s04-q03

You are at the end of a long shift, noticeably tired, with one task left that involves working at height.

- A. Treat the fatigue as a hazard in its own right: say so, and hand the task over or leave it for the next shift
- B. Push through; it is one short task and it needs finishing
- C. Have a coffee and then do it
- D. Do it more slowly to compensate

Your answer: _____

19. safety-judgement-applied-s04-q04

A new starter has begun using a shortcut they can only have learned from watching you.

- A. Tell them not to copy you, and carry on as you were
- B. Explain that the shortcut is acceptable for experienced staff only
- C. Say nothing; they will settle into the standard method in time
- D. Recognise that what you do is what gets learned: stop the shortcut yourself and show them the correct method

Your answer: _____

20. safety-judgement-applied-s04-q05

A written safety rule, applied literally in one specific situation on your site, appears to make the job more dangerous rather than less.

- A. Ignore the rule in that situation
- B. Follow the rule and say nothing; it is not your rule to change
- C. Follow the rule while reporting the specific situation in which it increases risk, so it can be assessed and amended
- D. Apply your own alternative, which you believe is safer

Your answer: _____

Authored hints

This applied practice source does not publish separate authored hints: the rationale is attached to each item as a worked explanation instead. Every item is therefore listed as missing a hint, and no hint text is generated or inferred.

20 worksheet items do not have an authored hint. No hint text was generated for them.

Answer key

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Safety judgment: applied practice: open practice pack answer key

Item	Choice	Answer
safety-judgement-applied-s01-q01	D	A hazard is something with the potential to cause harm; the risk is how likely that harm is and how severe it would be
safety-judgement-applied-s01-q02	B	Guard or mark the spill and get it dealt with before you leave it, even though it makes you late
safety-judgement-applied-s01-q03	C	Replacing the solvent with a less hazardous product that does the same job
safety-judgement-applied-s01-q04	A	Stop the machine, report it, and do not let it be restarted until the guard is refitted
safety-judgement-applied-s01-q05	B	The short duration does not change the hazard: use access that can be set level and secure, or make the base level and secure first
safety-judgement-applied-s02-q01	C	Eliminate the hazard if you can; then substitute, then engineering controls, then procedures, with protective equipment last
safety-judgement-applied-s02-q02	A	It protects only the wearer, only when correctly fitted and maintained, and it leaves the hazard fully in place
safety-judgement-applied-s02-q03	D	Isolating every energy source, locking and tagging each isolation, releasing stored energy, and proving it dead at the point of work
safety-judgement-applied-s02-q04	B	The work is authorised only under the conditions written on it; if any of those change, work stops until it is reassessed
safety-judgement-applied-s02-q05	D	Plan the work so they are not in the same vertical zone at the same time, or fit physical protection between them, and coordinate through a single plan

safety-judgement-applied-s03-q01	A	State exactly which hazard concerns you and which control is missing, do not start, and use the defined escalation route
safety-judgement-applied-s03-q02	D	Making the area safe and attending to anyone injured, then preserving the scene and reporting it
safety-judgement-applied-s03-q03	B	They are the same events as injuries with the luck still attached, so they show where controls are failing while it is still cheap to fix
safety-judgement-applied-s03-q04	C	Speak to them directly about that specific step and the risk it controls, and use the safety reporting route if it continues
safety-judgement-applied-s03-q05	A	Raise it as a question: an unnecessary question costs a minute, an unraised hazard can cost far more
safety-judgement-applied-s04-q01	B	Carry out the step; the deadline does not change the hazard, and if the deadline is genuinely immovable then it is the schedule that needs escalating
safety-judgement-applied-s04-q02	C	Follow the documented method, and if experience says it is wrong then get the method changed rather than deviating from it
safety-judgement-applied-s04-q03	A	Treat the fatigue as a hazard in its own right: say so, and hand the task over or leave it for the next shift
safety-judgement-applied-s04-q04	D	Recognise that what you do is what gets learned: stop the shortcut yourself and show them the correct method
safety-judgement-applied-s04-q05	C	Follow the rule while reporting the specific situation in which it increases risk, so it can be assessed and amended

Worked explanations

safety-judgement-applied-s01-q01: The distinction is what makes a risk assessment possible: the same hazard (a chemical, a height, a moving part) carries very different risk depending on exposure and control. Treating them as synonyms is the common shortcut, and it makes it impossible to say that a control has reduced anything, since the hazard itself is usually still there.

safety-judgement-applied-s01-q02: A slip hazard on a busy route is a matter of minutes, and the person who found it is the only one who currently knows it is there. Telling the next person you pass is the plausible delegation and it fails twice: the corridor is unattended while you both move on, and nobody has actually accepted the job.

safety-judgement-applied-s01-q03: Substitution removes the hazard from the workplace, so it keeps protecting people when someone forgets, is new, or is working alone. Respirators feel like the most direct protection because they sit between the person and the vapour, but they are the last line: they work only while correctly fitted, worn, and maintained, and they leave the hazard fully present for anyone without one.

safety-judgement-applied-s01-q04: A removed guard means the engineering control that made the machine safe no longer exists, and no amount of care replaces it. That is exactly why the guard was fitted. Finishing the batch carefully is the tempting option under production pressure, and it accepts an unguarded machine for precisely the period in which the injury would occur.

safety-judgement-applied-s01-q05: A ladder either has a level, non-slip base or it does not; the length of the job changes the exposure slightly and the consequence of a slip not at all. Footing the ladder is the strongest of the wrong answers because it is a real control for some conditions, but it does little about a base that is both wet and sloping, where the foot can slide sideways under load.

safety-judgement-applied-s02-q01: The order runs from controls that work without anybody doing anything to controls that depend on a person behaving correctly every single time. Starting with protective equipment is the intuitive answer because it is the most visible form of safety, and it is the one most dependent on human

reliability.

safety-judgement-applied-s02-q02: Every other control changes the workplace; protective equipment changes only the person, and only for as long as they are wearing it properly. The cost and comfort answers are plausible because both are genuinely real problems, but they are consequences of relying on protective equipment rather than the reason it ranks last.

safety-judgement-applied-s02-q03: Machines commonly hold more than one energy source (electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic, a raised mass, a wound spring), and each must be isolated and drained before the work is safe. The sign is the near-miss: it warns, but a warning is an administrative control that can be ignored, removed, or simply not seen, whereas a lock makes re-energising impossible.

safety-judgement-applied-s02-q04: A permit records a specific set of conditions (atmosphere tested, isolations proved, rescue arrangements in place), and it authorises nothing outside them. Treating it as a shift-long authorisation is the most dangerous reading, because the conditions in a confined space can change in minutes while the paperwork stays valid-looking.

safety-judgement-applied-s02-q05: Separating the work in time or putting a physical barrier between the levels removes the dropped-object path rather than mitigating it. Hard hats are the tempting answer because they are a genuine control and easy to arrange, but they are the last line, and a tool dropped from a level above can cause serious injury to someone wearing one.

safety-judgement-applied-s03-q01: Naming the specific hazard and the specific missing control turns a disagreement about feelings into one about facts, which is what an escalation route can resolve. Starting while being careful is the most common compromise and the least protective: vigilance is not a control, and it does nothing about a fall, an energised conductor, or a stored-energy release.

safety-judgement-applied-s03-q02: The first duty is to stop the harm continuing and to care for people; the scene and the paperwork matter next, and they matter a great deal to preventing the next one. Restarting production quickly is the tempting response, because it is the pressure everybody in the room can feel, and it commonly destroys the physical evidence that would have explained the cause.

safety-judgement-applied-s03-q03: A near miss gives you the failure without the cost, which is the cheapest safety data available. Using them to identify careless individuals is the intuitive reading in a blame-oriented workplace, and it is self-defeating: once reports are used that way they stop arriving, and the warnings disappear with them.

safety-judgement-applied-s03-q04: Speaking directly usually works, and the reporting route is there for when it does not. Copying the shortcut is the answer the evidence seems to support, and it is a textbook survivorship error: years without an incident measures how rare the triggering condition is, not whether the step protects you when it occurs.

safety-judgement-applied-s03-q05: The asymmetry decides it: being wrong costs a short conversation, being right and silent can cost someone their health. Waiting until you are sure is the answer that avoids looking inexperienced, and new eyes are precisely the ones that still notice what everybody else has stopped seeing.

safety-judgement-applied-s04-q01: The hazard is indifferent to the target, so the only honest variable is the schedule, and a missed target that is escalated is a normal management problem. Skipping it and noting it is the option that looks accountable, and it is not: the record will show the control was omitted, and the note protects nobody from what the control existed to prevent.

safety-judgement-applied-s04-q02: A documented method is what everyone else is trained, audited, and rescued against, so an unrecorded personal variation is invisible to all of them. Trusting experience over the document is the option most experienced people find reasonable, and it is exactly how an undocumented practice becomes the site norm without anyone assessing it.

safety-judgement-applied-s04-q03: Fatigue degrades exactly the things working at height depends on (balance, attention, and the judgement needed to notice you are impaired), so naming it and handing over is the control. Working more slowly is the reasonable-sounding mitigation, and it treats fatigue as a speed

problem when it is mainly an attention and judgement problem.

safety-judgement-applied-s04-q04: New starters learn from what is done, not from what is said, so the only instruction that will stick is the one your own hands give. The 'experienced staff only' framing is the most tempting compromise and cannot survive contact with reality: it makes the shortcut a marker of seniority, which guarantees that everyone adopts it as soon as they feel senior.

safety-judgement-applied-s04-q05: Reporting the specific case is what gets a rule fixed, and following it meanwhile keeps you predictable to everybody planning around it. Substituting your own alternative is the option most likely to be technically right and still wrong in practice: it is unassessed, undocumented, and invisible to the next person who arrives expecting the written rule to have been followed.

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