

**BIIAB LEVEL 2 NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
FOR DOOR SUPERVISORS
UNIT 1: Roles and Responsibilities**

Specimen Examination Paper

The specimen examination questions contained in this specimen examination paper are representative of the type of questions used to assess candidates taking the LEVEL 2 NATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR DOOR SUPERVISORS, UNIT 1: Roles and Responsibilities, examination.

Candidates are assessed by a 40 question, 60 minute, multiple choice examination. Candidates have to answer 28 questions correctly to pass.

The answers to each of these questions are shown on the last page.

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UNIT 1: Roles and Responsibilities

Specimen Questions

- 1 What **must** a door supervisor do to comply with the Private Security Act and the Licensing Act 2003?
 - A Be licensed by the licensing authority
 - B Be licensed by the Security Industry Authority
 - C Register with the local council's door supervisor department
 - D Register with the local police authority

- 2 The **main** role of a door supervisor is to make sure that:
 - A All cash on the premises is safe
 - B All customers are safe
 - C The premises are always full
 - D The premises attracts female customers

- 3 Which of these is an important quality for a door supervisor?
 - A Being able to speak more than one language
 - B Being physically big and strong
 - C Having a forceful and aggressive manner
 - D Having a polite and professional manner

- 4 A door supervisor should wear clothing which:
 - A Ensures that customers are afraid of him
 - B Identifies him as a door supervisor
 - C Is comfortable and loose fitting
 - D Suits the theme of the premises

- 5 Why has a Code of Behaviour for door supervisors been produced?
 - A To improve communication with the local authority
 - B To improve working relations with the police
 - C To review the conduct of customers
 - D To set national standards of conduct

- 6 Under the Private Security Industry Act, what **must** a person have to be able to work as a door supervisor?
 - A A licence to practice
 - B Annual fire safety training
 - C Annual health and safety training
 - D At least 12 months experience in the industry

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- 7 Which of these are the two **main** types of law in England and Wales?
- A Absolute law and Active Law
 - B Criminal law and Civil Law
 - C Hard law and Soft law
 - D Real law and Virtual law
- 8 When evicting a customer, a door supervisor must ensure that he:
- A Gets other customers to help him
 - B Has no witnesses to the eviction
 - C Has received martial art self defence training
 - D Only uses reasonable and necessary force
- 9 In order to prevent crime and disorder in an area, senior police officers can:
- A Apply for an order to close all licensed premises in the area
 - B Change all personal licence holders in the area
 - C Insist that all door supervisors in the area are retrained
 - D Stop all licensed premises from selling alcohol
- 10 What should a door supervisor do if he wants to search a customer's bag?
- A Ask the customer to empty the contents
 - B Open the bag and look inside
 - C Remove them himself by hand
 - D Tip the contents out over the floor
- 11 A door supervisor deciding to search a person because he is a known drug dealer is an example of a:
- A General search
 - B Occasional search
 - C Random search
 - D Specific search
- 12 Licensed premises should be checked before they open to ensure that:
- A All staff members are dressed in the correct uniform
 - B All tables and chairs are correctly laid out
 - C It is clean and tidy in the public areas of the premises
 - D It is safe for customers to enter

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- 13 An offensive weapon is defined as an object that:
- A Can only be used after special training
 - B Can only be used at close range
 - C Is used, made or adapted to cause injury
 - D Is used to kill large numbers of people
- 14 The arrest of a person by a door supervisor is a serious matter because:
- A It is an offence for door supervisors to do this
 - B It is the designated premises supervisor's responsibility
 - C It takes away that person's freedom
 - D It takes the job away from the police
- 15 Following the arrest of a person in licensed premises, a door supervisor **must**:
- A Ask to take leave from his work until the court hearing
 - B Explain to the police why he arrested the person
 - C Get a signed statement from the person
 - D Interview all witnesses to the offence
- 16 Which of these is an indictable offence on licensed premises?
- A Arson
 - B Being drunk
 - C Common assault
 - D Falling asleep
- 17 Which of these **can** be a sign that a person has misused controlled drugs?
- A Calm emotions
 - B Clear speech
 - C Non-stop dancing
 - D Rational thinking
- 18 Which of these may **not** be a sign of possible drug dealing in licensed premises?
- A A person who is very popular with a wide range of people
 - B A person who makes regular trips to the toilet with different people
 - C A person who often only stays for a short time and does not buy a drink
 - D A person who spends a lot of time in the premises with the same group
- 19 Which of these is classed as a controlled drug under the Misuse of Drugs Act?
- A Aspirin
 - B Ecstasy
 - C Ibuprofen
 - D Paracetamol

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- 20 To reduce the chance of becoming infected when handling drug litter a door supervisor should:
- A Wash his hand after touching the drug litter
 - B Wash his hands before touching the drug litter
 - C Wear needle proof gloves
 - D Wear water proof gloves
- 21 What should a door supervisor do if a customer is found be in possession of controlled drugs?
- A Keep the drugs himself and sell them to other customers
 - B Put the drugs in the bin and evict the customer
 - C Seize the drugs, arrest the customer and call the police
 - D Tell the customer off but let him keep the drugs
- 22 Which of these is **one** of the **main** reasons for a door supervisor to record incidents?
- A It may be used as evidence by the police or in court
 - B It shows that he is doing his job better than other door supervisors
 - C The more incidents he records, the better his pay rise will be
 - D The less incidents he records, the better the premises will look
- 23 If a door supervisor has to use force to evict a customer, where should he record the incident?
- A In his personal diary at home
 - B In the security incident logbook
 - C On his computer at home
 - D On the staff notice board
- 24 What type of evidence is a written witness statement classed as?
- A Conditional evidence
 - B Permanent evidence
 - C Real evidence
 - D True evidence
- 25 At the scene of a serious incident in licensed premises, a door supervisor should make sure that:
- A All the evidence is sealed and recorded in alphabetical order
 - B Broken glass and other items that may harm people are cleared away
 - C Everyone present at the time of the incident stays exactly where they are
 - D No one tampers with the evidence relating to the incident

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- 26 If a known drug dealer wants to enter a licensed premises, the door supervisor on duty should:
- A Allow him to enter the premises
 - B Double the admission charge for the premises
 - C Only let him enter the premises if it is quiet
 - D Refuse him entry to the premises
- 27 What is the **minimum** age at which a person can be legally be **sold** alcohol in licensed premises?
- A 15
 - B 16
 - C 17
 - D 18
- 28 If there is disorder at a certain licensed premises, a police officer can close the premises for up to:
- A 24 hours
 - B 48 hours
 - C 72 hours
 - D 96 hours
- 29 Who is a premises licence granted by?
- A The Crown Court
 - B The licensing authority
 - C The licensed premises authority
 - D The Magistrates' Court
- 30 A person can **not** be refused entry to licensed premises because he is:
- A Behaving in an aggressive way
 - B Drunk
 - C Male
 - D Under the influence of controlled drugs
- 31 If a door supervisor refuses a person entry because he is blind, which law would be broken?
- A The Blind Person's Protection Act
 - B The Disability Discrimination Act
 - C The Race Relations Act
 - D The Sex Discrimination Act

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- 32 When should accidents at work be recorded in the accident book?
- A As soon as possible
 - B As soon as the injured person is back at work
 - C Within 4 weeks of the accident
 - D Within 72 hours if the injured person goes to hospital
- 33 The Health and Safety at Work Act states that premises should be:
- A Clean and safe
 - B Inspected for damp every 3 months
 - C Inspected for noise escape every 3 months
 - D Tidy and stylish
- 34 What is **not** a typical hazard faced by door supervisors in licensed premises?
- A Being cut by broken glass
 - B Drunk customers
 - C Health and safety training
 - D Slipping on spilt drinks
- 35 What colour are the safety signs that warn of possible danger?
- A Blue
 - B Green
 - C Red
 - D Yellow
- 36 If a door supervisor discovers a serious fire in licensed premises, he should treat the situation as:
- A A chance to test his skills
 - B A false alarm
 - C A low risk
 - D An emergency
- 37 Licensed premises have permitted capacity limits to make sure that the:
- A Licensing authority charge the correct fee for the premises licence
 - B Local police know which premises to target for test purchasing
 - C Premises are safe and can be evacuated easily
 - D Premises has enough room for customers to dance

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38 What are the three parts of the triangle of fire?

- A Air, flames and fumes
- B Fuel, oxygen and heat
- C Gas, water and dust
- D Smoke, nitrogen and liquid

39 If a door supervisor finds what he believes to be a bomb on licensed premises, what is the **main** priority?

- A The alcohol on the premises
- B The cash in the tills and managers safe
- C The furniture on the premises
- D The lives of the staff and customers

40 Before giving first aid to an injured person, it is important that a door supervisor:

- A Is trained
- B Uses anesthetic
- C Washes his hands
- D Wears goggles

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Answers

Q	Answer	Assessment Criteria
1	B	A6 – State the requirements for door supervisors under the Private Security Act
2	B	A1 – The role of the door supervisor
3	D	A2 – Qualities of a door supervisor
4	B	B2 – Standards of behaviour required by door supervisors
5	D	B1 – Reasons for having standards
6	A	B3 – SIA specific requirements in licensing and enforcement
7	B	C1 – Understanding of civil and criminal law
8	D	C3 – ‘Reasonable’ and ‘Necessary’ force
9	A	C6 – Options available when laws breached
10	A	D2 – How to search people
11	D	D4 – General, random and specific searches
12	D	D1 – Reasons for searching premises
13	C	D5 – Term ‘offensive weapons’
14	C	E2 – Why arrests should only be a last resort
15	B	E7 – Procedures following an arrest
16	A	E4 – Which offences are arrestable for a door supervisor
17	C	F2 – Symptoms of drug abuse
18	D	F4 – Signs of drug dealing
19	B	F3 – Most common types of illegal drugs
20	C	F8 – How to dispose of contaminated waste
21	C	F5 – How to deal with customers in possession of drugs

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- 22 **A** G2 – Reasons for recording incidents
- 23 **B** G3 – Incidents that need recording and when to call the police
- 24 **C** G6 – Different types of evidence
- 25 **D** G8 – Basic rules to follow to preserve evidence
- 26 **D** H1 – Law to refusing entry and ejecting customers
- 27 **D** H2 – Law to underage drinking and permitted hours
- 28 **A** H4 – Police powers over licensed premises
- 29 **B** H5 – Different types of licences and premissions for premises
- 30 **C** H6 – The rights and duties of licence holders and door supervisors in relation to the admission policy
- 31 **B** I2 – Relevance of the Race Relations Act, Sex Discrimination Act, and Disability Discrimination act in relation to door supervisors
- 32 **A** J3 – Responsibilities of employers, employees and self-employed
- 33 **A** J1 – Purpose of the Health and Safety at Work Act
- 34 **C** J4 – Typical risks and hazard in relation to door supervisors
- 35 **D** J5 – Safety signs and signals
- 36 **D** K1 – Define the term 'emergency'
- 37 **C** K2 – List reasons for fire certificate and accommodation limits
- 38 **B** K3 – Three components of fire
- 39 **D** K9 – Procedures for a bomb threat
- 40 **A** K7 – How to act in a first response situation requiring first aid

Please note that the assessment criteria numbering does **not** refer to the National Certificate for Door Supervisors handbook. The learning outcomes and assessment criteria can be found in the centre manual, Section 1.