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## **RSPH Level 2 Award In Tackling Gambling-Related Harms**

**Paper: 0000**

### **IMPORTANT READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:**

- 1. This paper must be left on your desk at the end of the examination.**
- 2. You should enter your answers on the accompanying answer sheet.**
- 3. Each question has only ONE correct answer.**
- 4. You are allowed 45 minutes to complete the examination.**
- 5. This exam paper consists of 25 questions.**
- 6. You should answer all of the questions.**
- 7. The Pass mark for this paper is 17/25**

1. **Loot boxes are predominantly accessed through:**
  - A. online gaming
  - B. high-street bookmakers
  - C. newsagents
  - D. sporting events
2. **Which of the following groups can be affected by harmful gambling?**
  - A. only men
  - B. only those with disposable income
  - C. only those aged 18 and over
  - D. anyone
3. **The Gambling Act 2005 gives regulatory responsibilities around gambling premises to local:**
  - A. residents
  - B. health services
  - C. police
  - D. licensing authorities
4. **Approximately how many people in the UK called the National Gambling Helpline from April 2019 - March 2020?**
  - A. 10,000
  - B. 15,000
  - C. 40,000
  - D. 120,000
5. **According to research by the Gambling Commission, those gamblers experiencing any kind of harm are most likely to fall into which of the following categories?**
  - A. low-risk gambling
  - B. moderate-risk gambling
  - C. problem gambling
  - D. gambling addiction
6. **In which region of the UK is harmful gambling highest, at 0.9% of the population?**
  - A. England
  - B. Scotland
  - C. Wales
  - D. Northern Ireland
7. **According to the Gambling Commission, over a third of young people say that they have:**
  - A. a gambling addiction
  - B. walked past a licensed premises
  - C. gambled in the last twelve months
  - D. seen their mum or dad experience gambling-related harm
8. **Which of the following could make an individual more at risk of experiencing gambling-**

**related harms?**

- A. early exposure to gambling
- B. knowing a lot about sport
- C. having lots of disposable income
- D. having lots of friends

**9. Factors that increase the risk of harmful gambling are also known as:**

- A. concerns
- B. conditions
- C. issues
- D. triggers

**10. Which of the following issues have studies identified as a key reason why individuals from the BAME communities often fail to access gambling support?**

- A. apathy
- B. low self-esteem
- C. cultural stigma
- D. addiction

**11. Which of the following could be an example of a gambling-related harm?**

- A. poor mental health
- B. enhanced mood
- C. hair loss
- D. having more money

**12. A 2016 report by the University of Lincoln found that those who gamble are more likely to:**

- A. frequently attend sports events
- B. act violently towards their partner
- C. be in a higher socio-economic class
- D. donate money to charity

**13. What type of crime are harmful gamblers shown to be most likely to commit?**

- A. criminal damage
- B. theft
- C. assault
- D. blackmail

**14. An individual engaged in harmful gambling might lie about their gambling activity because they:**

- A. don't want other people to bet on the same events
- B. enjoy misleading other people
- C. forget about their gambling activity
- D. are embarrassed

**15. An individual who regularly engages in chasing their losses could be engaged in:**

- A. healthy gambling
- B. low-risk gambling
- C. criminal activity
- D. moderate-risk gambling

**16. What is the main tool used to assess whether someone is experiencing harmful gambling?**

- A. Making Every Contact Count
- B. group therapy session
- C. PGSI mini screening tool
- D. brief intervention

**17. What is the shortest period of time that can be included in a self-exclusion agreement?**

- A. six months
- B. three days
- C. two years
- D. five years

**18. When using the FRAMES model to support an individual around their gambling behaviour, it is important that any Advice you give:**

- A. is straight-forward and simple
- B. is detailed and complex
- C. contains lots of complicated jargon
- D. contains references to academic articles

**19. Which of the following would be most likely to change an individual's harmful gambling behaviour?**

- A. a leaflet on problematic gambling
- B. money to pay off any debts
- C. support from friends and family
- D. advice on placing more successful bets

**20. Why is it best to identify a gambling issue early?**

- A. to save the gambler money
- B. it is easier to change behaviours
- C. to help to understand why people gamble
- D. there will be a wider range of help available

**21. It is important to signpost people to specialist support and treatment providers because:**

- A. the services they offer are free
- B. they may be able to help with other health issues
- C. the services they provide do not take up much time
- D. they are subject experts

**22. Building the self-efficacy of an individual experiencing harmful gambling helps them to feel**

**confident that they can:**

- A. get used to the impact of gambling-related harms
- B. win more of the bets they place
- C. change their own behaviour
- D. lie about their gambling to others

**23. The Big Deal website provides information on harmful gambling for:**

- A. gambling operators
- B. doctors and nurses
- C. young people, parents and professionals
- D. game show contestants

**24. What services do the National Gambling Treatment Service Partners provide?**

- A. organisation of focus groups
- B. campaigns around safer gambling
- C. alcohol and substance misuse workshops
- D. support for those affected by problematic gambling

**25. The GamCare Group Chat function allows individuals affected by harmful gambling to:**

- A. talk to others in similar situations
- B. hold a brief intervention with a family member
- C. talk to a team of medical professionals
- D. share tips on upcoming sports events

**END OF PAPER**