

IOSH Managing Safely Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. What is a likely outcome of a civil court case?**
 - A. Incarceration**
 - B. Compensation payout**
 - C. Community service**
 - D. Probation**
- 2. What is meant by 'workplace ergonomics'?**
 - A. The study of workplace temperature control**
 - B. Designing jobs to fit the worker**
 - C. Creating social environments at work**
 - D. Maximizing office space utilization**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT one of the three other safety acts under criminal law?**
 - A. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999**
 - B. Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations 1992**
 - C. Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2017**
 - D. Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007**
- 4. In which area is risk management primarily focused?**
 - A. Financial gains**
 - B. Reducing accidents and injuries in the workplace**
 - C. Maximizing employee output**
 - D. Legal compliance only**
- 5. How can managers contribute to a positive safety culture?**
 - A. By enforcing strict penalties for violations**
 - B. By engaging employees in safety discussions and decision-making**
 - C. By limiting safety training to regulatory requirements**
 - D. By prioritizing productivity over safety measures**

6. What is the 'Hierarchy of Control' in managing risks?

- A. A method for prioritizing tasks in a workplace**
- B. A system for controlling hazards by prioritizing methods of risk elimination from most effective to least**
- C. A strategy for employee training**
- D. A standard for reporting incidents**

7. What does employers' liability insurance protect against?

- A. Liability for damage to property**
- B. Injuries sustained by employees during their employment**
- C. Claims involving contractor negligence**
- D. Losses due to fraud within the company**

8. Which of the following are the three main components of a health and safety management system?

- A. Assessment, Reporting, and Training**
- B. Policy, Organization, and Planning**
- C. Implementation, Evaluation, and Review**
- D. Training, Compliance, and Risk Assessment**

9. In risk control, what is the first step in managing hazards?

- A. Prevent people coming into contact with the hazard**
- B. Reduce the hazard**
- C. Assess the risk**
- D. Eliminate the hazard**

10. What is vicarious liability?

- A. Employees can sue their employers**
- B. Employers are liable for negligent actions of employees**
- C. Liability cannot be assigned to a third party**
- D. Employers are exempt from responsibility**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is a likely outcome of a civil court case?

- A. Incarceration
- B. Compensation payout**
- C. Community service
- D. Probation

A likely outcome of a civil court case is compensation payout, which serves as a financial remedy for the injured party. Civil cases typically involve disputes between individuals or organizations regarding rights, obligations, and liabilities, rather than criminal conduct. The goal in civil court is to resolve these disputes and provide justice to the aggrieved party, commonly through monetary compensation. In the context of civil law, the court may allow the injured party to recover damages for losses incurred due to another's actions or negligence. This compensation can cover various costs, such as medical expenses, lost wages, or other losses stemming from the dispute. In contrast, the other options—incarceration, community service, and probation—are primarily associated with criminal cases, where the focus lies on punishing unlawful behavior and rehabilitating offenders. Thus, the nature of civil law focuses on restoring the injured party through compensation rather than punitive measures.

2. What is meant by 'workplace ergonomics'?

- A. The study of workplace temperature control
- B. Designing jobs to fit the worker**
- C. Creating social environments at work
- D. Maximizing office space utilization

Workplace ergonomics refers to the science of designing jobs, workspaces, and tasks to fit the physical capabilities and limitations of workers. When a workspace is ergonomically designed, it helps to reduce strain and discomfort, thereby enhancing productivity and safety. This involves considering various factors such as posture, movement, and the tools and equipment used, ensuring that they accommodate human anatomy and functionality. By focusing on designing jobs to fit the worker, organizations can significantly decrease the risk of musculoskeletal disorders and other injuries associated with poor design. This not only promotes the well-being of employees but also leads to improved work efficiency and morale. In contrast, the other options, while they may be important aspects of workplace management, do not directly define ergonomics and do not focus on the essential goal of fitting the job to the individual worker for their health and performance.

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the three other safety acts under criminal law?

- A. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999**
- B. Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations 1992**
- C. Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2017**
- D. Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007**

The Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act was enacted in 2007, which makes the version cited in the choice from 2017 incorrect, as there is no such legislation enacted in that year. This act establishes the offence of corporate manslaughter for companies whose gross breaches of duty result in someone's death. The other regulations listed, such as the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations 1992, are indeed regulations that fall within the framework of health and safety legislation under criminal law. They focus on managing health and safety at work and ensuring that workplaces meet specific health, safety, and welfare standards, thus making the first two choices valid safety acts under criminal law. Therefore, C is the correct answer because it misidentifies the year of the applicable legislation, thereby distinguishing it from the others that are correctly named with respect to their recognition within criminal law pertaining to workplace safety.

4. In which area is risk management primarily focused?

- A. Financial gains**
- B. Reducing accidents and injuries in the workplace**
- C. Maximizing employee output**
- D. Legal compliance only**

Risk management in the workplace is primarily focused on reducing accidents and injuries. This involves identifying potential hazards, assessing the risks associated with those hazards, and implementing control measures to mitigate them. By prioritizing worker safety, organizations can create a safer work environment, which not only protects employees but also promotes overall productivity and morale. While considerations like financial gains, maximizing employee output, and legal compliance can play roles in an organization's overall risk management strategy, the core objective remains the well-being of employees and minimizing the occurrence of incidents that could lead to harm. Thus, the emphasis on reducing accidents and injuries is fundamental in establishing effective safety protocols and creating a culture of safety within the organization.

5. How can managers contribute to a positive safety culture?

- A. By enforcing strict penalties for violations
- B. By engaging employees in safety discussions and decision-making**
- C. By limiting safety training to regulatory requirements
- D. By prioritizing productivity over safety measures

Engaging employees in safety discussions and decision-making is a vital aspect of fostering a positive safety culture within an organization. When managers involve employees in safety dialogues, it promotes ownership and accountability for safety practices among all team members. This collaborative approach empowers employees, making them more likely to adhere to safety protocols and actively participate in identifying hazards and suggesting improvements. When individuals feel their input is valued, it can lead to enhanced morale, higher levels of motivation, and a stronger commitment to maintaining safe working conditions. This choice highlights the importance of communication and collaboration in building a safety culture, as it ensures that safety practices are not just top-down directives but rather a shared responsibility across all levels. By inviting feedback and involving staff in safety-related decisions, management can achieve a more proactive, engaged, and informed workforce dedicated to ongoing improvement in safety standards. Other options do not contribute to a positive safety culture in the same way. For instance, enforcing strict penalties risks creating an atmosphere of fear, which can stifle open communication about safety issues. Limiting safety training to just regulatory requirements may result in a lack of comprehensive safety knowledge and awareness among employees, while prioritizing productivity over safety undermines the very foundation of a safety culture, placing employees' well-being at risk.

6. What is the 'Hierarchy of Control' in managing risks?

- A. A method for prioritizing tasks in a workplace
- B. A system for controlling hazards by prioritizing methods of risk elimination from most effective to least**
- C. A strategy for employee training
- D. A standard for reporting incidents

The 'Hierarchy of Control' is a crucial concept in risk management that sets out a systematic approach to controlling hazards in the workplace. It emphasizes prioritizing methods for managing risks, moving from the most effective to the least effective strategies for eliminating or reducing exposure to hazards. In this framework, the most effective controls involve eliminating the hazard altogether. If elimination isn't feasible, the next steps focus on substituting with less hazardous options, engineering controls to isolate people from the hazard, and administrative controls which involve changing how people work. Finally, personal protective equipment is considered the least effective option because it relies on human behavior and still allows for potential exposure to the hazard. This systematic approach helps organizations identify the most effective ways to protect workers from risks, ensuring that the most reliable options are considered first. In summary, by utilizing the 'Hierarchy of Control,' organizations can create safer workplaces by systematically addressing and managing potential hazards based on their level of effectiveness.

7. What does employers' liability insurance protect against?

- A. Liability for damage to property
- B. Injuries sustained by employees during their employment**
- C. Claims involving contractor negligence
- D. Losses due to fraud within the company

Employers' liability insurance is designed specifically to protect businesses from the financial repercussions of claims made by employees who sustain injuries or illnesses while performing their work-related duties. This type of insurance covers compensation claims that employees may file if they believe their employer has been negligent in ensuring their safety or well-being at work. The financial aspects can include medical expenses, lost wages, and any other associated costs that arise from their injuries. This coverage is essential for employers as it helps mitigate potential lawsuits and financial losses related to workplace incidents, promoting a safer work environment through the acknowledgment of employee rights and responsibilities. The other options, while they refer to important considerations in the realm of business insurance, do not accurately reflect the specific purpose of employers' liability insurance. For example, damage to property pertains to property insurance, contractor negligence refers to general liability or specific contractor coverage, and losses due to fraud typically fall under fidelity or crime insurance. Thus, the focus of employers' liability insurance on employee-related incidents makes it crucial for protecting both employees and employers within the workplace context.

8. Which of the following are the three main components of a health and safety management system?

- A. Assessment, Reporting, and Training
- B. Policy, Organization, and Planning**
- C. Implementation, Evaluation, and Review
- D. Training, Compliance, and Risk Assessment

The three main components of a health and safety management system encompass Policy, Organization, and Planning. The policy component refers to the commitment of an organization to ensure a safe working environment, detailing the overall objectives, principles, and strategies related to health and safety. This foundational element establishes the organization's stance on health and safety matters, ensuring that all employees are aware of their rights and responsibilities. The organization aspect focuses on the structure and roles within the health and safety management framework. It establishes who is responsible for what, aligning resources and personnel to effectively manage health and safety. This clarity in roles is crucial for ensuring that everyone understands their contributions to maintaining a safe work environment. Planning involves setting clear goals and objectives along with the processes to achieve them. It includes risk assessments and the identification of potential hazards, ensuring proactive measures are in place to mitigate risks. This approach allows organizations to systematically implement health and safety measures, continually improving upon them. Together, these components create a robust framework that promotes a culture of safety within an organization, making them essential to the effectiveness of any health and safety management system.

9. In risk control, what is the first step in managing hazards?

- A. Prevent people coming into contact with the hazard
- B. Reduce the hazard
- C. Assess the risk
- D. Eliminate the hazard**

In the context of risk control, the first step in managing hazards is to eliminate the hazard entirely whenever possible. This proactive approach is fundamental to effective risk management, as eliminating the hazard completely removes the risk associated with it. For example, if a particular substance is harmful, the best strategy would be to find a safer alternative that does not pose the same risks. By prioritizing elimination, organizations set a strong foundation for a safe working environment. If elimination is not feasible, the subsequent steps, such as reducing the hazard or implementing controls to prevent exposure, would be considered. However, starting with the elimination of hazards ensures that resources are directed at the most effective risk management strategy.

10. What is vicarious liability?

- A. Employees can sue their employers
- B. Employers are liable for negligent actions of employees**
- C. Liability cannot be assigned to a third party
- D. Employers are exempt from responsibility

Vicarious liability is a legal doctrine that holds employers responsible for the negligent actions of their employees when these actions occur in the course of their employment. This principle operates on the understanding that employers have a duty to supervise and ensure that their employees act within the law and with reasonable care while performing job-related tasks. Thus, if an employee causes harm to another person while carrying out their professional responsibilities, the employer can be held financially liable for the damages resulting from that negligence. This principle encourages employers to implement proper training, supervision, and safety practices, as they are ultimately responsible for the actions of their employees within the scope of their job duties. It reflects the idea that the employer benefits from the work of the employee and, therefore, should also bear the consequences of their actions while on the job.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://iosh-managingsafely.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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