Myfuture CBC Revision

Community And Service Learning

Question Paper

1. Which of the following best shows reciprocity in a CSL partnership?

A. Students use the community only to practice skills and take all credit
B. The school runs the project without sharing results with the community
C. Community members are expected to fund all project costs without involvement
D. Students and community members learn from each other and both benefit from the

2. In an intercultural conflict during a youth club project, what is the best strategy to resolve the issue?

A. Listen to all sides, identify misunderstandings, and find a shared solution
B. Punish the person who disagrees with the group

C. Use insults to prove your point

D. Ignore the conflict until it goes away

3. Which is a benefit of forming a community group or cooperative for resource mobilisation?

A. Forcing everyone to work for free without any agreement

B. Preventing members from learning skills together

C. Making it impossible to open a bank account

D. Pooling members' contributions and skills increases bargaining power and access to loans

4. Which question best checks feasibility of a social enterprise idea?

A. Is this idea popular in foreign newspapers?

B. How many celebrities will promote it?

C. Can we ignore local rules to save time?

D. Can this be implemented with available skills, money and materials?

5. How can a social entrepreneur use a pilot (small-scale test) to mobilise more resources?

A. By hiding pilot results so others cannot copy the idea

B. By showing evidence of results from the pilot to convince donors and partners to support
C. By doing a pilot with no records so you can change numbers later
D. By refusing to involve the community in the pilot

6. Which monitoring activity would help improve a social enterprise delivering clean cookstoves in Kenya?

A. Visiting households to check stove use, satisfaction, and any problems after installation
B. Only posting photos on social media

C. Counting only the number of stoves made without follow-up
D. Removing stoves from homes to test them again

7. How can you use surveys in opportunity identification among people in a Kenyan market?

A. Ask leading questions that force answers you want

B. Ignore results and do whatever you planned

C. Only survey people you already know will say yes

D. Use simple, clear questions to find out needs and preferences

8. Why is local knowledge important when identifying social opportunities in Kenya?

A. It only matters for urban projects, not rural ones

B. Local knowledge is never useful because global ideas are better
C. It replaces the need to research laws and policies

D. Local people understand cultural practices, costs and real needs

9. Which is an example of using self-awareness to set a personal goal for community leadership?

A. Promising to make everyone agree with you

B. Picking the hardest task so you seem brave

C. Setting a goal based on what you are good at and why it matters to your community
D. Choosing a goal you saw on social media because it looks popular

10. Which is the best first step for a young social entrepreneur in a Kenyan village?

A. Ignoring local culture and imposing a solution

B. Spending a lot of savings on expensive equipment immediately

C. Copying a business idea from a different country without asking locals

D. Talking with community members to identify their biggest problems and needs

11. Using I feel statements rather than you are statements usually has what effect in a disagreement?

A. Increases the other person's defensiveness immediately

B. Makes the issue more confusing for everyone

C. Causes the conversation to end abruptly

D. Reduces blame and opens a safer space for dialogue

12. How can a 15-year-old show intercultural competence when fundraising in a different county for a school project?

A. Demand money because the project is important

B. Use stereotypes about the community to persuade donors

C. Learn local priorities, explain your project clearly, and respect donation customs

D. Assume people will understand your needs without explanation

13. What is prototyping in the context of social enterprise planning?

A. Building a simple version of your product or service to test with users and get feedback

B. Selling copied products from other companies

C. Creating the final large-scale product without testing

D. Posting a flyer without producing anything

14. If a conflict in the community becomes violent or dangerous, what should a 15-year-old do first?

A. Record the fight and share it online

B. Join the fight to support friends

C. Get to a safe place and inform a trusted adult or authorities

D. Encourage others to take photos

15. You must decide which elective to take next term: one helps your college goals but is less connected to community service, the other supports local projects but doesn't match your plans. What is a wise way to decide?

A. Avoid deciding and switch at the last minute

B. Choose the course that best balances personal goals and community impact after

C. Pick the course that sounds more fun without thinking about the future

D. Choose solely the course that helps community projects and ignore your future

16. What makes an indicator 'good' when monitoring a school sanitation project?

A. It is measurable, relevant to the objective and easy to collect in the local context

B. It requires expensive and unavailable technology

C. It measures something unrelated to sanitation

D. It is vague and cannot be counted

17. Why should you consider affordability when identifying a social business opportunity in Kenya?

A. The government will always pay for everyone's solutions

B. Price never affects whether people adopt a service

C. If people cannot afford the solution, it will not be used or sustained

D. Affordability is not important if the idea is trendy

18. Which is a good way to prioritise multiple problems identified in a community?

A. Always pick problems that affect only a few people

B. Select the issue that is trending on TV

C. Pick the problem that looks hardest and ignore resources

D. Choose problems based on urgency, scale, and feasibility

19. How can a social enterprise in Kenya sustain itself after initial grants end?

A. Stopping all activities immediately

B. Developing income-generating activities and diversifying funding sources

C. Borrowing without any plan to repay

D. Relying only on a single donor forever

20. Which is a healthy way to manage anger before discussing a conflict?

A. Taking deep breaths, stepping away briefly, then returning to talk
B. Holding a grudge and refusing to speak

C. Posting angry comments online immediately

D. Shouting until you feel better

21. Which partnership would most likely help a Kenyan social enterprise provide vocational training to youth?

A. Partnering with an unrelated online gaming company abroad
B. Working with a local technical training institute and county youth office
C. Only relying on anonymous internet advice

D. Avoiding local partners to keep control

22. Which statement best describes cultural competence for a Kenyan youth who wants to lead future community initiatives?

A. Cultural competence means convincing everyone to follow your culture
B. Cultural competence only involves learning foreign languages
C. Cultural competence requires abandoning your own culture

D. Cultural competence is learning about other cultures, reflecting on your biases, and working

23. Which is a respectful way to disagree with a teacher or classmate in class?

A. Insult the other person's idea loudly

B. Use polite language, give reasons, and listen to their response
C. Try to stop them from speaking by interrupting

D. Walk out of class angrily to show you disagree

24. If a classmate is angry with you during a group work argument, what is a helpful immediate response?

A. Post about it on social media to get friends involved

B. Stay calm and use an I-statement to explain how you feel

C. Walk away without explaining anything

D. Yell back so they stop

25. How should participants be selected for a school-community action research sample?

A. By choosing only one person to speak for the whole community
B. By only choosing the teacher's friends to make data easy

C. By picking people from a different country

D. So they represent the groups affected (for example different classes, parents, caretakers)

26. How can a social enterprise include youth in decision-making?

A. Only allowing adults from outside the community to make decisions
B. Telling youth to only follow orders without input

C. Creating youth committees or giving students leadership roles in planning and
D. Excluding youth from meetings to avoid their ideas

27. How can a student show self-awareness when invited to lead a community awareness campaign?

A. Assess their leadership skills, ask for support where needed, and plan accordingly
B. Refuse because they are scared of responsibility and never try
C. Accept without planning and rely on luck

D. Pretend they have skills they do not possess to impress others

28. How should the success of a CSL project be measured for learning purposes?

A. By assessing both the community impact and what students learned through reflection and
B. By measuring how many trophies or awards the students won
C. By the amount of money students collected for unrelated school events
D. Only by counting the number of hours students spent, regardless of outcomes

29. Which method helps you pick the best ideas from many possibilities?

A. Pick ideas at random to be fair

B. Always pick the idea with the most complicated plan

C. Use criteria such as impact, feasibility, cost and sustainability to rank ideas
D. Choose the idea with the prettiest logo

30. What is the first step a 15-year-old should take when faced with a decision about joining a community service project?

A. Ignore the opportunity and hope someone else decides

B. Act immediately without thinking to avoid missing out

C. Follow what your friends choose because they know best

D. Identify the decision and clarify what needs to be decided

31. What is action research in the context of community and service learning in Kenyan schools?

A. A secret project where results are kept from the community for publication only
B. A one-time survey conducted by external experts with no feedback to the community
C. A type of research where teachers and community members work together to solve a
D. A purely theoretical study done in a library to create general knowledge with no local

32. In an action research project on improving school hygiene, how should community members be involved?

A. Only contacted after the project is finished

B. Excluded so researchers can work faster

C. As partners who help plan, act and reflect on solutions alongside students and teachers
D. Only as people who follow orders without any say

33. Which behaviour shows a power imbalance in a conflict among peers?

A. A student uses insults and threats to force others to comply

B. A teacher facilitates fair discussion

C. Group members discuss ideas openly and choose together

D. Both students have equal chance to speak and decide

34. When should an intervention be adapted during its implementation?

A. Never; changes show weakness

B. Only after the project has ended

C. Only if the donor threatens to withdraw funding

D. When monitoring data or community feedback show it is not achieving desired

35. Which method helps gather different community views when identifying opportunities?

A. Only asking one friend in a different city

B. Ignoring outsiders and working alone

C. Deciding based on social media trends alone

D. Focus group discussions with various community members

36. How can schools link CSL to the national curriculum in Kenya?

A. By aligning service activities with subject learning outcomes and assessment tasks
B. By replacing the national curriculum entirely with community tasks
C. By ignoring learning objectives and focusing only on service
D. By doing CSL secretly without informing education authorities

37. Which source is most appropriate for a small school club starting a clean-water project with little experience in writing long proposals?

A. Taking a large high-interest loan from an unregulated lender
B. Complicated multi-country donor grants that require long technical proposals
C. Local fundraising (school bazaars, community contributions) and small grants from county
D. Ignoring planning and expecting funds will appear

38. Which behaviour shows self-awareness about personal risk when participating in a community road safety campaign?

A. Recognising hazards, following safety guidelines, and speaking up if a situation seems
B. Ignoring safety advice to speed up work

C. Continuing risky actions because you feel invulnerable

D. Assuming someone else will handle all safety concerns

39. How can students cheaply test demand for a product at school?

A. Send a long letter to the county governor

B. Print expensive billboards around town

C. Create a full manufacturing plant immediately

D. Run a small stall for a few days to sell a sample product

40. How can a young social entrepreneur test demand for a product with little money?

A. Build a full factory before testing

B. Wait for a formal loan to start

C. Run a short pilot or sell a small sample to get reactions

D. Write a long business plan without talking to customers

41. Which phrase best reflects an inclusive attitude during intercultural teamwork in a Kenyan classroom?

A. Only my idea will win because it is correct

B. Let’s listen to everyone’s ideas and find what works for the team

C. We should ignore differing opinions to finish faster

D. Your tradition is strange but acceptable

42. What is a social enterprise?

A. A charity that never charges for services

B. A government department in charge of community services

C. A company that exists only to maximize profits for shareholders

D. A business that aims primarily to solve social problems while earning income

43. How long does an action research project usually take in a school setting?

A. It must take at least 50 years to count

B. It is always completed in one morning

C. It is instant and requires no time

D. It takes place over several cycles across weeks or months, not just one day

44. Which practice helps maintain transparency and trust with supporters in Kenya?

A. Sharing simple financial reports and updates on how funds were used

B. Never telling anyone where money goes

C. Paying friends without receipts

D. Changing the project goal to suit whatever funder asks without informing the community

45. Which skill is most useful for a 15-year-old learning about social entrepreneurship?

A. Listening to community needs, problem solving and teamwork

B. Avoiding school subjects like maths and languages

C. Only memorising business terms without talking to people

D. Only watching TV and expecting ideas to come without action

46. Which action shows cultural self-awareness when helping teach life skills in a community where elders are respected?

A. Ignoring elders and doing activities as you wish

B. Recognising local customs, speaking respectfully and seeking elders' support for

C. Telling the community they must change their culture immediately

D. Making fun of traditional practices to prove modern ideas are better

47. Which behaviour reflects self-awareness about your ability to manage time when volunteering at a local school?

A. Promising unlimited time then failing to show up

B. Accepting every task without considering your schoolwork

C. Knowing how many hours you can commit, communicating this clearly and planning tasks

D. Not telling anyone your availability and arriving randomly

48. When brainstorming solutions for a community problem, what should you do?

A. Include people from the community so ideas reflect their reality

B. Only ask people from another city for ideas

C. Refuse to share your idea with anyone

D. Pick the first idea that sounds exciting

49. Which is an example of restorative practice after a school fight?

A. Forcing one student to apologise publicly while blaming the other

B. Expelling both students without discussion

C. Bringing the students together to discuss harm and agree on steps to repair it

D. Making students write extra homework as punishment only

50. How can storytelling help when mobilising resources for a community service project?

A. By explaining the human impact of the project and making supporters care enough to

B. By discouraging people from supporting the project

C. By only focusing on financial figures without people

D. By hiding the real situation and making up false benefits