



Myfuture CBC Revision

Community And Service Learning

Question Paper

1. Which practice demonstrates valuing cultural diversity in a school project about Kenyan history?

- A. Presenting only the history of one ethnic group
- B. Including stories, songs, and viewpoints from several Kenyan communities
- C. Telling classmates other cultures are less important
- D. Making fun of traditions from other regions

2. 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. Removing stoves from homes to test them again
- C. Counting only the number of stoves made without follow-up
- D. Only posting photos on social media

3. If youths in your area report high rates of absenteeism, what additional question helps identify the real problem?

- A. Which celebrity do you like?
- B. How many buses pass through Nairobi?
- C. Do other countries have absenteeism too?
- D. What are the main reasons students miss school, such as fees, chores, health or distance?

4. Which question is most useful to ask during mediation to understand the other person's needs?

- A. Can't you just accept my side and stop complaining?
- B. What outcome would make you feel respected and heard?
- C. Why do you expect me to change everything?
- D. Why are you always the victim?

5. You are offered help from someone who expects you to do dishonest tasks in return. What should you do?

- A. Refuse the offer and seek help from trusted adults or official resources
- B. Pretend to accept but secretly do the tasks so no one finds out
- C. Accept the help so you don't lose social standing with them
- D. Ignore the problem and hope it goes away

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

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

7. What does sustainability planning mean for a community project in Kenya?

- A. Stopping activities right after the donor leaves
- B. Relying only on donors forever
- C. Making sure the community can maintain benefits after external support ends
- D. Hiring foreigners to run the project permanently

8. Which feedback mechanism would best help a school project learn from community members in a Kenyan village?

- A. Publishing a long report that nobody reads
- B. Holding regular community meetings where people can share opinions and suggest changes
- C. Sending only one text message to the chief and ignoring others
- D. Posting a single notice and never asking for opinions again

9. Which primary goal would a social entrepreneur most likely prioritise?

- A. Reducing environmental harm and improving livelihoods in the community
- B. Avoiding any financial activities
- C. Maximising short-term profits regardless of social consequences
- D. Limiting services to only those who can pay high prices

10. What is the best way to share action research findings with the local community?

- A. Report back in simple, local language (for example a community meeting or a flyer in
- B. Publish only in an academic journal that most community members cannot read
- C. Hide results to keep them exclusive to the school leadership
- D. Send a complicated technical report by email to no one in the village

11. Which is an example of a technology-based opportunity that could work in Kenya?

- A. Selling cassette tapes to youth
- B. Building a chain of landline phone booths
- C. Using M-Pesa payments to run a pay-per-use water kiosk for a village
- D. Opening a dial-up internet café

12. When preparing to approach a potential donor, what is the most important thing to include in your request?

- A. A long list of complaints about lack of support without a plan
- B. A demand for unlimited funding with no details
- C. A vague idea without measurable outcomes
- D. A clear description of the problem, your plan, expected results and budget

13. How does strong community ownership affect a local intervention?

- A. It improves the chances the community will maintain and support the project after external
- B. It removes responsibility from local leaders
- C. It makes the community dependent on outsiders forever
- D. It guarantees immediate national funding

14. Why should students include other young people when identifying opportunities at school?

- A. Because adults are always wrong
- B. Because young people never have useful ideas
- C. To avoid talking to adults entirely
- D. Because youth are users and can suggest ideas that truly meet their needs

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

- A. Talking with community members to identify their biggest problems and needs
- B. Copying a business idea from a different country without asking locals
- C. Spending a lot of savings on expensive equipment immediately
- D. Ignoring local culture and imposing a solution

16. How can goal-setting based on self-awareness improve a student's contribution to a school-led nutrition campaign?

- A. By copying someone else's plan without thinking about your skills
- B. By setting impossible goals to show you are ambitious even if they fail
- C. By avoiding goals so you do not feel pressured
- D. By creating realistic targets that match the student's skills and time, increasing the chance

17. Which of the following best describes a win-win solution in a team project?

- A. Forcing a decision by majority without discussion
- B. A solution that meets key needs of all team members
- C. One person gets their way while others lose out
- D. Both sides ignore each other and work separately

18. When a community requests that volunteers wear modest clothing during outreach, how should students respond?

- A. Refuse because the request is inconvenient
- B. Mock the request as outdated
- C. Comply with the request and explain why it matters to the community
- D. Insist on wearing whatever you want

19. What is an example of a sustainable resource mobilisation approach for a youth-run agricultural social enterprise?

- A. Borrowing large sums without a repayment plan
- B. Only depending on a single donor who may stop funding next year
- C. Giving all produce away without any plan for future income
- D. Selling produce at local markets and reinvesting profits into the project

20. Which safety practice should students follow during CSL activities in the community?

- A. Assume adults will handle all dangers and do not prepare
- B. Follow guidelines from teachers and community partners, use protective equipment,
- C. Ignore safety advice to finish tasks faster
- D. Share private details of community members publicly without consent

21. What is a simple indicator a youth social enterprise could use to measure success in reducing school absenteeism?

- A. Percentage decrease in days absent among participating pupils over a term
- B. Amount of money spent on snacks
- C. Number of social media followers
- D. Number of unverified stories received

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

- A. Let's listen to everyone's ideas and find what works for the team
- B. Only my idea will win because it is correct
- C. We should ignore differing opinions to finish faster
- D. Your tradition is strange but acceptable

23. Which question helps identify the root cause of a recurring conflict in a school club?

- A. Why should I always accept blame for the club's problems?
- B. What patterns happen before the argument starts and why might they be occurring?
- C. Who is to blame for everything that goes wrong?
- D. How can we punish the people involved so it never happens again?

24. Which approach helps a social enterprise scale its impact across Kenya?

- A. Refusing to share the model with partners
- B. Copying an idea without testing it in new communities
- C. Testing a solution in one community, learning from results, and adapting before expanding
- D. Focusing only on one wealthy neighbourhood

25. 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. Creating the final large-scale product without testing
- C. Selling copied products from other companies
- D. Posting a flyer without producing anything

26. When selecting people to take part in a survey about a school intervention, what is best practice?

- A. Only survey the teachers who are easiest to reach
- B. Choose a representative sample of the target group so results reflect the wider community
- C. Only include students who are top performers
- D. Select random people from a different county

27. What is usually the first step when starting an action research project in a school community?

- A. Publishing findings in a journal before doing any work
- B. Waiting for an external donor to decide the project
- C. Carrying out laboratory experiments unrelated to the community
- D. Identifying and agreeing on the specific local problem to be addressed

28. How can you measure whether a youth life-skills training intervention improved students' skills?

- A. Only listen to rumours about the training
- B. Count the number of brochures handed out
- C. Use pre- and post-training assessments or tests that measure the same skills before and
- D. Measure the size of the classroom

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

- A. Cultural competence is learning about other cultures, reflecting on your biases, and working
- B. Cultural competence requires abandoning your own culture
- C. Cultural competence only involves learning foreign languages
- D. Cultural competence means convincing everyone to follow your culture

30. Why is reflection important in an action research cycle?

- A. It is only done to write long reports for outsiders
- B. It replaces all future actions so no implementation is needed
- C. It helps the team understand what worked or did not and decide how to change the next
- D. It delays the project and adds no value

31. Which indicator would show a social project improved access to education in a village?

- A. Number of meetings held about the project
- B. Amount of printed flyers distributed
- C. Increase in the number of children attending school regularly
- D. Number of likes on the project's social media page

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

33. 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 instant and requires no time
- C. It is always completed in one morning
- D. It takes place over several cycles across weeks or months, not just one day

34. Who should be involved when planning and implementing a community intervention in a Kenyan context?

- A. Only students, without adults
- B. Only outside consultants from the capital
- C. Community members, school staff, local leaders and other stakeholders
- D. Only the project leader and donors

35. Which legal form might be suitable for a community-run social enterprise in Kenya focused on member benefits?

- A. A cooperative society registered under the Cooperative Societies Act
- B. A foreign multinational company
- C. A private sole trader operating secretly
- D. An unregistered informal group that never communicates with members

36. Which action shows self-awareness about personal limits during an emergency community response?

- A. Recognise when you need help, ask for support, and follow trained instructions
- B. Refuse to help because it might be dangerous
- C. Try to do everything alone even if you are not skilled
- D. Ignore instructions and act on impulse

37. You learn about a local environmental problem caused by a factory. As a youth group member, how can you responsibly act?

- A. Ignore the problem because it is too big for youths
- B. Organise a protest without researching the issue or consulting the community
- C. Research the issue, consult community members, and plan constructive actions such as
- D. Spread unverified claims online to get immediate attention

38. What is the best short definition of social entrepreneurship?

- A. Starting a business only to make as much profit as possible for owners
- B. Donating money to charities without any business activity
- C. Working only for government to deliver public services
- D. Using business ideas to solve social problems and improve communities

39. What is an important ethical step when carrying out an intervention involving 15-year-old students in Kenya?

- A. Obtain parental/guardian consent and the student's assent before participation
- B. Publish students' full names and photos without permission
- C. Include students without telling their parents
- D. Only ask the headteacher and ignore parents

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

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

41. Why is transparency important when managing funds in a social enterprise?

- A. Transparency scares away supporters
- B. It builds trust with beneficiaries, donors, and partners and helps prevent misuse of funds
- C. It allows secret spending
- D. It makes accounting more difficult

42. Which is an ethical consideration when running a social enterprise in a Kenyan community?

- A. Ignoring community leaders to show independence
- B. Using private information of beneficiaries for profit
- C. Promising services you cannot deliver to attract donors
- D. Respecting local customs, obtaining consent, and being honest about what you can do

43. What is the teacher's best role during student-led action research in a Kenyan school?

- A. Absent person who lets students do everything without support
- B. Facilitator who guides, supports and helps students reflect rather than directing
- C. Sole decision-maker who ignores student ideas
- D. Strict examiner who punishes mistakes

44. Which method is best when a youth group wants many small local supporters to contribute quickly using mobile phones?

- A. Sending letters to international donors
- B. Collecting payments via M-Pesa or a mobile payment platform
- C. Asking for a bank overdraft
- D. Applying for a large government grant that takes months to process

45. Which question is most useful for a student to ask during self-reflection after volunteering at a local health clinic?

- A. What did I do well, where did I struggle, and what will I do differently next time?
- B. How can I avoid helping next time so I do not get tired?
- C. What did I wear and how many people noticed me?
- D. Who else should I blame for the problems we faced?

46. Which behaviour demonstrates self-awareness when receiving feedback from a community mentor after a peer education session?

- A. Interrupting and defending yourself angrily
- B. Ignoring the mentor and continuing the same way
- C. Listening carefully, asking clarifying questions and applying useful suggestions
- D. Sharing the feedback only to gossip about the mentor

47. Which statement best describes a clear mission statement for a Kenyan youth-run social enterprise?

- A. To improve clean water access in our local Nairobi estate by building and maintaining
- B. To copy other successful businesses without changes
- C. To postpone planning until we have more members
- D. To sell as many products as possible across East Africa

48. Why is having a simple budget important when mobilising resources for a community project?

- A. It replaces the need for record-keeping
- B. It shows how much money is needed and how it will be spent, helping to build trust
- C. It guarantees that the project will receive funding from donors
- D. It allows you to ignore costs until after you start the project

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

- A. A student uses insults and threats to force others to comply
- B. Both students have equal chance to speak and decide
- C. Group members discuss ideas openly and choose together
- D. A teacher facilitates fair discussion

50. You are deciding whether to report a friend who spread false information about a community leader. Reporting may damage your friendship. What is the responsible decision?

- A. Do nothing to avoid losing the friend
- B. Explain to your friend why spreading rumours is harmful and encourage correction; report it if
- C. Confront the community leader publicly without evidence
- D. Share the false information further so more people know both sides