



# Myfuture CBC Revision

## Community And Service Learning

### Question Paper

1. Which funding source would best support a young Kenyan social entrepreneur to start a small local project?

- A. Stealing from school funds
- B. Small grants from local foundations, crowdfunding, or seed competitions combined
- C. Relying exclusively on family gossip
- D. Only waiting for large foreign investors with no local ties

2. When prioritising community problems for an action research project, which criterion is most important?

- A. Picking problems that attract the most headlines
- B. Choosing the problem that is easiest to talk about
- C. Working only on problems already solved in another county
- D. Selecting issues that align with what community members see as urgent and

3. What is a low-cost way for Kenyan students to gather feedback from neighbours about an idea?

- A. Short face-to-face interviews or simple SMS polls
- B. Creating a long academic survey without testing
- C. Hiring a national polling firm right away
- D. Buying expensive radio ads

4. Which sign indicates a lack of self-awareness when working with a community group?

- A. Adapting to team needs and asking for feedback
- B. Always blaming others for failures and never reflecting on personal contribution
- C. Acknowledging mistakes and trying to improve
- D. Sharing responsibilities based on individual strengths

5. 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. Pretend they have skills they do not possess to impress others
- C. Refuse because they are scared of responsibility and never try
- D. Accept without planning and rely on luck

6. What is the role of reflection in CSL?

- A. To replace the need for planning the service activity
- B. To help students connect their service experiences to academic learning and personal
- C. To provide free time without tasks during the program
- D. To evaluate only the teacher's performance

7. Which outcome shows effective self-awareness after participating in a community road-safety campaign?

- A. You decide nothing changed and continue the same way
- B. You identify one skill you developed, one habit to change, and plan a step to improve
- C. You claim full credit and tell others they learned from you only
- D. You blame the organisers for any problems and refuse to reflect

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

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

9. 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. Walk away without explaining anything
- C. Yell back so they stop
- D. Stay calm and use an I-statement to explain how you feel

10. When beginning action research on a community issue in your Kenyan neighborhood, what is the first step in problem identification?

- A. Designing the final intervention before collecting information
- B. Asking community members and observing to understand what issues exist
- C. Assuming the most visible issue is the only problem
- D. Waiting for external experts to tell you the problem

11. What does cultural sensitivity mean when resolving conflicts in a diverse Kenyan community?

- A. Forcing one cultural approach that everyone must follow
- B. Respecting different customs and adapting the process so everyone feels respected
- C. Ignoring local customs because they slow things down
- D. Only using a language that one group understands

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

- A. Choosing a goal you saw on social media because it looks popular
- B. Picking the hardest task so you seem brave
- C. Promising to make everyone agree with you
- D. Setting a goal based on what you are good at and why it matters to your community

13. How should you use social media when you are involved in a disagreement with peers?

- A. Share private information to shame the other person
- B. Post insults and private details to gain support
- C. Avoid posting about the conflict and seek a face-to-face resolution
- D. Threaten the other person online to scare them

14. Which example shows self-awareness in choosing peers for a study group that also plans community outreach?

- A. Select peers with different strengths and reflect on how you will contribute
- B. Pick people who will distract you during meetings
- C. Choose only friends who will do your work for you
- D. Avoid working with anyone who challenges your ideas

15. How can a student use self-awareness to improve relationships with neighbours of different backgrounds in Kenya?

- A. By reflecting on their own attitudes and adjusting behaviour to show respect and
- B. By insisting that everyone adopt their own cultural practices
- C. By avoiding interaction with people who are different
- D. By publicly criticising others to prove their point

16. When participating in a community dialogue about a local problem, what is important to show respect for cultural diversity?

- A. Claiming your view represents everyone
- B. Refusing to speak if others disagree with you
- C. Insisting everyone adopt your cultural practices
- D. Listening to different perspectives and using respectful language

17. What is a social enterprise's 'value proposition'?

- A. A promise to deliver social and/or economic benefits that addresses a specific community
- B. A list of all taxes the company will avoid paying
- C. A requirement that only foreigners can buy the product
- D. A secret code used by employees

18. Which tool helps explore root causes of a problem during action research in your sub-county?

- A. A problem tree (cause-and-effect diagram)
- B. A social media poll without follow-up
- C. Only collecting national-level statistics
- D. Counting how many people attend church

19. Why is it important to involve local stakeholders (e.g., headteacher, parents, youth) when identifying problems?

- A. They can fund the entire project without planning
- B. They provide different perspectives, increase ownership and improve accuracy of the
- C. They will always agree on what the problem is
- D. Stakeholders should never be involved to avoid bias

20. 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. Ignore the conflict until it goes away
- C. Use insults to prove your point
- D. Punish the person who disagrees with the group

21. Which action shows respect for gender norms you might encounter in different Kenyan communities while volunteering?

- A. Ignore norms and treat everyone the same without asking
- B. Separate people by gender without asking for their opinion
- C. Learn about local gender expectations and ask people how they wish to be included
- D. Tell the community their practices must change immediately

22. Which tool helps a student measure personal progress in communication skills after several community meetings?

- A. Recording short self-assessments after each meeting noting what improved and what to
- B. Assuming you are perfect because you spoke once
- C. Avoiding any evaluation since it is not important
- D. Only asking friends who always agree with you for opinions

23. What role can students aged 15 play in a school-based action research project?

- A. They should be removed from the process entirely because it is too hard
- B. They can act as co-researchers who collect data, propose actions and reflect with the team
- C. They must only be quiet subjects and not participate in any decisions
- D. They should be the only people making decisions without adults

24. What is the main goal of restorative justice practices in schools?

- A. Expelling students for minor disagreements
- B. Repairing harm, involving victims and offenders in finding solutions
- C. Punishing the student harshly to deter others
- D. Ignoring the victim's needs and focusing on rules

25. A community group asks your class to volunteer on a Saturday but you have an important study group scheduled. What is the best way to decide whether to join?

- A. Skip the volunteer day without telling anyone and keep studying
- B. Talk with the teacher and group to explain the conflict and see if alternative arrangements
- C. Tell your friends to go alone while you focus on studying
- D. Refuse to consider volunteering because academics are the only priority

26. Which local Kenyan institution can youth groups approach for small startup support (training or micro-grants)?

- A. A random international corporation without any contact
- B. County government youth offices or local youth funds
- C. An unrelated foreign embassy without proposal
- D. A bank that only lends to large corporations

27. Why is stakeholder mapping useful when designing an intervention for a community health issue?

- A. It is only used to exclude people from decision-making
- B. It increases paperwork without benefit
- C. It helps identify who influences the issue, who will be affected, and who should be
- D. It replaces community meetings

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

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

29. Who should be involved in analyzing the data in action research for it to be most useful?

- A. Only a remote expert who never visited the community
- B. Researchers, teachers, students and community members together so findings are
- C. No one—data should be ignored
- D. Only software with no human input

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

- A. Use polite language, give reasons, and listen to their response
- B. Insult the other person's idea loudly
- C. Walk out of class angrily to show you disagree
- D. Try to stop them from speaking by interrupting

31. How can knowing your personal values help you during a community health awareness campaign about sanitation?

- A. It makes you avoid participating because values never change
- B. It lets you force others to accept your ideas without discussion
- C. It guides your decisions and behaviour so you act consistently and respectfully with the
- D. It stops you from listening to community members with different views

32. Which sign suggests a community problem has real demand and is worth exploring further?

- A. It appeared once on national TV without follow-up
- B. It is mentioned in an old school textbook
- C. Several people and local groups are already trying to solve it or asking for help
- D. Only one person mentioned it in a chat group once

33. Which statement best describes sustainable CSL projects?

- A. They focus only on short-term impact without local input
- B. They rely entirely on one-off donations and disappear afterwards
- C. They require students to permanently stay in the community as a requirement
- D. They build local capacity so the community can continue benefits after students leave

34. Why might a social enterprise choose a mix of funding sources (diversification)?

- A. To reduce risk if one source stops and to increase financial stability
- B. To avoid creating any records
- C. To rely only on a single big donor forever
- D. To make accounting impossible and confuse supporters

35. Why is mapping stakeholders useful when mobilising resources for a community project?

- A. It discourages community participation
- B. It replaces the need for a project plan
- C. It helps identify people and groups who can support or influence the project and plan how to
- D. It means you only work with people you already know

36. What is the main role of a mediator in a conflict between two students?

- A. Ignore the conflict until it goes away
- B. Help both students find a mutually acceptable solution
- C. Take the side of the student who complains most
- D. Give punishment to the student at fault immediately

37. 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. Send a complicated technical report by email to no one in the village
- C. Publish only in an academic journal that most community members cannot read
- D. Hide results to keep them exclusive to the school leadership

38. What purpose do ground rules serve in a conflict discussion or mediation?

- A. Encourage shouting so everyone says what they think
- B. Ensure respectful behaviour, equal speaking time, and safety
- C. Make the discussion chaotic and unfair
- D. Allow only one person to speak without interruption

39. What role does direct observation play when searching for opportunities?

- A. It guarantees a solution will work everywhere
- B. It replaces the need to ever speak to community members
- C. It helps you notice problems and behaviours people might not say in interviews
- D. It is only useful for wildlife studies

40. What ethical consideration matters most when collecting information to identify problems in your community?

- A. Never telling anyone about the research plan
- B. Sharing data widely without anonymising names
- C. Collecting as much personal data as possible without permission
- D. Ensuring respondents give informed consent and their privacy is respected

41. What is a simple way to ensure cultural sensitivity when introducing a new practice in a Kenyan community?

- A. Engage local leaders and community members, listen to their views and adapt the
- B. Rely solely on outside experts from another country
- C. Use only written instructions in English without translation
- D. Ignore local customs and enforce the new practice immediately

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

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

43. You are asked to join a peer-led campaign that requires regular attendance and organising time. How should you decide whether to commit?

- A. Sign up impulsively and drop out when it becomes busy
- B. Join but always arrive late so you don't miss other activities
- C. Tell organisers you'll help but never show up
- D. Assess your schedule, discuss expectations with organisers, and commit only if you can

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

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

45. Who can run a peer mediation programme in a Kenyan secondary school?

- A. Parents must run all mediation sessions
- B. Trained students working with supportive teachers
- C. Only the headteacher can run it
- D. Only the police can run mediation

46. Why should a social enterprise pilot its project before scaling up?

- A. Piloting wastes time that should be used to expand quickly
- B. Because pilots guarantee immediate profit
- C. Pilots are only for large multinational companies
- D. To test ideas, learn what works in the local Kenyan context, and reduce the risk of failure

47. Which statement shows good self-awareness when joining a Harambee fundraiser at school?

- A. I will do everything and not let anyone help because help looks weak
- B. I am good at encouraging people to donate, so I will handle public announcements
- C. I will ask nobody about roles and hope everything sorts itself out
- D. I will avoid talking to donors because I do not care if we meet our goal

48. Which reflection question would best help students evaluate what they learned from a CSL activity?

- A. What did I learn about the community need and how did my actions contribute to
- B. How many selfies did I take during the project?
- C. How can I avoid talking to community members in future activities?
- D. Which teammate can I blame for any problems that occurred?

49. What makes an agreement fair in a conflict resolution process?

- A. It is mutually acceptable and practical for all parties
- B. It is kept secret from everyone
- C. It is decided by whoever shouted the most
- D. It benefits only the stronger person

50. What role does a simple business model canvas play in planning a social enterprise?

- A. It helps summarise key parts of the plan (customers, value, costs, revenue) on one page
- B. It replaces the need to talk to beneficiaries
- C. It is a legal contract with partners
- D. It is a painting used for fundraising events