



Myfuture CBC Revision

Community And Service Learning

Question Paper

1. Which pricing strategy helps a social enterprise balance affordability and sustainability?

- A. Setting the highest possible price regardless of the community
- B. Never charging anything because people can pay
- C. Using a sliding-scale price or cross-subsidising so low-income users can access
- D. Always undercutting competitors until you run out of money

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

- A. Join the fight to support friends
- B. Record the fight and share it online
- C. Encourage others to take photos
- D. Get to a safe place and inform a trusted adult or authorities

3. When mapping a community to identify problems, which feature should you include?

- A. Locations from a different town
- B. Key resources like water points, schools, markets and health centres
- C. Only homes of teachers
- D. Names of celebrities

4. Which question helps ensure a problem is feasible for a Form 3 class to study through action research?

- A. Can we avoid talking to anyone in the community?
- B. Can this problem be addressed using simple methods and resources available to our class
- C. Can we solve every national policy issue this year?
- D. Will solving this problem make national news?

5. Which of the following is an example of a social problem that a young Kenyan social entrepreneur could address?

- A. A new music album not selling well
- B. Too many football matches on TV
- C. Lack of clean drinking water in a rural village
- D. A celebrity changing their hairstyle

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

- A. It requires expensive and unavailable technology
- B. It is measurable, relevant to the objective and easy to collect in the local context
- C. It is vague and cannot be counted
- D. It measures something unrelated to sanitation

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

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

8. What does 'scalability' mean for a social enterprise?

- A. The ability to keep things the same forever with no growth
- B. The tendency to make fewer products as time goes on
- C. The ability to increase impact and reach more people without losing effectiveness
- D. The habit of operating only in one backyard

9. During mediation, what does confidentiality mean?

- A. Sharing the story with friends to get advice
- B. Keeping what is said private unless both parties agree to share it
- C. Telling every teacher about the details
- D. Posting mediation notes on the notice board

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

- A. Reduces blame and opens a safer space for dialogue
- B. Makes the issue more confusing for everyone
- C. Causes the conversation to end abruptly
- D. Increases the other person's defensiveness immediately

11. 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

12. Which assessment method best captures student learning in CSL?

- A. Giving the same mark to everyone who participated without review
- B. A combination of reflective journals, project reports and community feedback
- C. Assessing only student behaviour unrelated to the project
- D. Counting only how many hours students were present regardless of activity

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

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

14. 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. Number of social media followers
- C. Amount of money spent on snacks
- D. Number of unverified stories received

15. What role do secondary data (reports, school records, county statistics) play in problem identification?

- A. They are useless and should be ignored
- B. They replace talking to anyone locally
- C. They are only for decoration in presentations
- D. They can support and complement local findings, helping to understand wider trends

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

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

17. Why is sustainability important for a social enterprise?

- A. It requires the enterprise to become a government agency
- B. It means never changing any part of the project
- C. It ensures the enterprise can continue providing social benefits over the long term
- D. It helps the business shut down quickly after one project

18. You are choosing how to respond when asked to participate in a political activity at school that conflicts with school policy. What is the responsible choice?

- A. Ignore school policy because politics are more important
- B. Force others to join to show strength in numbers
- C. Participate secretly because you agree with the views
- D. Discuss the activity with school leaders to understand rules and find an appropriate,

19. Which of these is an example of an in-kind donation for a school-based social enterprise in Kenya?

- A. A local shop giving exercise books and pens to learners
- B. Crowdfunding money deposited via M-Pesa
- C. A loan with interest from a bank
- D. Selling products to customers at a market

20. 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. Choose solely the course that helps community projects and ignore your future
- B. Pick the course that sounds more fun without thinking about the future
- C. Choose the course that best balances personal goals and community impact after
- D. Avoid deciding and switch at the last minute

21. When choosing a community service project, how can a 15-year-old show self-awareness about their schedule?

- A. Sign up for every project so you never miss out
- B. Leave others to manage your tasks when you are absent
- C. Promise to attend even when exams are near
- D. Consider schoolwork and agree only to projects you can realistically attend

22. A community leader offers an opportunity that requires you to break a school rule to participate. What is the responsible choice?

- A. Ignore school rules when adults outside school ask you to do so
- B. Discuss the conflict with the school and community leader to find an option that
- C. Break the rule because it's a big opportunity
- D. Agree and ask others to cover for you

23. What should evaluation in action research focus on?

- A. Whether the intervention produced the intended change and what processes led to the
- B. Counting only how much money was spent
- C. Avoiding feedback to keep image intact
- D. Only blaming people if things went wrong

24. How can CSL activities support Kenya's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- A. By focusing only on winning awards unrelated to SDG targets
- B. By addressing local issues like clean water, education and health while teaching students
- C. By working against community priorities to meet unrelated objectives
- D. By avoiding any projects that relate to environmental or social goals

25. How can a community baraza help resolve local disputes between neighbours?

- A. Punish one neighbour without hearing the other side
- B. Ignore the dispute because it is private
- C. Provide a space for dialogue so neighbours can reach a shared solution
- D. Encourage neighbours to settle matters by fighting

26. In peer mediation, why is confidentiality important?

- A. To build trust so parties feel safe to speak honestly
- B. So mediators can gossip about the case later
- C. To prevent the issues from being resolved
- D. Because sharing details always makes things worse

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

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

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

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

29. Which practice ensures CSL is ethical and respectful of the community?

- A. Involving community members in planning and decision-making for the project
- B. Deciding everything at school and telling the community what to do
- C. Taking photographs and sharing them without permission
- D. Using the community only as a place for student practice without feedback

30. Which action shows active listening during a conversation about a conflict?

- A. Preparing your answer while the other person is speaking
- B. Interrupting to correct their facts
- C. Nodding and asking clarifying questions
- D. Looking at your phone while they talk

31. When negotiating a solution between classmates, which strategy helps the most?

- A. Looking for mutual gains and being ready to compromise
- B. Insisting on all your demands without compromise
- C. Refusing to listen to the other person's view
- D. Using threats to force agreement

32. What is an example of effective intercultural communication in a Kenyan community with many languages?

- A. Talking faster so people understand less
- B. Using simple Swahili, gestures, and a local translator when needed
- C. Using slang from your own community
- D. Only speaking English because it is official

33. 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. Buying expensive radio ads
- D. Hiring a national polling firm right away

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

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

35. What should you do before accepting a partnership or funding offer?

- A. Accept any offer immediately without questions
- B. Sign any agreement without reading it
- C. Check that the partner's values match your social mission and agree clear roles and
- D. Hide the agreement from your team

36. How can self-awareness reduce conflicts during community service in a Kenyan village setting?

- A. By helping members recognise triggers, communicate needs clearly, and select suitable
- B. By blaming cultural differences for every disagreement
- C. By refusing to listen to others' ideas
- D. By ensuring one person makes all decisions to avoid disagreements

37. What is compromise in the context of conflict resolution?

- A. Each side gives up something in order to reach an agreement
- B. No one changes position and the conflict continues
- C. Forcing the opponent to accept all your demands
- D. One side gives up everything while the other keeps all benefits

38. 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

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

- A. Yell back so they stop
- B. Walk away without explaining anything
- C. Stay calm and use an I-statement to explain how you feel
- D. Post about it on social media to get friends involved

40. If a youth group wants to include traditional leaders in planning a health campaign, what is the best approach?

- A. Decide plans in secret and present them later
- B. Invite them to planning meetings and value their local knowledge
- C. Ignore traditional leaders because they slow decisions
- D. Replace them with external experts only

41. Which is the best way to prioritise problems when resources are limited in a county-level project?

- A. Use criteria like severity, number affected, feasibility and community priority
- B. Select problems based on rumours
- C. Pick issues that only adults care about
- D. Choose the most expensive problem first

42. Which reflection prompt helps students plan improvements after completing a CSL project?

- A. Which students can be excluded next time to reduce effort?
- B. What worked well, what didn't, and what could we change next time to increase impact?
- C. How can we ignore feedback and do the same again?
- D. How many prizes can we get without changing anything?

43. Which of these is an example of self-awareness when working on a school community project?

- A. Claiming credit for work you did not do
- B. Recognising that you are good at organising and taking responsibility for planning tasks
- C. Ignoring the project timeline because it is not important
- D. Refusing to accept any feedback because you think you are always right

44. Which activity would NOT be a good fit for CSL aimed at supporting local seniors in Kenya?

- A. Helping seniors access health information and government services
- B. Organising visits where students help with household chores and discuss community
- C. Using seniors solely as props for a school play without meaningful interaction
- D. Creating intergenerational literacy sessions where students and elders read together

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

- A. Only allowing adults from outside the community to make decisions
- B. Excluding youth from meetings to avoid their ideas
- C. Telling youth to only follow orders without input
- D. Creating youth committees or giving students leadership roles in planning and

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

- A. Send a long letter to the county governor
- B. Create a full manufacturing plant immediately
- C. Run a small stall for a few days to sell a sample product
- D. Print expensive billboards around town

47. How can recognising personal biases help a young person working on conflict resolution in the community?

- A. It makes them take sides immediately
- B. It encourages them to ignore facts and rely on emotions
- C. It helps them remain neutral, listen openly, and understand different perspectives
- D. It prevents them from participating because they feel unqualified

48. Which is a common challenge social entrepreneurs face in Kenyan communities?

- A. Lack of any social problems to solve
- B. Complete government takeover of every small project
- C. Too much money with no need to plan budgets
- D. Limited access to start-up funding, markets and sometimes community resistance to change

49. What is peer mediation in a school context?

- A. Teachers handling all student conflicts only
- B. Students chosen to punish classmates
- C. Students ignoring conflicts and letting them grow
- D. Students trained to help other students resolve disputes constructively

50. When conflicts arise from cultural differences among classmates, what approach helps most?

- A. Hide your cultural practices so no one notices
- B. Force everyone to follow your customs
- C. Assume your culture is right and others are wrong
- D. Learn about each other's customs and discuss respectfully