

This 50 questions and answers guide from Lekki Headmaster will help you understand the important themes and characters within the book. It's the perfect resource for anyone looking to improve their comprehension or prepare for exams. Whether you're a student, teacher, or book lover, this guide provides a detailed, structured way to learn and review the book's key elements. Don't miss out—download your PDF now and start studying today!

1. Who is the main protagonist in *The Lekki Headmaster*?

- A. The school principal
- B. The headmaster
- C. The teacher
- D. The student
- E. The local community leader

Answer: B. The headmaster

2. What challenges does the headmaster face in the story?

- A. Lack of students to teach
- B. Resistance from staff
- C. Overcrowded classrooms
- D. Financial crisis
- E. Lack of a school building

Answer: B. Resistance from staff

3. How does the headmaster manage to implement his reforms?

- A. By using forceful methods
- B. By working with the community
- C. By giving up after initial resistance
- D. By bribing the teachers
- E. By ignoring the staff's concerns

Answer: B. By working with the community

4. What is a major theme in *The Lekki Headmaster*?

- A. Poverty and inequality
- B. Leadership and authority
- C. Love and friendship
- D. Environmental degradation
- E. Technology in education

Answer: B. Leadership and authority

5. How does the setting of the school influence the plot of the story?

- A. The school is in a rural village, making it hard to implement reforms
- B. The school is located in Lekki, a fast-developing area, symbolizing the tension between modernity and tradition
- C. The setting is irrelevant to the plot

- D. The setting emphasizes the theme of nature conservation
- E. The school is in an abandoned building, limiting educational success

Answer: B. The school is located in Lekki, a fast-developing area, symbolizing the tension between modernity and **tradition**

6. How is the principal's leadership style characterized in the novel?

- A. Autocratic and strict
- B. Weak and indecisive
- C. Firm, fair, and reformative
- D. Indifferent and uninterested
- E. Manipulative and selfish

Answer: C. Firm, fair, and reformative

7. What role do the students play in *The Lekki Headmaster*?

- A. They are merely passive characters with no impact on the story
- B. They resist the headmaster's reforms but later begin to appreciate them
- C. They are enthusiastic supporters of the headmaster's leadership from the start
- D. They do not affect the outcome of the story
- E. They are the main instigators of the conflict in the plot

Answer: B. They resist the headmaster's reforms but later begin to appreciate them

8. What is the headmaster's main goal for the school?

- A. To make the school the best in the region
- B. To increase student enrollment
- C. To introduce modern technology
- D. To improve discipline and academic performance
- E. To expand the school building

Answer: D. To improve discipline and academic performance

9. How does the headmaster deal with the resistance from teachers?

- A. He fires the teachers
- B. He uses threats to intimidate them
- C. He listens to their concerns and gradually changes his approach
- D. He punishes them publicly
- E. He gives up and accepts their resistance

Answer: C. He listens to their concerns and gradually changes his approach

10. What role does the community play in the story?

- A. They are indifferent to the school's affairs
- B. They support the headmaster's efforts to reform the school
- C. They oppose the headmaster's reforms

- D. They provide financial aid to the school
- E. They influence the headmaster's decisions

Answer: B. They support the headmaster's efforts to reform the school

11. What does the headmaster do to improve the student's behavior?

- A. He introduces harsh punishments
- B. He builds a better school infrastructure
- C. He enforces new rules and establishes high expectations
- D. He gives incentives for good behavior
- E. He ignores the students' behavior

Answer: C. He enforces new rules and establishes high expectations

12. What is the significance of the school's location in Lekki?

- A. It is a symbol of modernization and urbanization
- B. It makes the school feel isolated
- C. It is irrelevant to the plot
- D. It reflects the lack of infrastructure in the area
- E. It highlights the rural nature of the school

Answer: A. It is a symbol of modernization and urbanization

13. How does the headmaster's leadership affect the teachers?

- A. Teachers are demoralized
- B. Teachers become more dedicated to their work
- C. Teachers become less motivated
- D. Teachers resist the reforms
- E. Teachers quit their jobs

Answer: B. Teachers become more dedicated to their work

14. What is the attitude of the headmaster towards education?

- A. He is indifferent about it
- B. He views it as a means of personal gain
- C. He believes it is a tool for social change
- D. He sees it as a burden
- E. He does not value education

Answer: C. He believes it is a tool for social change

15. What impact does the headmaster's approach have on the students?

- A. Students become more rebellious
- B. Students improve academically and behaviorally
- C. Students drop out of school

- D. Students begin to disrespect the headmaster
- E. Students ignore the reforms

Answer: B. Students improve academically and behaviorally

16. What is the central conflict in the story?

- A. The headmaster's struggle with his personal life
- B. The headmaster's conflict with corrupt government officials
- C. The headmaster's struggle to implement reforms in the face of resistance
- D. The school's financial problems
- E. The students' refusal to attend school

Answer: C. The headmaster's struggle to implement reforms in the face of resistance

17. How does the novel explore the theme of change?

- A. Through the introduction of new technology
- B. By showing the difficulty of overcoming resistance to change
- C. By focusing on economic reforms
- D. Through the development of characters' personalities
- E. By describing the physical changes in the school building

Answer: B. By showing the difficulty of overcoming resistance to change

18. Who supports the headmaster's vision for reform?

- A. Only the teachers
- B. The students and community members
- C. Only the principal
- D. Only the government
- E. Only the local community leaders

Answer: B. The students and community members

19. How does the headmaster encourage students to perform better academically?

- A. By offering financial rewards
- B. By maintaining strict discipline and holding them accountable
- C. By using forceful tactics
- D. By reducing schoolwork
- E. By ignoring their academic performance

Answer: B. By maintaining strict discipline and holding them accountable

20. What is the headmaster's approach to discipline in the school?

- A. He is lenient and forgiving
- B. He is strict but fair
- C. He ignores misbehavior



- D. He punishes students harshly
- E. He uses rewards to encourage good behavior

Answer: B. He is strict but fair.

21. What key factor helps the headmaster in implementing his reforms?

- A. Strong financial backing
- B. Support from the teachers and students
- C. Political connections
- D. His strict and authoritative nature
- E. Pressure from the local government

Answer: B. Support from the teachers and students

22. How does the headmaster's leadership style contrast with that of previous administrators?

- A. He is more authoritarian
- B. He is more collaborative and open to feedback
- C. He ignores students' needs
- D. He is less focused on academic excellence
- E. He emphasizes individual achievement over collective success

Answer: B. He is more collaborative and open to feedback

23. What does the headmaster do to gain the trust of the teachers?

- A. He rewards them with financial incentives
- B. He involves them in decision-making processes
- C. He forces them to follow strict rules
- D. He isolates them from the students
- E. He ignores their concerns

Answer: B. He involves them in decision-making processes

24. What is the headmaster's main challenge in the school?

- A. Lack of funding
- B. The resistance of teachers and staff
- C. Students' reluctance to attend school
- D. Political interference
- E. Poor infrastructure

Answer: B. The resistance of teachers and staff

25. How does the headmaster handle the issue of corruption in the school?

- A. He ignores it and focuses on other issues
- B. He exposes and deals with corrupt individuals openly
- C. He uses bribes to get things done

- D. He becomes involved in corruption himself
- E. He convinces the community to overlook it

Answer: B. He exposes and deals with corrupt individuals openly

26. Which of the following is a significant event in the headmaster's journey?

- A. The opening of a new school branch
- B. The headmaster's public confrontation with a resistant teacher
- C. The discovery of a hidden talent among students
- D. The construction of new classrooms
- E. A major examination success

Answer: B. The headmaster's public confrontation with a resistant teacher

27. What does the headmaster's reform program emphasize most?

- A. Physical education
- B. Academic excellence and discipline
- C. Modern technology in the classroom
- D. Sports and extracurricular activities
- E. Financial management skills

Answer: B. Academic excellence and discipline

28. How does the headmaster ensure that the reforms are sustainable?

- A. By training teachers to maintain the new systems
- B. By making the reforms temporary
- C. By using force to maintain order
- D. By only focusing on short-term improvements
- E. By relying on government intervention

Answer: A. By training teachers to maintain the new systems

29. What personal qualities make the headmaster a successful leader?

- A. Humility and lack of ambition
- B. Harshness and intolerance
- C. Visionary thinking and commitment
- D. Indifference to the community's needs
- E. Strictness and fear-inducing leadership

Answer: C. Visionary thinking and commitment

30. How does the headmaster balance the needs of the students and the teachers?

- A. He focuses solely on student performance
- B. He listens to both students and teachers, finding common ground
- C. He focuses only on the teachers' concerns

D. He prioritizes administrative tasks over educational outcomes

E. He ignores the needs of the students

Answer: B. He listens to both students and teachers, finding common ground

31. What role does the community play in supporting the school?

A. They provide financial resources and volunteer work

B. They resist the school's reforms

C. They demand changes in school leadership

D. They ignore the school entirely

E. They control the school's operations

Answer: A. They provide financial resources and volunteer work

32. What effect does the headmaster's leadership have on the school's academic performance?

A. Academic performance declines

B. There is no noticeable change

C. Academic performance improves significantly

D. Students become uninterested in studying

E. Only a few students benefit from the reforms

Answer: C. Academic performance improves significantly

33. How does the headmaster address the financial challenges of the school?

- A. He requests government funding
- B. He looks for private donors and community support
- C. He uses his personal savings
- D. He cuts down on staff salaries
- E. He abandons the school due to lack of funds

Answer: B. He looks for private donors and community support

34. What is the headmaster's view on corporal punishment?

- A. He encourages it to maintain discipline
- B. He bans it completely
- C. He uses it sparingly when necessary
- D. He sees it as the only way to control students
- E. He delegates the responsibility to other staff

Answer: B. He bans it completely

35. How does the headmaster improve the relationship between the school and the local community?

- A. He ignores the community's concerns
- B. He regularly engages with the community through meetings and events
- C. He depends solely on government funding

- D. He refuses to involve the community in school affairs
- E. He hires outsiders to manage the community relations

Answer: B. He regularly engages with the community through meetings and events

36. What is the headmaster's opinion on the role of education in social change?

- A. He sees education as irrelevant to social change
- B. He believes education can significantly improve society
- C. He focuses only on personal gain
- D. He is indifferent to the social impact of education
- E. He prioritizes economic outcomes over social change

Answer: B. He believes education can significantly improve society

37. How does the headmaster motivate his teachers to work harder?

- A. By offering financial rewards
- B. By creating a supportive and respectful working environment
- C. By forcing them to work overtime
- D. By publicly praising only the best teachers
- E. By isolating poor-performing teachers

Answer: B. By creating a supportive and respectful working environment

38. What was the reaction of the students to the headmaster's reforms at the beginning?

- A. They were excited and supportive
- B. They were indifferent and ignored the changes
- C. They resisted and were reluctant to adapt
- D. They felt their academic performance would worsen
- E. They refused to attend school

Answer: C. They resisted and were reluctant to adapt

39. How does the headmaster address the issue of staff motivation?

- A. He imposes strict rules and high expectations
- B. He rewards staff with promotions and pay raises
- C. He creates an environment where teachers feel appreciated and heard
- D. He punishes teachers who fail to meet expectations
- E. He reduces their workload

Answer: C. He creates an environment where teachers feel appreciated and heard

40. What method does the headmaster use to improve the school's image?

- A. He organizes public relations campaigns
- B. He focuses on discipline and academic achievements
- C. He brings in external consultants



- D. He builds a new school building
- E. He downgrades the school's status to attract fewer students

Answer: B. He focuses on discipline and academic achievements

41. How does the headmaster handle discipline among students?

- A. By imposing severe punishment for minor offenses
- B. By encouraging self-discipline and personal responsibility
- C. By ignoring minor offenses
- D. By giving students rewards for good behavior
- E. By allowing teachers to handle discipline independently

Answer: B. By encouraging self-discipline and personal responsibility

42. What role does the headmaster's personal background play in the story?

- A. It has no impact on the plot
- B. His humble background shapes his values and leadership style
- C. His background makes him unfit for leadership
- D. He uses his background to manipulate others
- E. His background influences the staff's decision to follow him

Answer: B. His humble background shapes his values and leadership style

43. How does the headmaster address the needs of both urban and rural students?

- A. By focusing only on urban students
- B. By creating separate programs for urban and rural students
- C. By ensuring equal opportunities for all students
- D. By ignoring the needs of rural students
- E. By offering scholarships to only rural students

Answer: C. By ensuring equal opportunities for all students

44. How does the headmaster deal with the issue of overcrowded classrooms?

- A. He reduces the number of students enrolled
- B. He builds new classrooms and hires more teachers
- C. He ignores the issue and continues as usual
- D. He holds classes outdoors
- E. He forces students to learn in shifts

Answer: B. He builds new classrooms and hires more teachers

45. What impact do the headmaster's reforms have on the community?

- A. The community becomes more involved in the school's affairs
- B. The community opposes the reforms
- C. The community remains indifferent

- D. The community protests against the changes
- E. The community becomes less supportive

Answer: A. The community becomes more involved in the school's affairs

46. What is the headmaster's attitude toward traditional teaching methods?

- A. He rejects them entirely
- B. He encourages the use of traditional methods alongside modern ones
- C. He embraces traditional methods and dismisses modern approaches
- D. He ignores the effectiveness of traditional methods
- E. He believes traditional methods should be abandoned completely

Answer: B. He encourages the use of traditional methods alongside modern ones

47. How does the headmaster address the educational gaps among students?

- A. By offering tutoring sessions and extra classes
- B. By ignoring the gaps
- C. By lowering the academic standards
- D. By relying on external testing agencies
- E. By reducing the syllabus

Answer: A. By offering tutoring sessions and extra classes

48. What is the community's overall reaction to the headmaster's leadership?

- A. They are divided in their opinions
- B. They strongly support him
- C. They oppose him completely
- D. They remain indifferent
- E. They criticize him for not making enough changes

Answer: B. They strongly support him

49. How does the headmaster's leadership transform the school?

- A. The school becomes the most successful in the region
- B. The school's reputation declines
- C. The school faces financial ruin
- D. The school maintains the status quo
- E. The school fails to achieve its goals

Answer: A. The school becomes the most successful in the region

50. What final lesson does The Lekki Headmaster teach about leadership?

- A. Leaders must always act alone
- B. Leadership is about making quick decisions without consulting others
- C. Effective leadership requires collaboration, patience, and vision

D. Leadership only works if you are strict and authoritarian

E. Leaders should avoid making difficult decisions

Answer: C. Effective leadership requires collaboration, patience, and vision

That concludes the 50 questions and answers. These questions cover a variety of themes, characters, and events from *The Lekki Headmaster*, providing a thorough preparation guide.

## Conclusion

*The Lekki Headmaster* offers invaluable lessons on leadership, discipline, and community engagement. Through the headmaster's journey, we see how strong leadership, empathy, and a collaborative approach can transform a school and positively impact the surrounding community. By addressing issues such as corruption, resistance, and academic challenges, the headmaster demonstrates the power of resilience and strategic thinking. This book serves as a timeless reminder that effective leadership involves constant learning, adaptation, and the ability to inspire and work with others towards common goals.