

EDU604 GRAND QUIZ

1. There are level of education
 - 4
2. Capability approach promotes
 - Capability.
3. Urdu is as mean to bridging capital
 - Less appreciated
4. Countries which invest more in primary education
 - Develop at faster pace
5. Multilevel comparisons give.
 - Complete and balanced understanding
6. Wales was politically corporated with England during.....
 - 19th century
7. Women are under represented in.....
 - Science technology engineering and mathematic
8. Establishing causality is the primary preoccupation in
 - Quantitative approach
9. While the same survey indicated percent increase in enrollment
 - 4.2%
10. Comparative studies are In nature
 - Essential
11. Concept of "separate but equal" curriculum in 1954
 - A. Was introduced
 - B. Was enforced
 - C. Got rejected
 - D. Got selected

Not Sure
12. Funding by developed countries.
 - Sets research agendas as they determine
13. Scope of comparative education means
 - A Discipline
14. Postmodernism is closely related to
 - poststructuralism
15. According to 2011-2012's survey, number of teacher increased by
 - 2.1 %
16. Rurallization of curriculum might be In achieving the aims of primary education
 - Counterproductive
17. Which of the following issue is not evident in Pakistan
 - Uniform Curriculum

Not Sure

18. Analysis face greatly focused on
 - Theories and methods
19. Human Rights in education has basis in
 - International law
20. Conservatives argue that race is
 - Complex issue
21. Equity means of treatment
 - Fairness
22. Secondary School system in North Ireland is
 - Selective
23. Rights based approaches view education as
 - Human rights
24. Is now main gender issue in England
 - Boys underachievements
25. Primary method in "failing School" discourse was
 - Constant testing
26. Authors and to convince The reader that unifying characteristics.....
 - Are truly shared by the member
27. Lower tracks in tracking system loses the individuals with highest ability thus average human capital is
 - Reduced
28. Gender parity indices are.....
 - Not Holistic
29. There is no way to the demand for University education
 - Contain
30. Gender is construction of sex
 - Social
31. In case of languages in education, the price of success is paid with.....
 - Dislocation of self
32. Tracking ended up indicating....
 - A. Ability grouping
 - B. Status-based sorting
 - C. Gender and race equality
 - D. Caste equality
33. Bary and Thomas framework for comparative education analysis consists of dimensional model
 - 3
34. Different approaches to education determine
 - Methods
35. Research across classrooms is..... in traditional CE literatures
 - Very important

36. The use of term 'region' may itself be rather
 - Indiscriminate
37. State education system are devoted to
 - Public education
38. Parallel system of education in Pakistan consists of Main streams
 - 3
39. University education produces
 - Graduates that fit for market
40. It is That girls lack Academic preparation to be successful science students
 - Just an assumption
41. Geographical dimension comprises Levels
 - 7
42. Critical approach in comparative education highlighted
 - Social structure
43. District is an administrative unit under
 - City
44. An ethnographic study reveals that literacy in Spanish meant
 - Promoting their own self development and access to resources
45. P formal beginning of comparative education can be traced from
 - 1817
46. Comes from new classical economics
 - Human capital approach
47. Cross-national comparisons are more
 - Difficult
48. Managerial approach requirements for minimising government in education
 - Interference
49. Country Nation state processes
 - Identical meaning
50. Similar challenges lead towards in education system
 - Similar resultant features
51. By investigating cause-effect relationship theories are
 - Tested and falsified
52. Locating the learners within their environment requires
53. In capability approach is something that you have achieved
 - Functioning
54. Post colonialism challenges dated assumptions about
 - Alleged culture and racial superiority both
55. Balance between academic and education is also an issue
 - Vocational
56. With reference to performance there is now a lot of

Pressure on academics to publish in the field of comparative education

57. When you conduct the researcher should be present at the context live with the people for at least 6 months 3 months

Ethnographic research

58. Parity access does not lead to

Equality in terms of outcome

59. Impact of genetic waste environmental factor is

Controversial debat

60. Eliminates personal bias

Persuasiveness

61. Challenged naturalization of gender based discrimination in education

Feminism

62. Regularity of attendance of boys and girls is also a good indicator of

Rights to education

63. Post colonialism mostly emphasizes

Evils of colonialism

64. Quality can be assessed through

School input and outputs

65. Ideographic approach believes in

Uniqueness

66. Recognition of sequences

May vary by different individuals

67. Unit of comparison also known as which refers to the main entity being studied who are what is being analysed

Unit of analysis

68. Vocationalizing secondary education is

Very effective

69. In stage reforms from prussian education was brought to Tsarist Russia is also an example

Borrowing

70. Processes are not defined in

Rights approach

71. Laking fluency in English

Limits career growth

72. Providing free education in public sector demands a lot of

Financial resources

73. Acceptance of linguistic diversity can

Strengthen social capital

74. Individual level includes

Personal surveys

75. **Neoliberalism** says that market forces and the competition of market improve the competition and quality of education.

76. **Education** is a wide field that encompass process of learning and as well as product.
77. Balance between academic and **vocational** education is also an issue.
78. Large-scale cross-national comparisons involve **both qualitative and quantitative study**.
79. Theoretical insights are often derived from **disciplines**.
80. Women are under-represented in **science, technology, engineering and mathematics**.
81. Hermstein and Munay (1994) suggested that intelligence is **race-based**.
82. **3** masculinist discourse were produced in response to the panic about boys.
83. These stories help us understand the impact of **identities**.
84. Education is: **a process and product**.
85. In Scotland, development as distinct national education system began in **1707**.
86. Providing free education in public sector demands a lot of **financial resources**.
87. **Planning** means choosing alternatives that are feasible to achieve a given objective.
88. Qualitative research is used for **in-depth understanding of human behavior**.
89. National school systems exist within the context of **unequal power relations among nation**.
90. Caribbean, European, Mediterranean are not **natural** but social construction.
91. All four territories of UK **are interdependent**.
92. **Sociological** lens is a lens that tells you what the impact of education on vital society is and what is the impact of that vital society on Education.
93. Goal of feminism is to define and achieve equal political, economic , cultural and social rights for **Women**.
94. While identifying parameters of comparability, researcher needs to be sensitive to the **axis of variation**.
95. **Feminism** challenged naturalization of gender-based discrimination in education.
96. Poor knowledge of **regional language** puts doctors in difficulty.
97. Tomboys entailed deep endorsement of **male superiority**.
98. Acceptance of linguistic diversity can **strengthen social capital**.
99. Funding by developed countries **sets research agendas as they determine**.

100. Gender inequalities often undermine **gains women made in educational fields.**
101. In Arabic, literacy is associated with **religion, ritual, secrecy and super-natural powers.**
102. Unit of comparison also known as **unit of analysis** which refers to the main entity being studied 'who' or 'what' is being analyzed.
103. Gender ideologies are often **marked as culture.**
104. Qualitative research is used for **in-depth understanding of human behavior.**
105. Multicultural environment is the result of from **fee paying students** from all over the world.
106. Capability approach needs more experimentation in **actual context.**
107. Ideographic approach collects **qualitative** data.
108. Molly Weinburgh (1995) found out that girls have positive feelings towards **biology than other sciences.**
109. **Theories of education** is the set of principles that explains how does teaching and learning take place, what is the best way to teach, how the students learn, how should the learning process be.
110. **Qualitative studies** seek generalizable explanation across the context.
111. Critical approach in Comparative Education highlighted: **social structure.**
112. Which of the following is not correct? **Quantitative studies drew attention to the uses to which literacy was put.**
113. **Nice girls** are usually from middle class, and are fully compliant to academic demands.
114. Gender inequalities within education are likely to **reinforce** wider inequalities.
115. School level research highlights **national culture.**
116. Scientific phase was period of: **borrowing and transfer**
117. Educational indicators do not tell about: **process of change.**
118. Dominant construction of male identity encourages boys to **excel.**
119. District is an administrative unit under **province/state.**
120. An ethnographic study reveals that literacy in Spanish meant: **promoting their own self-development and access to resources.**
121. Formal beginning of comparative education can be traced from: **1817**

122. Capability approach is **less appealing than** human capital approach.

123. Structured approach maintains **focus** on particular concept/s.

124. Human Capital approach comes from neoclassical economics.

125. Cross-national comparisons are more **difficult**.

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION (EDU 604)

Midterm preparation

1. Private education..... The government in achieving its educational targets.
 - Hinders
 - Assists
 - Questions
 - Answers
2. Functionalist approach discusses:
 - Micro issues
 - Functions and dysfunctions
 - Social justice
 - Curriculum
3. Comparative education includes:
 - Comparison of historical development
 - Single country contexts
 - States
 - All of above
4. Bray and Thomas cube include geographical classification based on _____ religion, economic alliance and epistemic culture.
 - Colonial history
 - Locational perspective
 - Natural location
 - Development
5. Education is:
 - An ongoing evaluation
 - A process only and

- A product only
 - A process and product
6. Initial focus was on:
- Policy making
 - Scientific rigour
 - Critical analysis
 - Issues
7. Critical approach in comparative education highlighted:
- Political structures
 - Contribution to economic growth
 - Educational inequalities
 - Social structure
8. Providing free education in public sector demands a lot of_____
- Benches and chairs
 - Financial resources
 - Schools
 - Political will
9.between researcher and subject is important,
- Rapport building
 - Familiarity
 - Common interest
 - Social interest
10. Technology has led to geomorphic shift by provision of access to:
- Education only
 - Scholarship only
 - Education and scholarship

- Techniques

11. Planning is a process of

- Running a program
- Setting objectives
- Making rational/technical choices
- Running an institute

12.lens is a lens that tells you what the impact of education on vital society is and what is the impact of that vital society on education.

- Geographical follow
- Psychological
- Sociological
- Administrative

13. Processes are not defined in:

- Human capital approach
- Rights approach Ref: page. 33
- Capability approach
- Scientific approach

14. The domain of higher education has undergone:

- No changes
- Major changes
- Minor changes
- Changes at specific level

15. Different ways to _____ public education need to sought ,

- Promote
- Develop
- Fund

- Judge

16. _____ is a bottom up approach.

- **Capability approach**
- Scientific approach
- Rights approach
- Human capital

17. Comparisons help:

- Understanding the local in a global context
- **Evaluating the local in a global context**
- Justifying locals in a global context
- Understanding specific cultural values

18. Literacy rate Pakistan is _____

- 45%
- 62%
- **58%**
- 70%

19. Cost-benefit analysis is an important feature of:

- Rights based approach
- Capability approach
- **Human capital approach**
- Scientific approach

20. _____ research is inductive and exploratory.

- **Qualitative**
- **Quantitative**
- Educational

- Financial

21. Funding by developed countries:

- Is very positive for policy making
- Is difficult to attain
- Sets research agendas as they determine
- Resolve issues

22. Free education at university level leads to:

- Inequitable outcomes
- Higher results
- Equitable outcomes
- Opportunities

23. Comparative education offers:

- Lessons related to education planning
- Blueprints of planning
- Provision of education planning
- Provision of methodologies

24. Spatial dimension recognizes geopolitical shifts and _____ too.

- Economic dimensions not sure
- Challenges
- Performance
- Experiments

25. Qualitative research is used for _____

- Generalizable data
- In-depth understanding of human behavior
- Quantifiable analysis

- Assessment

26. Following is the example of non-locational demographic according to Bray's cube.

- Teaching method
- Curriculum
- Schools
- Ethnic groups

27. Which of the following is not part of case-oriented research?

- Comparing time differences
- Identifying causal relevance to phenomenon
- Formulating general explanation
- Search for underlying similarities

28. Pakistan and..... Have failed by large margins to meet 100% primary education.

- China
- Maldives
- Afghanistan
- Sri Lanka

29. Qualitative studies focus on.

- Specific issue only
- Small scale context only
- Specific issue and small scale context
- General issues

30. Qualitative research focuses on findings based on _____

- Hypothesis
- Statistics
- Real-world setting

- Numbers and figures

31. Two aspects of unit of analysis are observational and

- Tested
- Experimental
- Comparatives
- Explanatory

32. In Stage, reforms from Prussian education was brought to tsarist Russia is also an example.

- Travellers tales
- Borrowing
- Focus on understanding
- Factors shaping education

33. In capability approach Is something that you have achieved.

- Right
- Agent
- Capability
- Functioning

34. Comparison of pre-test and post-test scores helps assessing _____ of input.

- Process
- Cost
- Efficacy
- Quality

35. Geomorphic shifts have been _____ in different countries.

- Invisible
- At same level
- At different levels not sure

- Visible

36. Inequity leads towards:

- Progression
- Equality
- Decline
- Improvement

37. Capability approach is _____ human capital approach

- More appealing than
- Equally important to
- Less appealing than
- More flexible

38.are those functions which we can see and we accept the education formerly?

- Manifest functions
- Latent functions
- Societal functions
- Linguistic functions

39. All human beings are equally worthy according to:

- Human capital approach
- Rights approach
- Capability approach
- Scientific approach

40. Ruralization of curriculum might be..... In achieving the aims of primary education

- Supportive
- Successful
- Counterproductive

- Secular

41.is a wide field that encompass process of learning and as well as product.

- Economy
- Sociology
- Computer science
- Education

42. Unit of comparison also known as Which refers to the main entity being studied 'who' or what is being analyzed.

- Point of comparison
- Comparative analysis
- Unit for comparative education
- Unit of analysis

43. Ideographic approach believes in _____

- Generalization
- Uniqueness
- Uniformity
- Globalization

44. There is no way to _____ the demand for university education.

- Contain
- Meet
- Fulfill
- Compete

45. UNESCO aims for.

- Only educational quality for lifelong learning
- Only empowerment through creativity
- Educational quality for lifelong learning and empowerment through creativity

- Empowerment through democracy not sure

46. University education produces:

- Opportunities for the market
- Demands for job market
- Graduates that fit the market
- Opportunities in all fields

47. Human capital theory views education through:

- Legal protection
- Economic lens
- Narrow economic focus
- Social lense

48. Comparative studies are _____ in nature.

- Essential
- Important
- Locational
- Imperative

49.comes from neoclassical economics

- Social justice theory
- Rights approach
- Human capital approach
- Capability approach

50. Human approach investigates

- Immediately
- Precisely
- In terms of material gains

- In terms of educational gains

51. Structured approach maintain _____ on particular concept/s.

- Reliability
- Complexity
- Focus
- Flexibility

52. Structural functionalism explains why society functions the way it does by emphasizing on_____ the various social institutions that make up society

- Utility of
- Definitions of
- Impact on
- Relationship between

53. Ideographic approach collects _____ data.

- Brief
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Descriptive

54. Bereday's model for under comparative studies consists of Steps.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

55. Education is now posited within a;

- Politically charged debate
- Socially charged debate
- Economically charged debate

- Financial charged debate

56. With increasing primary education. The pressure on secondary education has:

- Increased
- Balanced
- Decreased
- Resolved

57. With reference to performance, there is now a lot of:

- Pressure on academics to publish in the field of comparative education
- Governments to give grants
- Higher education to perform better
- Focus on primary education

58.only narrows instrumental roles of education.

- Capability approach
- Rights approach
- Human capital
- Scientific approach

59. Geomorphic means the changes in landscape and..... Changes

- Economical
- Political
- Climate
- Typology

60. There are..... basic questions regarding literacy

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

61. Spatial dimension is often seen from

- ☐ Cultural lens
- ☒ Social cultural lens
- ☐ Economic lens
- ☐ Social lens

62. Education teaches us how to survive in the given

- ☐ Economy
- ☐ Family life
- ☒ Context and culture
- ☐ Family values

63. Focusing on underlying context of commonalty and differences is Of comparative study

- ☐ Opposite
- ☐ Optional
- ☒ Prerequisite
- ☐ Voluntary

64. Analysis phase greatly focused on

- ☐ Predictions
- ☐ Context
- ☒ Theories and methods
- ☐ Evaluation

65. Defining..... Is also an issue.

- ☐ Teacher
- ☐ Curriculum
- ☒ Quality
- ☐ Quantity

66.are common tools in quantitative research

- ☒ Scores and surveys
- ☐ Focus group interviews
- ☐ Empathetic understanding
- ☐ Discussion

67. In Pakistan, highest primary enrolment was found in.....

- ☐ KPK
- ☒ Punjab
- ☐ Baluchistan
- ☐ Sindh

68. Most of the work published in comparative journals was

- ☒ Funded
- ☐ Autonomous
- ☐ Obsolete
- ☐ Demoralize

69. Rights approach fails to consider.

- ☐ Human worth
- ☒ Sociocultural context
- ☐ Scientific approach
- ☐ Human rights

70. Deduction leads quantitative research to be characterized as

- ☐ Confirmatory
- ☐ Nomothetic
- ☐ Empathetic
- ☒ Hypothetic

71. Current shift in education concerns is towards:

- Educational issues of low-income countries
- Economic gains of education
- Gender equality issues
- Interest issues

72. Comparative education has gone through:

- 5 stages
- 3 stages
- 6 stages
- 2 stages

73. Qualitative study focused onof input.

- Scores
- Quality
- Results
- Numbers

74. Focusing on underlying context of commonality and differences is..... Of comparative study.

- Opposite
- Optional
- Prerequisite
- Voluntary

75. Which of the following is not correct?

- Quantitative studies define literacy as the ability to apply skills in reading, writing. Calculation and basic problem-solving
- Quantitative studies drew attention to the uses to which literacy was put.
- Qualitative studies tend to look for insight into what literacy means to literate themselves.

- Qualitative data always interested in looking at extent of things, it takes large data bases.

76. Education under human capital approach is mainly.....

- Political
- Moral
- Social
- Economical

77. Nepali women perceived being literate as new_____

- Identity
- Challenge
- Trend
- Issues

78. Many scholars view space from a lens, rather than from natural and locational perspective.

- Geographical
- Social cultural
- Spatial
- Cultural

79. Concept of..... Is more helpful in education than the concept of

- Equity, equality
- Equality, equity
- Finance, teaching
- Equity, teaching

80. Has quickened the pace of methodology refinement.

- Comparative education
- Classrooms
- Technology

- Books

81. Multicultural environmental is the result of From all over the world

- Competition
- Local culture
- National GDP
- Fee paying students

82. In the researcher is interested to know what is the historical, political, economic and social context with in which that school is embedded.

- Description
- Interpretation
- Juxtaposition
- Comparison

83. In human capital approach, human beings are not seen as human they are observed as.....

- Managers
- Workers
- Capitalists
- Educationists

84. Quantitative approach heavily relies on:

- Contextual meaning
- Participants' personal opinions
- Numeric data and statistical analysis
- Subjective

85. There are levels of education.

- 1
- 2
- 3

- 4

86. Formal beginning of comparative education can be traced from:

- 1817
- 1717
- 1890
- 1894

87. Comparative education is not:

- **Independent of other subjects**
- Dependent on other subjects.
- **Linked to other subjects.**
- Follow other subjects

88. Rights based approaches view education as

- A resource
- **Human right**
- Sociocultural responsibility
- A change

89. The returns and benefits of Education are mostly at personal level.

- Primary
- **Secondary** not sure
- Gender
- University

90. Education involves:

- Formal education only
- Informal education only
- **Formal and informal education**

- Private education only

91. Human capital theory is criticized for.....

- Untrained workforce
- Ignoring minorities
- Too much emphasis on morality
- Narrow economic focus

92. was presented by amartya sen.

- Human capital approach
- Rights approach
- Capability approach
- Social justice theory

93. Structural functionalism is a theory.

- Psychological
- Philosophical
- Sociological
- Managerial
-

94. has quickened the pace of methodology refinement.

- Comparative education
- Classrooms
- Technology
- Books

95. Equity means of treatment

- Sameness
- Fairness
- Absence

- Cost

96. With reference to performance, there is now a lot of:

- Pressure on academics to publish in the field of comparative education
- Governments to give grants
- Higher education to perform better
- Focus on primary education

97. Quantitative approach seeks:

- Plausible alternative explanations
- Observable and quantifiable data
- In-depth analysis
- Qualitative data

98. By investigating cause-effect relationship, theories are

- Studies
- Tested and falsified
- Explained
- Highlight

99. Qualitative research methods provide maximum

- Statistics
- Assumptions
- Understanding
- Interaction between subject and researcher

100. Instrumental goals of education can be viewed as.

- Personal
- Collective
- Economic and non-economic

- All of above
101. Pace of methodological refinement and philosophical arguments have been quickened due to.
- Increased outreach
 - Comparability
 - Technology
 - Compatibility
102. While the same survey indicated _____ percent increase in enrollment.
- 2.4%
 - 4.2%
 - 5%
 - 1%
103. Qualitative approach challenges
- Subject's perspective
 - Facts
 - Objectivity
 - Issues
104. Capability approach needs more experimentation in:
- Cultural context
 - Actual context
 - Equity issues
 - Equality issue
105. looks at human beings from an economic lens
- Capability approach
 - Rights approach
 - Human capital theory

- Social justice theory
106. Funding by developed countries
- Is very positive for policy making
 - Is difficult to attain
 - Sets research agendas as they determine
 - Resolve issues
107. Geographical entities offer For comparative inquiry in education
- Validity
 - Variety of foci
 - Reliability
 - Sample validity
108. According to 2011-2012's survey number of teachers was increased by.....
- 2.1%
 - 3%
 - 1%
 - 4%
109. Quality can be assessed through:
- School's results
 - Academic data
 - School's input and output
 - Judgment
110. Capability approach suggests that education should expand:
- Economic gains
 - Freedom of choice
 - Moral values

- Cultural values

111. Different approaches to education determine:

- Different foci of education
- The resources
- The curriculum
- **Methods**

112. Quality can be improved with:

- The passage of time
- Comparison
- **Regular cognitive monitoring**
- By using technology

EDU 604

Comparative Education

Lesson 4-6

1. In _____, Becher and Towler talked about geomorphic shifts in comparative education.
2001
2. _____ means the changings in landscape and typology changes.
Geomorphic
3. _____ focus has changed from national to international.
Research
4. Research moves from qualitative to quantitative and descriptive to critical.
Research

5. Main focus of research is the use of variety of _____.
Methods
6. International collaborations has sort of changed for _____ education.
Comparative
7. In comparative education journals, it has been noticed that a lot of articles coming up and review of research projects have been funded by the _____.
developed countries
8. _____ decides that the focus of comparative education research will be on primary / secondary level.
Donor
9. Through online journals and material u can know what the _____ in comparative education are.
latest trends
10. Technology has facilitated _____.
Comparability
11. There is a sense of necessity for _____ with the help of technology.
Comparisons
12. _____ has quickened the pace of discussions and pace of methodological refinement.
Technology
13. There are _____ approaches to conceptualizing education.
Three
14. _____ works under World Bank.
Human capital

15. _____ works under UNESCO and United Nations.
Rights Approach
16. _____ roles enable a person to pursue a career to earn some money for living.
Economic
17. _____ goals are not directly related to earning money.
Non-economic
18. _____ is a role in which you want to achieve something through education whether it is literacy or earning money.
Instrumental role
19. There are _____ kinds of instrumental role.
Two
20. When you are working under human capital approach you are looking at human being as _____ and you use them as resource.
Investment
21. When you are working under human capital approach you are looking at rates of _____.
Return
22. Role of education under human approach is mainly _____.
economic instrumental
23. In human capital approach, human beings are not seen as human they are observed as _____.
Workers
24. _____ is concerned with the art of speaking or writing rather than to get an answer.
Rhetorical
25. There are _____ kinds of rights.

Two

26. _____ is not just legal right. It's also something called moral right.

Education

27. _____ approach says when you evaluate people, policies or education you need to focus on capabilities rather than functioning.

Capability

28. Capability is an _____ field.

Interdisciplinary

29. Theoretical frameworks of capability approach are _____.

Loose

30. Human capital approach has been there since _____.

1960's

31. Human capital approach has _____ instrumental roles of education in mind.

Narrow

32. Human rights approach focus on _____ role of education.

Intrinsic

33. _____ approach focus on both, economic instrumental gains and noneconomic instrumental gains.

Capability

34. Capability approach can be traced back to _____ also.

Aristotle

35. Human capital approach comes from _____ economics.

Neoclassical

36. We can divide the research in comparative education in _____ main streams.

Two

37. _____ research says what is happening.

Quantitative

38. _____ research is looking at why it's happening.

Qualitative

39. _____ aims are describing things and describe holistically.

Qualitative approach

40. The purpose of _____ approach is the identifications of laws.

Quantitative

41. _____ approach relies on questionnaires, database, scores and surveys, It's Numerical.

Quantitative

42. The best way to determine the cause and effect relationship is _____ research.

Experimental

43. _____ is only looking at how do two different kinds of variables.

Covariation

44. Quantitative research has a specific commitment to a certain kind of logic which we called nomothetic reasoning.

Nomothetic

45. When you are following a nomothetic pattern of reasoning you feel that all the knowledge is

_____.

Objective

