

## MUSEOLOGY & CONSERVATION

### PAPER - III

Note : This paper contains seventy five (75) objective type questions of two (2) marks each.  
All questions are compulsory.

1. The Fully Saturated Air will have a relative humidity of :  
(1) 50%                      (2) 75%                      **(3) 100%**                      (4) 150%
  
2. In which of the following the educator provides a step-by-step route to one answer ?  
(1) Problem Solving Method                      **(2) Guided Discovery Learning**  
(3) Didactic Education                      (4) Stimulus Response Education
  
3. What is the name of the unit which is used to measure intensity of light ?  
**(1) Lux**                      (2) Lumen                      (3) Microwatt                      (4) Kilolux hours
  
4. In which of the following types of Paintings colours are made by grinding dry-powder Pigments in pure water, dry and set with the plaster to become a permanent part of, usually a wall :  
(1) Water Colour                      **(2) Fresco**                      (3) Tempera                      (4) Gouche
  
5. Qualitative research can tell :  
(1) How many people visit the museum.  
**(2) What people think about the museum.**  
(3) How often visitor come to the museum.  
(4) How much time visitor spend in the museum.
  
6. The full history and ownership of an item from the time of its discovery or creation to the present day, through which authenticity and ownership are determined is termed as :  
(1) Valid title                      (2) Legal ownership  
(3) **Provenance**                      (4) Authentication

7. Who originated a habitat arrangement with curved, tastefully painted backgrounds to exhibit birds and animals showing their customary environment ?
- (1) Freeman Tilden (2) Dhilan Reply  
(3) **Charles Willson Peale** (4) P.T. Barnum
8. Which of the following is a cellulose-based material ?
- (1) Leather (2) **Linen** (3) Fur (4) Feathers
9. The process of officially accepting objects into museum collections is called :
- (1) Deaccessioning (2) Cataloguing  
(3) **Accessioning** (4) Indexing
10. Which of the following is a safe handling practice ?
- (1) Try to drag heavy objects  
(2) **Place objects inside container (trays or boxes) for carrying**  
(3) Handle objects by handles or rims  
(4) Donot use both hands
11. The science of Inland Fresh water is called :
- (1) Hydrology (2) Ichthyology (3) Ethology (4) **Limnology**
12. Museum Conservation Institute (MCI) is situated in :
- (1) Los Angeles, California, USA (2) **Washington D.C.,USA**  
(3) Rome, Italy (4) London, U.K.
13. Which of the following is particulate pollutant ?
- (1) **Soot** (2) Formic Acid (3) Ozone (4) Acetic Acid
14. Casper F. Neickel's Museographia was published in the year :
- (1) **1727** (2) 1793 (3) 1853 (4) 1870

15. The condition in which surface of glass becomes partially cristilized and flackes off is called :  
(1) Buckling (2) **Deutrification** (3) Cockling (4) Spatter
16. De-accessioning must precede :  
(1) Accessioning (2) Cataloguing  
(3) Indexing (4) **Disposal**
17. Which of the following publication is a periodical ?  
(1) Leaflets (2) Books (3) **Bulletin** (4) Catalogue
18. Fry Test is used to assess :  
(1) Comprihensibility of Text (2) Legibility of the Text  
(3) **Readability of the Text** (4) All of the above
19. Which of the following is not a source of revenue for museums ?  
(1) Museum Shop (2) Grants (3) Donations (4) **Salaries**
20. Theory of Knowledge is referred as :  
(1) Philosophy (2) **Epistemology** (3) Pedagogy (4) Semantic
21. Which of the following methods of collecting involves accessioning as well as deaccessioning ?  
(1) Gifts (2) Purchases (3) **Exchange** (4) Field work
22. In order of their decreasing corrosion resistance the metals can be arranged in the following order :  
(1) Copper > Silver > Lead > Iron (2) Iron > Copper > Lead > Silver  
(3) **Silver > Copper > Lead > Iron** (4) Lead > Copper > Iron > Silver
23. "Museum International" is Published by :  
(1) British Museum Association (2) **ICOM**  
(3) American Museum Association (4) Museum Association of India

24. CECA is the International Committee of ICOM for :

- (1) Environment and Culture Action
- (2) Educational Anthropology
- (3) Education and Cultural Action**
- (4) Environment and Conservation Activities

25. The Discovery room was setup for the first time in India by :

- (1) Indian Museum, Calcutta
- (2) National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi**
- (3) IGRMS, Bhopal
- (4) State Museum, Lucknow

26. Arrange the following Dry preservation of Arthropodes steps in order :

- (a) Pinning
- (b) Mounting for storage and display
- (c) Pressing
- (d) Wax impregnation

Code :

- (1) (a), (d), (c), (b) (2) (d), (c), (a), (b) (3) (a), (b), (c), (d) (4) **(c), (a), (d), (b)**

27. Arrange in order the stages of a visit of school children to a museum :

- (a) Use of discovery exhibits
- (b) Organising a quiz on the subject learnt in the Museum
- (c) Introduction and briefing by the Museum educator
- (d) Booking the visit

Code :

- (1) (d), (b), (a), (c) (2) **(d), (c), (a), (b)** (3) (d), (a), (c), (b) (4) (c), (b), (a), (d)

28. Arrange the following stages of exhibition planning in order :

- (a) Feasibility study
- (b) Preparation of brief
- (c) Preliminary proposal
- (d) Exhibition designing

Code :

- (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) (2) **(c), (a), (b), (d)** (3) (b), (c), (d), (a) (4) (c), (d), (a), (b)

29. Arrange the life cycle stages of mold in order :

- (a) Spore germinates producing hyphae
- (b) Spore lands on a moist surface
- (c) Mold grows and releases spores in the air
- (d) Hyphae grows

Code :

(1) (b), (d), (c), (a) (2) (b), (c), (a), (d) (3) (d), (c), (b), (a) (4) **(b), (a), (d), (c)**

30. Arrange the following events in the history of Indian Museum, Kolkata in the chronological order :

- (a) Foundation of present building was laid
- (b) Celebration of bi-centenary
- (c) Appointment of Dr. Nathaniel Wallich as honorary curator
- (d) Asiatic society was founded

Code :

(1) **(d), (c), (a), (b)** (2) (a), (b), (c), (d) (3) (b), (c), (d), (a) (4) (c), (d), (a), (b)

31. Arrange the stages of packing an Art-object in order :

- (a) Protective Shell
- (b) Protective Wrap
- (c) Shock and Vibration Protection
- (d) Handling Instruction

Code :

(1) (b), (c), (d), (a) (2) **(b), (c), (a), (d)** (3) (b), (d), (a), (c) (4) (c), (d), (a), (b)

32. Arrange the components of Integrated Pest Management program in order :

- (a) Monitoring and Record keeping
- (b) An integration of treatment methods
- (c) Identification of Pests and possible natural enemies
- (d) Determination of Injury level

Code :

(1) (c), (d), (a), (b) (2) (d), (c), (b), (a) (3) (a), (c), (b), (d) (4) (c), **(a), (d), (b)**

33. Arrange the stages of using Fire Extenguishers in order :

- (a) Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire from the recommended distance
- (b) Sweep the nozzle from side to side
- (c) Squeeze the operating lever
- (d) Pull the Pin

Code :

(1) **(d), (a), (c), (b)** (2) (c), (a), (d), (b) (3) (a), (d), (c), (b) (4) (b), (c), (d), (a)

34. Arrange the following in the chronological order :

- (a) Development of Galleria
- (b) Development of Ecomuseum
- (c) Beginning of Public Museum
- (d) Beginning of Science and Technology Museum

Code :

(1) (c), (d), (a), (b) (2) **(a), (c), (d), (b)** (3) (c), (a), (d), (b) (4) (b), (c), (d), (a)

35. Arrange the following periods in chronological order :

- (a) Mesolithic
- (b) Chalcolithic
- (c) Palaeolithic
- (d) Neolithic

Code :

(1) (b), (c), (d), (a) (2) (c), (d), (b), (a)  
(3) **(c), (a), (d), (b)** (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

36. Arrange the following temples in chronological order :

- (a) Kailash temple at Ellora
- (b) Dashavatar temple at Deogarh
- (c) Dilwara temples at Mount Abu
- (d) Birla temple at New Delhi

Code :

(1) (a), (b), (c), (d) (2) **(b), (a), (c), (d)**  
(3) (b), (c), (d), (a) (4) (c), (d), (a), (b)

37. The natural pigments are derived from :

- (a) Minerals
- (b) Vegetables
- (c) Animals
- (d) Compound containing metals

Code :

- (1) **(a), (b), (c)**
- (2) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- (3) (b), (c), (d)
- (4) (b), (d)

38. Which of the following instruments are used for measuring Relative Humidity ?

- (a) Hygrometer
- (b) Psychrometer
- (c) Thermo-hygro Graph
- (d) Thermostat

Code :

- (1) **(a), (b), (c)**
- (2) (a), (b), (d)
- (3) (b), (c), (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

39. Which of the following concepts are not part of the latest ICOM definition of Museums ?

- (a) Material Evidence
- (b) Open to Public
- (c) Heritage of Mankind
- (d) Permanent Institution

Code :

- (1) (a), (c), (d)
- (2) **(a), (c)**
- (3) (c), (d)
- (4) (b), (d)

40. The Ancient Monument and Archaeological sites and Remains Act 1958 was enacted by the parliament with an aim to provide for the :

- (a) Regulation of the export and trade in antiquities and art treasures
- (b) Preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance
- (c) Regulation of archaeological excavations
- (d) Protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects.

Code :

- (1) (a), (c), (d)
- (2) (a), (b), (d)
- (3) **(b), (c), (d)**
- (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

41. Which of the following legislations are operative ?

- (a) The Indian treasure-trove Act, 1878
- (b) The Ancient Monument and Archaeological sites and Remains Act, 1958
- (c) The Antiquities and Art treasures Act, 1972
- (d) The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947

Code :

- (1) (a), (b), (c)                      (2) (b), (c), (d)                      (3) (a), (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

42. Which of the following statements are true ?

- (a) UV radiation and Visible light cause inks, dyes and pigments to fade
- (b) Pigments of plant or animal origin, that is organic pigments, tend to be more sensitive than others
- (c) Infrared radiation is more energetic than UV radiation and Visible light
- (d) 50 Lux is the maximum light level recommended for the water colours

Code :

- (1) (b), (c), (d)                      (2) (a), (b), (d)                      (3) (a), (b), (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (c), (d)

43. Which of the following Museums are classified by the Area They Serve ?

- (a) National Museum                      (b) Regional Museum
- (c) Ecomuseum                      (d) Open Air Museum

Code :

- (1) (a), (b), (d), (c)                      (2) (a), (b), (c)
- (3) (b), (c), (d)                      (4) (c), (d), (a)

44. 150 Lux illuminance level is recommended for which of the following materials ?

- (a) Fur and Feathers                      (b) Oil painting
- (c) Un dyed leather                      (d) Bone and Ivory

Code :

- (1) (b), (c)                      (2) (a), (b), (c)                      (3) (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)



45. Which of the following statements are true ?

- (a) A public museum must be legally constituted to hold collections.
- (b) World Fairs have assisted the development of the museum.
- (c) The Museum became a Public Institution in the 15<sup>TH</sup> century.
- (d) Museums are monuments to the Past.

Code :

- (1) (a), (b)                      (2) (a), (b), (c)                      (3) (a), (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

46. Which of the following statements are true ?

- (a) Infrared energy can be measured using a simple thermometer.
- (b) Radio waves do not transmit as much energy as gamma radiation.
- (c) Infrared radiation is less energetic than UV radiation.
- (d) Photochemical reactions are likely to be initiated by UV radiation and the higher energies of visible light.

Code :

- (1) (a), (b), (c)                      (2) (b), (c), (d)                      (3) (a), (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

47. Which of the following statements are true ?

- (a) The Museum may be useful in helping solve social problems.
- (b) All Museums must have collections.
- (c) A Museum can be a cultural centre.
- (d) The Museums became Public Institutions in 17<sup>TH</sup> century.

Code :

- (1) (a), (b), (c)                      (2) (b), (c), (d)                      (3) (a), (b), (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (c), (d)

48. Which of the following concepts are part of the latest ICOM definition of Museums ?

- (a) In the Service of Society
- (b) Tangible and Intangible Heritage
- (c) Provide Expertise
- (d) Material Evidence

Code :

- (1) (a), (b)                      (2) (a), (c), (d)                      (3) (b), (c), (d)                      (4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

49. Match the objects in List - I with the Museums where they are housed in List - II :

List - I

- (a) Viedel Rebecca
- (b) Hope Diamond
- (c) Neferititi
- (d) Dancing girl

List - II

- (i) National Museum, New Delhi
- (ii) Berlin News Museum
- (iii) Salarjung Museum
- (iv) Smithsonian Institute

Code :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (1) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
- (2) **(iii) (iv) (ii) (i)**
- (3) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (4) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

50. Match the type of orientation in List - I with its meaning in List - II :

List - I

- (a) Geographical
- (b) Intellectual
- (c) Conceptual
- (d) Psychological

List - II

- (i) Right frame of mind/right attitude
- (ii) Ideas conveyed through exhibition
- (iii) Basic information on the subject
- (iv) Knowledge of the layout

Code :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (1) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
- (2) **(iv) (iii) (ii) (i)**
- (3) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
- (4) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

51. Match the terms in List - I with their meanings in List - II :

List – I	List - II
(a) Archival quality	(i) Products contain an Alkaline Compound
(b) Alkaline-buffered	(ii) Products are made exclusively of cotton fibers
(c) 100% Rag	(iii) Products made from wood pulp fibres that remain after lignin is removed
(d) Pure alpha-cellulose	(iv) Product is appropriate for use in contact with museum objects

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) **(iv) (i) (ii) (iii)**
- (2) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
- (3) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (4) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

52. Match the skills in List - I with their characteristics in List - II :

List – I	List - II
(a) Reference Skills	(i) Ability to bring parts together to form a new pattern
(b) Inference Skills	(ii) Ability to find, select and Abstract information
(c) Synthesis Skills	(iii) Ability to make value judgments upon information in the light of stated criteria
(d) Evaluation Skills	(iv) Ability to think in hypothetical and deductive terms

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (2) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (3) **(ii) (iv) (i) (iii)**
- (4) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

53. Match the terms in List - I with their meanings in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Segment	(i) Process of dividing a market into distinct groups
(b) Geographic segmentation (ii)	Dividing the market into groups based on age, gender, education or ethnic group, etc.
(c) Demographic segmentation (iii)	Dividing the market into countries, regions and cities, etc.
(d) Market segmentation	(iv) A group of customers who share common characteristics

Code :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(2) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(3) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

(4) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

54. Match the terms in List - I with their meanings in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Critical path	(i) Information gathered from published and non-published sources
(b) Desk research	(ii) A written management plan setting out the museum's planning objectives to be met over a defined period of time
(c) Forward plan	(iii) The techniques associated with the testing of ideas and proposals for exhibitions before production begins
(d) Front-end evaluation	(iv) The path way along which a project progresses, usually presented as a linear diagram showing the different strands of work against the project time table

Code :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

(2) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(3) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

(4) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

55. Match the conservation terms in List - I with their symptoms in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Blanching	(i) A broad wrinkle or system of wrinkles without creasing
(b) Cupping	(ii) Suffusion of a colour into adjacent areas, most often caused by moisture or solvent
(c) Bleeding	(iii) Aged paint loosened by cracking, with edges curling to create cup like formations
(d) Cockling	(iv) Milky areas in paint or varnish, a scattering of light from granulation in aged films

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
- (2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
- (3) **(iv) (iii) (ii) (i)**
- (4) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

56. Match the method of Scientific Analysis in List - I with the characteristics of objects they reveal in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Spectral Illumination	(i) Fluorescence, stains and varnish
(b) Infrared light	(ii) Tears, losses, mends, watermarks, mold pattern
(c) Ultraviolet light	(iii) Carbon based under drawings
(d) Transmitted light	(iv) Colour, shape and composition

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) **(iv) (iii) (i) (ii)**
- (2) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (3) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
- (4) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

57. Match the conservation terms in List - I with their symptoms in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Shrinking	(i) Deposition of dirt or other materials upon the face of a painting, this may include finger prints
(b) Soiling	(ii) A soiled or discolored appearance caused by a foreign substance or uneven aging
(c) Stain	(iii) A rupture running along the grain of a piece of wood, usually caused by stress
(d) Split	(iv) Distortion causing the material to become smaller or more compacted

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (2) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (3) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
- (4) **(iv) (i) (ii) (iii)**

58. Match the public relation activities in List - I with the target groups in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Internal communications	(i) Opinion formers
(b) Media relations	(ii) Employees
(c) Business to business	(iii) Journalists
(d) Public affairs	(iv) Other museums

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) **(ii) (iii) (iv) (i)**
- (2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
- (3) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (4) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

59. Match the disciplines in List - I with the types of collection they are concerned with in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Botany	(i) Reptiles and Amphibians
(b) Herpetology	(ii) Birds
(c) Ornithology	(iii) Fish
(d) Ichthyology	(iv) Plants

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) **(iv) (i) (ii) (iii)**
- (2) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (3) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (4) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

60. Match the personalities in List - I with the Art form they are associated with in List - II :

List - I	List - II
(a) Rukmini Devi Arundala	(i) Kathak
(b) Sonal Mansingh	(ii) Kuchipudi
(c) Birju Maharaj	(iii) Odissi
(d) Radha Reddy	(iv) Bharatnatyam

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) **(iv) (iii) (i) (ii)**
- (2) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (3) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (4) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

61. Assertion (A) : Colour of moisture indicating silica Gel changes from blue to pink as it absorbs moisture.

Reason (R) : Because of its natural ability.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) **(A) is right, but (R) is wrong**  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

62. Assertion (A) : A museum must record its reason for the decision of de-accession any object from its collection.

Reason (R) : To avoid any semblance of covert or impetuous action.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

63. Assertion (A) : Electrostatic precipitators (Electro-filters) should not be used in museums.

Reason (R) : They produce ozone which is a undesirable contaminant.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

64. Assertion (A) : You should always fight a fire with an exit or other means of escape at your back.

Reason (R) : If the fire is not quickly extinguished, you need to be able to get out quickly and avoid being trapped.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong



65. Assertion (A) : A curator must discourage legitimate research into the collections under his care by qualified researcher.

Reason (R) : It is his exclusive right to research into the collections in his care.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) **Both (A) and (R) are wrong**

66. Assertion (A) : Every person or organization who owns, controls or is in possession of any antiquity is required to register the antiquity before the registering officer.

Reason (R) : Because it is mandated by the Antiquity and Art Treasure Act, 1972 without any exemption.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) **Both (A) and (R) are wrong**

67. Assertion (A) : The selection of object and themes for an exhibition is a dialectical process.

Reason (R) : Because either the themes dictate the objects to be used, or the objects suggest the theme to be developed, or a combination of both.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

68. Assertion (A) : During the French Revolution, the Louvre was transformed from the private gallery of the king and his court into a public museum.

Reason (R) : Museum was seen as an instrument of mass education by the new republican state.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

69. Assertion (A) : Museums should be sympathetic towards people with disabilities and serve them.

Reason (R) : They deserve to be treated with respect and equal opportunities and rights.

Code :

- (1) **(A) is wrong, but (R) is right**                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

70. Assertion (A) : All blind people can use sense of touch effectively.

Reason (R) : They have learnt to use sense of touch as an alternative to visual perception.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) **Both (A) and (R) are wrong**

71. Assertion (A) : Learning is not instantaneous.

Reason (R) : Significant learning is the product of repeated exposure and thought.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

72. Assertion (A) : It is important to monitor storage areas for the presence of insects on a random basis.

Reason (R) : To detect problems in the early stages.

Code :

- (1) **(A) is wrong, but (R) is right**                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

73. Assertion (A) : Isolation of infested object is not necessary.

Reason (R) : Because infestation is localized and does not spread.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) **Both (A) and (R) are wrong**

74. Assertion (A) : Most biological specimens on their death start degenerating.

Reason (R) : The dead specimen starts absorbing moisture from the air and bacteria and fungi infest them.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) **(A) is right, but (R) is wrong**  
(3) Both (A) and (R) are right                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

75. Assertion (A) : While defining the scope of a collection due account should be taken of the collection policies of other museums.

Reason (R) : To avoid unnecessary duplication.

Code :

- (1) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right                      (2) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong  
(3) **Both (A) and (R) are right**                      (4) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

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