



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
(TAKE HOME)
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2020/2021**

COURSE NAME : MUSEUMOLOGY
COURSE CODE : BWJ 40703
PROGRAMME : BWW
EXAMINATION DATE : JANUARY/ FEBRUARY 2021
DURATION : 4 HOURS
**INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION**

TERBUKA

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF THREE (3) PAGES

- Q1** (a) (i) Define a museum. (2 marks)
- (ii) Using the Hyogo Museum of Nature and Activities as an example, give **THREE (3)** reasons why it is classified as a community museum. (6 marks)
- (b) Curiosity leads to scientific minds and practice. Justify this statement to relate to the evolution of a natural history museum especially those in Europe. (6 marks)
- (c) In the present Malaysian situation, a natural history museum is seen as much needed. Explain **THREE (3)** reasons why a natural history museum is necessary in Malaysia. (6 marks)
- Q2** (a) “Museum be concerned with preservation and conservation” Elaborate why this statement is important since Malaysia has already rich with its natural biodiversity. (6 marks)
- (b) To illustrate the three dimensions: scale, time and conservation status, suggest how would you strategize them using local examples of flora/fauna, in a Malaysian natural history museum. Each relevant and correct Latin name given for plant or animal would be given a mark. (8 marks)
- (c) Explain **TWO (2)** theories that are most relevant to the Malaysian education system. (6 marks)
- Q3** (a) Mist nets are normally used to trap birds. They are placed in specific location in a forest. Analyze the location that is ideal to collect birds using a mist net in a tropical rainforest. Give **TWO (2)** problems that could rise when animals other than birds trapped by mist net. (8 marks)
- (b) Describe how would you prepare to curate a frog paying particular attention to the positioning of the appendages and tagging of the specimen. Give **TWO (2)** reasons why frog should be preserved the way you had described. (6 marks)
- (c) When collecting plants to be made into voucher specimens, several problems could be encountered. List **THREE (3)** problems and suggest ways of overcoming the each of the problem. (6 marks)

- Q4** (a) (i) In managing specimens, a museum curator faces several damage problems including damage by fungus. Suggest **ONE (1)** way of treating damage caused by fungus.
(2 marks)
- (ii) What are the precautions to take when preserving tiny invertebrates that would need small vials (2ml) filled with ethanol; with regard to labelling and topping up of preservatives?
(4 marks)
- (b) The angle iron shelving system has been used as storage system for jars containing liquid preservative such as ethanol. Suggest **TWO (2)** problems that could arise from this storage system when used for long term storage. For each problem proposed a solution.
(4 marks)
- (c) Recommend the best way to preserve and store specimens of echinoderm, fishes, reptiles, small mammals and birds of various sizes ranging from 3.0 cm to 60 cm Please consider all forms of storage systems. Give reasons why they were stored in the ways you described.
(10 marks)
- Q5** (a) When planning to develop a database for big taxonomic group, there are several aspects to consider. Outline **FOUR (4)** aspects that you think are important to consider from the very early stage of development of database.
(8 marks)
- (b) Explain what do you know about MyBIS? Include these aspects: the need for a biodiversity database in Malaysia, which organization and ministry is in charge of it, conservation and monitoring of biodiversity, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
(6 marks)
- (c) BRAHMS is one of the earliest database used for plants and still been a relevant database for botanist all around the world. Give **THREE (3)** reasons why BRAHMS is still be a trusted database
(6 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS**TERBUKA**