## PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : imb24-mg03 Arts and Culture- Towards a New Management Paradigm-ENG Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 15:00-18:00

Sr. No.	Client Que	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Ne N	gative Iarks
	tive Question	JL JL			
	13622001		2	2.0	0.00
		e creation of arts happens when			
		houghts are concealed			
		here is cognitive dissonance			
		expression of anger and related emotions			
		reelings are expressed through motions			
		comings are expressed through motions			
		:1			
		: 2			
		: 3			
		: 4			
Objec	tive Question				
2	13622002			2.0	0.00
		assical art forms like Kabuki and Classical Ballets were patronized in countries like India and Japan before 1945 by			
		Governments			
		Feudal lords & Emperors			
		Private organizations			
		Others			
		:1			
		: 2			
		: 3			
		: 4			
Objec	tive Question				
3	13622003		2	2.0	0.00
		w does culture relate to the Buddhist idea of desire, as mentioned in the content?			
		Culture promotes the elimination of the desire			
		Culture and desire are unrelated			
		Culture encourages materialism			
		Culture aligns with the desire for personal growth			
		:1			
			- 11		

			A2:2		
			A3:3		
			A4:4		
		ctive Question			
	4	13622004	What is the primary focus of managerial economics in relation to arts organizations?	2.0	0.00
			what is the primary locus of managerial economics in relation to arts organizations?		
			Providing an exposition of microeconomic theory		
			Offering solutions to macroeconomic challenges		
			Identifying key economic challenges faced by managers     Analyzing global economic trends		
			4. Analyzing global economic tienas		
			A1.1		
			A1:1		
			42.2		
			A2:2		
			A2.2		
			A3:3		
			A4:4		
			A4.4		
ŀ	Ohio	ctive Question			
15		13622005		2.0	0.00
			How do museums transform privately held arts goods into public goods?		
			By selling them to the public		
			By hiding them from the public		
			3. By housing them in aesthetically designed facilities open to all		
			By displaying them only to select individuals		
			A1:1		
			A2:2		
			A3:3		
			A4:4		
15		ctive Question			
	6	13622006	How did pupils in traditional Gurukulas repay their Guru for imparting performance-related skills?	2.0	0.00
			1. By paying a fee		
			By denoting lands     Pudenoting lands		
			By donating lands     By providing financial support from feudal patrons		
			= 1 E		
			A1:1		
			A1.1		
			A2:2		
			n2 . 2		
I					

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
L				
	bjective Question		2.0	0.00
7	13622007	Who are identified as important stakeholders for arts organizations?	2.0	0.00
		1. Government officials		
		Corporate executives		
		3. Local community members		
		4. Investor's		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
О	bjective Question	1		
8	13622008	What academic disciplines do discussions on cultural policy and creative industry typically figure?	2.0	0.00
		what academic disciplines do discussions on cultural policy and creative industry typically ligure?		
		Anthropology and history		
		Policy analysis, economics, and mainstream management metrics		
		Literature and linguistics     Payabalague and pagialague		
		Psychology and sociology		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
L				
9	bjective Question		2.0	0.00
	13022009	Which of the following is an example of a built environment in cultural heritage?	2.0	0.00
		Rural landscapes     Agricultural heritage		
		Agricultural heritage     Archaeological remains		
		4. Shorelines		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
11	II I		11	

		A4:4		
	ective Question			
10	13622010	Which of the following form the criteria for the inclusion of an item as part of World Heritage List	2.0	0.00
		1. Non-Perishability		
		Universal value of an outstanding nature		
		3. Ease of preservation		
		4. Possibility of being reconstructed		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question	1		
11	13622011		2.0	0.00
		What are the two unique properties of art enterprises discussed in managerial cultural economics?		
		Standardization and mass production		
		2. The intangibility of creative capital and non-standardization of creative products		
		3. High demand and low supply		
		Low latency and standardized pricing		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question	1		
12	13622012		2.0	0.00
		What is one of the key purposes of culture, as mentioned in the content?		
		1. To encourage greed		
		To promote wastefulness		
		To enable human society to overcome greed		
		4. To increase business opportunities		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		

Obje	ctive Question			
13	13622013	Which type of auction is typical for visual or fine art works, as mentioned in the passage?	2.0	0.00
		1. Common value auction		
		Heterogeneous value auction		
		Experiential value auction     Private value auction		
		4. Private value auction		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		A4:4		
-	ctive Question		2.0	0.00
14	13622014	Why is it challenging for a manager of a cultural or arts enterprise to realize revenue for their products?	2.0	0.00
		viriy is it citalionigning for a manager of a califact of all so offerprise to realize revenue for after products:		
		Because artworks are standardized commodities.		
		Because customers of arts have homogeneous preferences.		
		Because every artwork created is unique and not a standard commodity.		
		4. Because the value of art is easily determined in the market.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		AZ . Z		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
15	13622015		2.0	0.00
		According to Kenneth Arrow's Impossibility Theorem, what happens to tastes and preferences?		
		Individuals have uniform tastes and preferences.		
		There is a general will of the community.		
		3. Individuals differ in their taste and preferences.		
		Experts should guide all consumer choices.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01 :	ativa O '			
16	ctive Question		2.0	0.00
10	13022010		2.0	0.00

How does UNESCO define culture?  1. As a simple way of life 2. As the study of human history 3. As the complex whole, including knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and more 4. As a synonym for heritage  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
Colspective Question		
3. Conservative and traditional 4. Restrained and stagnant  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4  Dispective Question  17. Jaccord Teach Sumple way of life 2. As the study of human history 3. As the complex whole, including knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and more 4. As a synonym for heritage  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4  Dispective Question  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art have fluctualing values		
A1 : 1		
A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4  Objective Question  17   13622017		
A2 : 2		
A2 : 2		
A2 : 2		
Objective Question    A3:3		
Objective Question    A3:3		
Objective Question  17   13622017   How does UNESCO define culture? 1. As a simple way of life 2. As the study of human history 3. As the complex whole, including knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and more 4. As a synonym for heritage  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4  Objective Question  What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources? 1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
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How does UNESCO define culture?   1. As a simple way of life   2. As the study of human history   3. As the complex whole, including knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and more   4. As a synonym for heritage   A1 : 1   A2 : 2   A3 : 3   A4 : 4     A2 : 2   A3 : 3   A4 : 4     A3 : 3   A4 : 4     A4 : 4     A4 : 4     A4 : 4     A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A4 : 4   A5 : 4   A5 : 5   A5 : 5		
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2. As the study of human history 3. As the complex whole, including knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and more 4. As a synonym for heritage  Al: 1  A2: 2  A3: 3  A4: 4   Objective Question  Is   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
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A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4  Objective Question  18   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
A2:2  A3:3  A4:4  Objective Question  I8   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
A2:2  A3:3  A4:4  Objective Question  I8   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
A2:2  A3:3  A4:4  Objective Question  I8   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
A3 : 3  A4 : 4  Objective Question  Is   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
A3 : 3  A4 : 4  Objective Question  Is   13622018   What the basic proposition of the uniqueness law is as applied to valuing cultural resources?  1. Great works of art are easily replicable 2. Great works of art are non-unique 3. Great works of art have fluctuating values		
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Great works of art are non-unique     Great works of art have fluctuating values	0.00	
Great works of art are non-unique     Great works of art have fluctuating values	0.00	
Great works of art have fluctuating values	0.00	
	0.00	
4. Great works of ans are unique and one of their kind	0.00	
	0.00	
	0.00	
	0.00	
A1:1	0.00	
	0.00	
A2:2	0.00	
	0.00	
A3:3	0.00	
	0.00	
A4:4	0.00	
	0.00	
Objective Question	0.00	
	0.00	
	0.00	
		.0

		What is a key challenge faced by managerial cultural economics in creating competitive strategies for arts enterprises?  1. High demand and low latency 2. Standardized production time 3. Intangibility of creative capital 4. Uniform pricing		
		A1:1 A2:2		
		A3:3 A4:4		
Oh	jective Question			1
20	13622020		2.0	0.00
		A1:1 A2:2		
		A3:3 A4:4		
01				
	jective Question			10.00
21	13622021	Who can influence the values and preferences of consumers of art works?  1. Artists 2. Consumers themselves 3. Connoisseurs, Experts, and critics 4. Art organizations  Al:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	2.0	0.00
Oh	jective Question			
22	13622022		2.0	0.00
	15022022		2.0	0.00

		How do arts organizations with unique creative resources typically approach control mechanisms?		
		They adopt top-down control mechanisms to protect resources.		
		<ul><li>2. They follow mass production principles.</li><li>3. They use bottom-up control mechanisms.</li></ul>		
		They prioritize external expansion over resource protection.		
		4. They phonize external expansion over resource protection.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ojective Question			
23			2.0	0.00
	13022023	What has traditionally been the primary source of financing for classical art forms and arts organizations?	2.0	0.00
		Government grants		
		Patronage by feudal lords     Private individuals		
		Corporate sponsorships		
		4. Corporate sponsorships		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	.:			
	pjective Question		2.0	0.00
27	13022024	Why do museums face diseconomies of scale?	2.0	0.00
		1. High Variable costs		
		Inventory loss     Operational Expenditure		
		Operational Expenditure     Low accessions per unit area		
		4. Low accessions per unit area		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ojective Question			
25			2.0	0.00
	15022025		,	
[]	11		II .	II.

		Cultural Resource Accounting enables		
		outdrain Nosoures / tecounting ortables		
		measurement of tax revenues raised from cultural good and services		
		measurement of Balance of Payments		
		3. measurement of GDP growth		
		4. Central Banks to set Bank Rates		
		A1.1		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	13622026		2.0	0.00
20	13022020	Which one of the following factors is very important to an arts organization?	2.0	0.00
		This of the fellowing factors to very important to all also organization.		
		Expansion of areas of operations		
		Protection of creative resources		
		3. Monopolisation of shows		
		Taking over rival organizations		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohi	ective Question			
27	13622027		2.0	0.00
	13022027	Which performing art form gained prominence in its local landscape after being listed as UNESCO's intangible heritage?		
		1. Kabuki Theatre		
		2. Ballet		
		3. Kutiyattam		
		4. Opera		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question	1		
28	13622028		2.0	0.00

		What differentiates Biennials from traditional exhibitions?		
		They occur in landscapes with memories, imagined or real		
		<ul><li>2. They are permanent structures located in well-identified places</li><li>3. They take place every two years</li></ul>		
		They take place every two years     They exhibit works exclusively from opulent collectors		
		4. They exhibit works exclusively from optient collectors		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2 . 2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question			
29	13622029		2.0	0.00
		What distinguishes Fine Arts from Performing Arts in terms of existence?		
		Fine Arts exist only during the performance		
		2. Fine Arts are always present. They are not related to the particular moment of performance as performing arts		
		3. Performing Arts are always based on fine arts works		
		Performing Arts exist only during performance		
		1. No. 2 and Magazina and Process (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01:	0			
30	13622030		2.0	0.00
	13022030	Why is it important to distinguish between civilization and culture?	2.0	0.00
		To emphasize the antiquity of civilization as compared to living forms of ancient culture		
		To highlight the geographic connotation of culture		
		To avoid confusion in discussions about arts and culture		
		4. To promote the use of oral traditions in cultural preservation		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		N. J		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question			
31	13622031		2.0	0.00

		What did each country pledge to do by signing the World Heritage Convention?		
		Conserve only World Heritage monuments		
		Protect only heritage		
		3. Integrate protection of cultural and natural heritage into regional planning		
		Implement sustainable development practices		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	13622032	1	2.0	0.00
32	13022032	How do global conventions on illegal transfer of cultural properties across international borders, benefit the country that	2.0	0.00
		has lost the property?		
		They help countries create their own laws for cultural protection.		
		They ensure that each country is obligated to protect its own cultural properties.		
		3. They facilitate the return of illegally moved cultural objects to their home countries.		
		4. They promote cultural diversity within individual countries.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
-	ective Question	n .	1.	
33	13622033	What is the primary aim of the Convention on the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property?	2.0	0.00
		50 N 1 FOR 1991 V		
		To promote the sale of cultural property     To encourage private collectors to acquire cultural artifacts		
		To prohibit and prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural property		
		To facilitate international trade in cultural items		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question	n en		
34	13622034		2.0	0.00

		In what way do global conventions contribute to the development of cultural policies and laws?		
		They enforce uniform cultural policies in all countries.		
		<ul><li>2. They serve as guidelines for countries to craft their own cultural legislation.</li><li>3. They focus on promoting cultural awareness but not legal frameworks.</li></ul>		
		They have no impact on the development of cultural policies.		
		4. They have no impact on the development of cultural policies.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		10.0		
		A4:4		
	ective Question	1	1	
35	13622035	What is the alternate important convention of the UNESCO is called as ?	2.0	0.00
		What is the alternate important convention of the ONESCO is called as ?		
		Convention on the Rights of Cultural Property		
		Convention on the Protection of World Heritage		
		Convention on the Illicit Import and Export of Cultural Property		
		Convention on the Prevention of Cultural Theft		
		A1:1		
		12.2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question	1		
36	13622036		2.0	0.00
		Which of the following is an example of movable art forms?		
		1. Performing art		
		2. The Statue of Liberty		
		3. The Taj Mahal		
		4. The Forbidden City		
		A1.1		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obi	ective Question	1		
37	13622037		2.0	0.00

		What goal was proposed at the White House Conference in 1965 that led to the World Heritage Convention?  1. International cooperation for economic development		
		Preservation of cultural heritage only     Protection of natural and scenic areas along with historic sites     Promoting tourism worldwide		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01				
Objective Question			0.00	
38	13622038	Which organization administers the World Heritage Convention?	2.0	0.00
		1. United Nations		
		2. World Bank		
		3. UNESCO		
		World Trade Organization		
		4. World Trade Organization		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ob	ective Question			
39	13622039		2.0	0.00
		A development trajectory focused solely on economic growth		
		Development that disregards the welfare of future generations		
		3. A development trajectory that prioritizes the welfare of future generations		
		Development based solely on cultural heritage		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
-				
	ective Question		2.0	0.00
40	13622040		2.0	0.00

		What distinguishes managerial cultural economics from traditional managerial economics?  1. Managerial cultural economics focuses on creative enterprises.		
		<ol> <li>Managerial cultural economics deals with standardized products.</li> <li>Managerial cultural economics follows traditional supply and demand principles.</li> <li>Managerial cultural economics has a shorter production time.</li> </ol>		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01:	· · · · · ·			
Оbј 41	13622041		2.0	0.00
41	13622041	How is civilization defined in the content of Arts and Culture?	2.0	0.00
		A complex set of social mores and customs		
		2. A human society that exists for a short period of time		
		3. A society's political, cultural, and linguistic elements in a specific area over a long period		
		4. A synonym for culture and arts		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question			
42	13622042	What is the primary focus of this module regarding international cooperation?	2.0	0.00
		Preservation of natural heritage		
		Protection of cultural heritage		
		Promoting global awareness		
		Combining nature and culture		
		1. Something nature and culture		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question			
43	13622043		2.0	0.00

		Why is there a significant gestation period in the production process of cultural enterprises?		
		Because they follow traditional supply and demand principles.     Resource they make produce greative products.		
		Because they mass-produce creative products.     Because creative works are standardized.		
		Because creative works are standardized.     Because creative works are complex and not standardized, leading to a longer production time.		
		4. Decause creative works are complex and not standardized, reading to a longer production time.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question			
44	13622044		2.0	0.00
		What distinguishes the consumers of arts from consumers of standard commodities?		
		Arts consumers have standardized preferences.		
		Arts consumers are primarily price-driven.		
		Arts consumers have experiential ways of valuing art.		
		Arts consumers always rely on expert opinions for purchasing decisions.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Question			
45	13622045		2.0	0.00
		Which of the following are custodians of the Creative Capital of a Theatre		
		1. Theatre Stage		
		2. Artistes concerned		
		3. Shareholders		
		4. Public		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		14.2		
		A2.2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Question			la -
46	13622046		2.0	0.00

		How do arts organizations, including theaters, treat their creative capital?  1. They freely share it with the public. 2. They closely guard it to prevent free circulation. 3. They sell it to the highest bidder. 4. They digitize it for easy access.  A1:1		
		A3:3 A4:4		
	ective Question		2.0	0.00
47	13622047	What is mentioned as a challenge for art markets in the new millennium?  1. Stability and growth 2. Consistency and predictability 3. Insecurity and unpredictability 4. Expansion and development	2.0	0.00
		A1:1		
		A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
Obje	ective Question	1		
48	13622048	How is crowd-funding different from traditional patronage by the wealthy?  1. It is hierarchical and top-down. 2. It relies on government assistance. 3. It involves contributions from the general public. 4. It is primarily focused on supporting new artists.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	2.0	0.00
Obje	13622049		2.0	0.00
49	13022049		2.0	0.00

		What is one of the overarching benefits of a country ratifying the World Heritage convention?		
		Access to a significant amount of money		
		A shared commitment to preserve significant properties		
		A state of thinking to preserve significant properties     Exclusivity in determining world heritage sites		
		A decrease in cultural diversity		
		4. A decrease ill cultural diversity		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
50	13622050		2.0	0.00
		In what year was the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage adopted?		
		1. 1990		
		2. 2002		
		3. 2010		
		4. 2020		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3:3		
		A3:3 A4:4		