

MA Selection 2019-2020

Preventive Conservation example test questions

- 1 Relative humidity is defined as follows:
 - A Moisture content of air divided by the maximum amount of moisture the air can hold at that temperature
 - B Moisture content of air divided by the minimum amount of moisture the air can hold at that temperature
 - C Moisture content of air divided by the maximum amount of moisture the air can hold at that temperature x 100 %
 - D Moisture content of air divided by the minimum amount of moisture the air can hold at that temperature x 100 %

- 2 A painting packed in a transport crate will be transported by air freight. During the loading of the cargo, the case is subjected to extreme cold for several hours on the loading dock. What will happen inside the case ?
 - A The relative humidity will slowly rise
 - B The relative humidity will slowly drop
 - C The relative humidity will stay the same
 - D The absolute humidity will slowly rise

- 3 How would you prioritise measures against certain agents of deterioration (highest priority on the left, lowest priority on the right)?
 - A Burglary/theft, water damage, biological deterioration, fire
 - B Wrong climate, burglary/theft, lightning conditions, water damage
 - C Wrong climate, fire, physical damage, biological deterioration
 - D Fire, water damage, wrong climate, lighting conditions

- 4 Which statement is correct?
 - A Dust and grime may ultimately result in mechanical damage and wear.
 - B Dust and grime do not affect objects of art
 - C Dust and grime are considered to be 'patina' and should not be removed
 - D Dust and grime only affect objects of art at elevated temperatures

- 5 Storage cupboards, showcases and vitrines can give off so-called VOC's. Which type of cases show these problems ?
 - A Historic vitrines made from glass
 - B Modern showcases made from composite wood products
 - C Metal filing cabinets with powder-coatings
 - D Modern vitrines made from perspex (=plexiglass, solid transparent plastic made of polymethylmethacrylate, PMMA)

- 6 Materials can be hygroscopic, meaning that they
- A Attract dirt and dust very easily
 - B Are a barrier against water
 - C Repel dirt and dust very easily
 - D Absorb and give off moisture
- 7 Which colour light causes the most damage to art objects ?
- A Green light
 - B Red light
 - C Yellow light
 - D Blue light
- 8 It is allowed to investigate works of art at light levels over 1000 lux, as long as
- A The UV radiation is filtered out
 - B The duration of exposure is taken into consideration
 - C Artificial lightning is used
 - D The IR radiation is filtered out
- 9 The outbreak of pest infestations in museums is caused by
- A A high relative humidity and the absence of light
 - B A high relative humidity and a high temperature
 - C The poor maintenance of the climate installation
 - D A combination of poor climate, poor hygiene and poor monitoring of the collection
- 10 Elevated temperatures provoke:
- A Acceleration of degradation processes
 - B Shrinkage of organic materials
 - C Expansion of organic materials
 - D Embrittlement of plastic objects
- 11 Which statement is correct?
- A Removing traces of mould from art objects will stop future outbreaks of mould
 - B Removing traces of mould from art objects will not stop future outbreaks of mould
 - C Outbreaks of mould can be prevented by a good climate
 - D Outbreaks of mould can be prevented by a good hygiene
- 12 The colour rendering index of light sources is dependent on:
- A The emitted spectrum of the light source
 - B The colour temperature of the light source
 - C The mixture of artificial light and daylight
 - D The temperature at the surface of the light source

- 13 'Light budget' is associated with:
- A Light dosis
 - B The annual energy costs in a museum situation
 - C The money available to purchase light sources
 - D Sustainable use of energy in exhibition spaces
- 14 Which statement is correct?
- A A 'micro climate' may have positive as well as negative effects on works of art
 - B A 'micro climate' always has negative effects on works of art
 - C A 'micro climate' always positive effects on works of art
 - D A 'micro climate' means that the temperature and RH do not change much
- 15 Which statement is correct?
- A Window glass can be used perfectly as a UV filter.
 - B Window glass only filters out the shorter wavelength UV radiation
 - C Window glass only filters out the longer wavelength UV radiation
 - D Window glass does not filter out any UV radiation

Answers

1C 2A 3D 4A 5B 6D 7D 8B 9D 10A 11B 12A 13A 14A 15 C