Department of Restoration	Subject: Readings in restoration monuments (European language)	
Date: 31/5/2015	Grade: Three	
Time :3 Hrs	2014 - 2015	The exam in two pages

First page

Answer the following questions Total Marks: 20

Question (1): Translate the following paragraphs into Arabic. (Eight Marks)

1-A) Objects brought up from wet sites, such as bodies of water and damp soil, must be kept wet until full preservation treatment is possible. This advice is both a warning and a prescription. Park staff planning excavations in wet sites should plan ahead for proper preservation of recovered objects, especially if a conservator cannot be on site. By following these guidelines, the basis for successful future treatment will be established.
Wet textiles are likely to be extremely fragile; handle them carefully and support them fully. Keep textiles damp, out of the sun, and in a cool place. For longer-term storage, keep them refrigerated at 4.4"C (40°F) or lower, but above freezing.

1-B) Soluble salts are visible as a white growth on the surface of an artifact. In newly excavated material, they often form first along cracks or abraded areas of a surface. Often they can look like a white bloom or haze on the surface. As the crystals continue to grow and form they will extend further from the surface and appear as a white powder or even look somewhat like table salt. They may have a soft, fuzzy feel if touched.

1-C) To remove soluble salts from artifacts the traditional technique has been to soak the artifact in water. This technique is not appropriate for artifacts with fragile surfaces. A typical treatment is carried out as follows:

- The artifact is immersed in a known volume of deionized or distilled water and left to soak.
- After a set amount of time, typically 24 hours, the salt level is measured using the silver nitrate test or a conductivity meter to identify the levels of salt that have been removed from the ceramic.
- The old water is discarded and clean water is replaced to the same level as before.
- These steps are continued until the amount of measured salt has leveled off or reached a low level.

1-D) Highly deteriorated museum objects cannot be cleaned by routine procedures. Degraded surfaces should be documented and protected so that future cleaning can be avoided. When decorative elements on an object are extensive and very delicate, cleaning should be performed by a conservator.
Soil accumulations that have occurred naturally during the period of use and that reflect the object's historical usage must be evaluated separately from those resulting from more recent

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periods of storage or display. This distinction is sometimes difficult to make and requires professional judgment. Care must be taken not to disturb historical accumulation, because its informational value often outweighs the threat posed to the object by deterioration.

Question (2): Choose 3 topics from the following and Write a paragraph on each one of them. (Six Marks)

- Tempera
- Glass Corrosion
- Mechanical Cleaning
- Deterioration mechanism of salts
- The required specifications for consolidation materials.

Question (3): Write True or False, and correct the false sentences. (Four Marks)

A- The cleaning of micro-organisms from glass with conventional techniques is very time-consuming and the results are satisfactory ( )

B- Insoluble Salts can be deposited in to artifacts through past conservation treatments, including "acid cleaning" ( )

C- Commonly recommended goals for Organic collections are: RH Range: 30% to 35% ( )

D- Wet wood should be dried too fast. ( )

Question (4): Write a Comment on the following pictures. (Two Marks)

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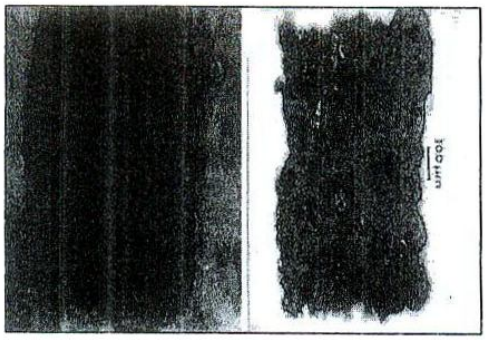
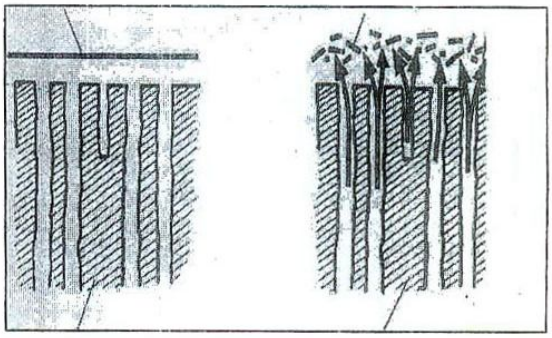


B-



Best Wishes,
Dr. Rasha Taha