

Quiz *Working with Photographs*

by Anne Vazquez

1. A Photo Activity Test (P.A.T.) is used to:
 - a. Estimate the age of a photograph.
 - b. Predict the reaction between the photograph and certain display materials.
 - c. Determine what photographic process was used to create the photo.
 - d. Determine if and how the photo has been previously housed.
2. What type of mounting is *not* recommended for all computer-generated photographic images?
 - a. Spray adhesives
 - b. Heat mounting
 - c. Static mounting
 - d. Pressure sensitive
3. It is recommended that framers avoid using _____ matboard when framing albumen prints.
 - a. Buffered
 - b. Rag
 - c. Neutral pH
 - d. Fabric
4. The earliest photographic process to meet with widespread success was the:
 - a. Cyanotype
 - b. Daguerreotype
 - c. Ambrotype
 - d. Dye transfer
5. Which of the following is a type of mechanical damage?
 - a. Mold
 - b. Fading
 - c. Embrittlement
 - d. Creasing
6. Which of the following is a type of chemical damage?
 - a. Tear
 - b. Scratch
 - c. Stain
 - d. Puncture
7. Which of the following is *not* considered a primary threat to photographs on display:
 - a. Relative humidity
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Light
 - d. Weight of the the moulding used to frame it
8. The 19th Century photographic process in which the paper support is coated with egg white, filling the pores of the paper, creating a smooth surface:
 - a. cyanotype
 - b. salted paper print
 - c. albumen
 - d. ivorytype
9. The 19th Century photographic process in which the photographer added detail with charcoal or pastels, and which the framer should treat as a pastel:
 - a. Cyanotype
 - b. Crayon print
 - c. Platinotype
 - d. Salted paper print
10. A “positive” photographic process is one that:
 - a. uses few chemicals.
 - b. refers only to 20th Century methods.
 - c. no negative is created.
 - d. the image was over-exposed.

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. A, 4. B, 5. D, 6. C, 7. D, 8. C, 9. B, 10. C