higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# MARKING GUIDELINE

## NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

## INTERIOR PRINCIPLES THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

**16 November 2023**

**This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.**

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## SECTION A

## QUESTION 1

1.1
- Line
- Pattern
- Texture
- Colour (4)

1.2
- Line
- Shape
- Form
- Texture
- Colour
- Pattern (Any 5 × 1) (5)

1.3 Form (1)
**[10]**

## QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 True
2.3 True
2.4 False
2.5 True
2.6 True
2.7 True
2.8 False
2.9 True
2.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

## QUESTION 3

3.1 Synthetic
3.2 Natural
3.3 Regenerated
3.4 Natural
3.5 Natural
3.6 Synthetic
3.7 Natural
3.8 Regenerated
3.9 Natural
3.10 Synthetic

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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## QUESTION 4

4.1 Blue-green (1)

4.2
- Green
- Orange
- Purple (3)

4.3 Brown (accept beige) (1)

4.4
- Black
- White (2)

4.5 Blue-purple, red-purple (2)

4.6 White (1)
**[10]**

## QUESTION 5

5.1 parts in a design
5.2 harmonious
5.3 informal
5.4 kitsch
5.5 acquired
5.6 allows visual movement
5.7 only one
5.8 2:3
5.9 principle
5.10 abstract

(10 × 1) **[10]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

## SECTION B

## QUESTION 6

6.1 6.1.1 Rhythm is defined as continuity,✓ recurrence✓ or organised movement.✓ (3)

6.1.2
- Controls eye movement
- Flowing quality
- Lines of the most important pieces of furniture should follow the structural lines of the room (3)

6.1.3
- Continuous line
- Repetition
- Progression
- Gradation
- Radiation
- Alternation (6)

6.1.4
- Continuity of line helping the eye to travel smoothly✓
- Repetition of line, shape, forms✓✓✓ (4)

6.1.5 Yes✓ The contrast of black and white✓ accentuates repetition,✓ rather from detracting.✓ (4)

6.2 6.2.1 Open question: Candidate answer should contain a discussion of the formal effect when using:

- Line: Vertical✓ straight✓ line,✓ controlled curve✓
- Texture: Smooth,✓ little medium,✓ not coarse✓
  Types of smooth textures in context, e.g. mirror, high-gloss wooden table, etc.✓
- Pattern: Formal designs✓ and stripes✓ or patterns repeating✓ in stripes✓
- Colour scheme: Analogous,✓ monochromatic,✓ triad if greyed or shades,✓ no complementary colours✓ (4 × 4) (16)

6.2.2 Formal balance for placement of furniture and arrangement of accessories. Candidate answer should contain a discussion of the formal effect. (4)

6.3
- Shrinking:✓ Fabric is stabilised to retain its original size and shape during use and care.✓ This prevents shrinkage,✓ resists wrinkles,✓ improves tensile strength✓ and ensures smoothness after washing.✓
- Shape-retentive:✓ Used on cellulose fibres✓ that lack the ability to retain shape.✓ Increases resilience,✓ repels moisture.✓
- Wrinkle-resistant:✓ Resists undesirable folds✓ and rumples.✓ Makes fabric drip-dry.✓ Good for fabrics that wrinkle easily.✓
- Water-repellent:✓ Resists absorption✓ and penetration✓ of water for a given period. Suitable for fabrics exposed to water✓ or used near steam or water.✓
- Soil-repellent:✓ Effective against water✓ and oil-borne stains.✓ Consists of a liquid applied to fibres or fabrics that seals it.✓ Necessary in areas where there is lots of messing.✓
- Flame retardants:✓ A wide variety is available, both for fibres and fabrics.✓ Prevent fabric from burning.✓ Good for fabrics used in high-density areas.✓ Sometimes a safety regulation.✓

**NOTE:** ONE mark for naming the finish and FOUR marks for describing it. (Any 2 × 5) (10)
**[50]**

## QUESTION 7

7.1 Large patterns are best used in a large room:✓
- Objects will appear larger.✓✓
- Rooms will appear smaller.✓✓

Small patterns are used best in a small room:✓
- It may have no significant effect.✓
- Objects may appear larger.✓
- Rooms will appear to have texture rather than pattern and therefore appear smaller.✓✓ (10)

7.2 7.2.1
- Plain weave – variations – basket and ribbed weaves✓✓✓
- Twill weave – herringbone weave✓✓
- Satin weave – variation – sateen weave✓✓
- Dobby weave✓
- Jacquard weave✓ (9)

7.2.2 Plain weave (1)

7.2.3 The weave of railroaded fabric has been stabilised.✓ The weft threads will not warp.✓ The fabric can be turned.✓ (3)

7.2.4 No, it cannot. (1)

7.2.5
- Twill weave
- Satin weave
- Jacquard weave (3)

7.2.6 Twill weave has diagonal stretch.✓ Satin and Jacquard weave have floating threads that will sever.✓✓ (3)

7.3 When the replica of real fruit is ostentatious, cheap, insincere, unsuitable, dishonest, confused, fake or vulgar.✓✓✓

Recognising kitsch:
- If the criteria for evaluating design are not met.✓✓
- If the properties of the material are not understood.✓✓

Background to the development of kitsch:
- Originated during the time of mass production in the Late Victorian era.✓
- Machine-made objects, rather than handmade✓
- New materials were used to create old designs and so the characteristics of the new materials were ignored.✓ (10)

7.4
- Perceived warm or cool effect – not real
- Warm colours include all colours from yellow-green to purple.
- Cool colours include all colours from green to blue-purple.
- Warm colours advance.
- Cool colours recede. (5 × 2) (10)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 8**

8.1 8.1.1
- Tints✓ – light colours✓ – room larger✓ – objects smaller✓
- Shades✓ – dark colours✓ – room smaller✓ – objects larger✓ (8)

8.1.2
- Bright colours – room smaller✓ – objects larger✓
- Dull colours✓ – room larger✓ – objects smaller✓ (6)

8.2 **Types:**
- Formal symmetrical✓
- Informal✓
- Radial symmetrical/asymmetrical✓✓

**Overall effect:**
- Balance is the feeling of stability✓ that results from creating an impression of equal weight.✓
- It is the relationship of a whole to one another.✓ Good balance in a room creates a feeling of equilibrium.✓

**Effect of each:**

**Formal:**
- Used in many period styles✓
- Formal, rigid atmosphere✓
- Boring,✓ monotonous✓
- Explain by giving examples.✓

**Informal:**
- Relaxed atmosphere✓
- Mostly horizontal lines✓
- Satisfying sense of balance✓
- Explain by giving examples.✓

**Radial:**
- Logical balance✓
- Sense of depth✓
- Explain by giving examples.✓ (20)

8.3 In order to advise clients and✓ to make decisions about window coverings, soft furnishing, upholstery, etc.✓✓ the decorator needs to know fabrication methods,✓ types of fibre and their qualities and effects,✓✓✓ dye methods✓ printing methods✓ and evaluation methods, e.g. drapability, strength, resilience.✓ (10)

8.4 8.4.1 Through sight (visually) or touch (tactile) (2)
8.4.2 Smooth,✓ medium✓ and coarse✓ (3)
8.4.3 Informal (1)
**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 150**
**GRAND TOTAL: 200**

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