higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTERIOR PRINCIPLES THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

(10050324)

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09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
INTERIOR PRINCIPLES THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Choose an effect from COLUMN B that matches a principle in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A Principle or element		COLUMN B The effect in a room	
1.1	Symmetrical balance	A	creates space in small room
1.2	Rhythm	B	playful, creative
1.3	Vertical lines	C	provides a visual focus
1.4	Diagonal lines	D	formal
1.5	Uncontrolled curves	E	repetition to create interest
1.6	Asymmetrical balance	F	simplicity
1.7	Emphasis	G	restless
1.8	Harmony	H	stable, formal
1.9	Small pattern	I	rustic, comfortable
1.10	Rough textures	J	informal

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 The Prang colour wheel consists of 14 colours.

2.2 Monochromatic schemes can be enlivened by using contrasting textures.

2.3 The choice of colour is determined by fashion.

2.4 Light affects the quality of colour.

2.5 The wall opposite a window will appear a few tints lighter than the window wall.

2.6 Orange is a tertiary colour.

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2.7 Complementary colours are placed next to one another on a colour wheel.

2.8 Add white to a colour to create a tint.

2.9 Intensity refers to the purity of a hue.

2.10 People have an emotional response to colour.

2.11 Using colour effectively is easy.

2.12 Colour in a room is often the most dramatic feature.

2.13 Dark greens have a dramatic effect when used on walls.

2.14 Primary colours are obtained by mixing colours.

2.15 Colours affect productivity in the workspace.

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Name THREE approaches to printing a colour on fabric. (3)

3.2 Name THREE types of natural fibre. (3)

3.3 What influences the performance of a textile? (4)

3.4 Name FIVE types of weaves. (5)

[15]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Explain the difference between the following elements:

4.1.1 Shape (2)

4.1.2 Form (5)

4.1.3 Space (2)

4.1.4 What should a decorator be very aware of when using a circular shape in a room? (6)

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4.2 Your client wants you to decorate her family room. She loves colour!

4.2.1 Define a double complementary colour scheme.

4.2.2 Why does this combination work well?

(2 × 5) (10)

4.3 As an asymmetrical balance is usually in demand for a family room, state the advantages and disadvantages. (10)

4.4 Discuss twill weave under the following headings:

4.4.1 Structure (5)

4.4.2 Appearance (3)

4.4.3 Name THREE fabrics woven by this method. (3)

4.4.4 Is twill weave fabric suitable for upholstering a chair seat? State only 'Ýes' or 'No'. (1)

4.4.5 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 4.4.4. (3)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Define the following:

5.1.1 Scale (2)

5.1.2 Proportion (3)

5.1.3 The difference between scale and proportion (3)

5.2 Describe how the size of a room or object will be influenced by the following:

5.2.1 Pattern

5.2.2 Warm and cool colours

(2 × 6) (12)

5.3 Matt surfaces are the latest trend. How will light influence texture? (10)

5.4 Describe each of the following fabric finishes:

5.4.1 Mercerising (5)

5.4.2 Calendaring (3)

5.4.3 Classify fabric finishes into TWO types. (2)

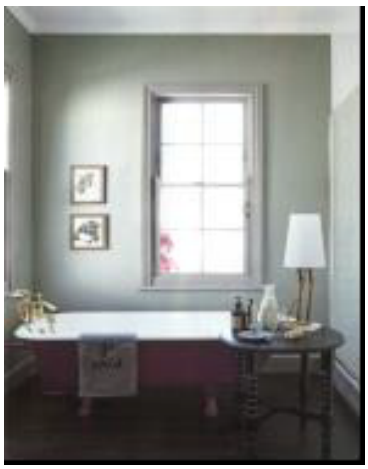
5.4.4 Explain the purpose of each type of fabric finish you mentioned in QUESTION 5.4.3. (2 × 3) (6)

5.4.5 Name FOUR examples of finishes that are used to enhance cotton fabric. (4)

[50]

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QUESTION 6



A *Source: Home & Leasure August 2018*



B *Source: SA Homeowner December 2014*



C *Source: House and Garden May 2018*

6.1 Keep images A, B and C in mind when answering the questions.

6.1.1 Classify balance. (4)

6.1.2 Name the type of balance in each illustration (A–C). (3)

6.1.3 What is meant when a room is defined as balanced? (4)

6.1.4 How is balance created? (6)

6.2 The Prang colour wheel is the preferred colour system for decorators.

6.2.1 Give FIVE reasons why an interior decorator may prefer to use the Prang colour wheel when planning a colour scheme. (5)

6.2.2 How is an intermediate colour achieved? (3)

6.3 Name and explain FIVE factors in addition to colour and pattern that should be considered when choosing fabric for curtains. (5 × 2) (10)

6.4 6.4.1 Explain the term *kitsch*. (6)

6.4.2 Why is a bowl of plastic fruit classified as kitsch? (4)

6.4.3 Name and briefly explain FIVE criteria of good taste. (5)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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