higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

ACCESSORIES N5

14 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1	C
1.1.2	D
1.1.3	E
1.1.4	F
1.1.5	G
1.1.6	J
1.1.7	A
1.1.8	I
1.1.9	B
1.1.10	H

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2

1.2.1
- Dhurrie
- Silk cushions
- Elephant motifs
- Statuettes

1.2.2
- Berber rugs
- Moroccan lamps
- Egyptian motifs

1.2.3
- Turkish rugs
- Stained glass lamps
- Boldy coloured Turkish ceramicware in traditional patterns

1.2.4
- Chinese lamps
- Dragon motifs
- Red silk cushions

1.2.5
- Cabbage roses
- Tea sets
- Pattern-on-pattern in throws, rugs, and scatter cushions

(5 × 3) (15)

1.3

1.3.1 Using sculpted floral art or flower arrangements as an accessorised decorative piece.

1.3.2 Ornamental needlework is where pieces of fabric in different shapes and patterns are sewn together or stuck onto a larger piece to form a picture or pattern.

1.3.3 Japanese pottery is traditionally used in Japanese tea ceremonies, most often in the form of Chawan tea bowls.

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1.3.4 The action or craft of tying knots in yarn to make carpets or other decorative items.

1.3.5 A form of needlework involves sewing together pieces of fabric into a larger design. The larger design is usually based on repeating patterns built up with different fabric shapes (which can be different colours). These shapes are carefully measured and cut, basic geometric shapes making them easy to piece together.

(5 × 3) (15)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Taste and Style – taste is an individual's personal and cultural patterns of choice and preference. Taste is drawing distinctions between things such as styles, manners, consumer goods, and works of art and relating to these. Social inquiry of taste is about the human ability to judge what is beautiful, good, and proper.

2.1.2 Proportion and Scale – In art the size relationship between an object and the human body is significant. In experiencing the scale of an artwork, we tend to compare its size to the size of our bodies. Proportion refers to the relative size of parts of a whole (elements within an object).

2.1.3 Arrangement patterns for groupings in displays or hangings – differ in that displays are often three-dimensional, and hangings are two-dimensional. Two-dimensional arrangements will make use of shapes, while three-dimensional arrangements will make use of forms.

2.1.4 Contemporary and Modern – Modern design refers to an era that has passed, while contemporary design is all about the now and the future. But Art Deco design of the 1920s or anything from then to the vintage look of the 1970s can also be considered modern.

2.1.5 Size and Shape – shape is the appearance, the figure or actual form it has. It can be a triangle (3 sides), a square (4 equal sides), a rectangle (4 sides), etc. Size is the measurement or the dimensions. Since the shape of the notebook is a rectangle, the size can be specified by length and breadth.

(5 × 5) (25)

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2.2 2.2.1 Leaded Glass – commonly called crystal, is a variety of glass in which lead replaces the calcium content of typical potash glass. Are being used in stemware, and jewellery.

2.2.2 Stained Glass – A material-stained glass is a glass that has been coloured by adding metallic salts during its manufacturing. The coloured glass is crafted into stained glass windows in which small pieces of glass are arranged to form patterns or pictures, held together (traditionally) by strips of lead, and supported by a rigid frame. Painted details and yellow-coloured stains are often used to enhance the design. The term, stained glass is also applied to windows in which the colours have been painted onto the glass and then fused to the glass in a kiln.

2.2.3 Bevelled Glass – Bevelled glass is usually made by taking thick glass and creating an angled surface cut around the entire periphery. Bevels act as prisms in the sunlight creating an interesting colour diffraction which both highlights the glass work and provides a spectrum of colours which would ordinarily be absent in clear float glass. Used in mirrors, framing, coffee table tops etc.

(3 × 5) (15)
[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1
- Japanese dinner-square edged plates, side plates, bowls.
- Stacked neatly on top of each other.
- Bamboo placemats and chopsticks.

3.1.2
- French Breakfast –In the French table setting, eating utensils are placed in the order in which they are to be used. The utensils furthest from the plate are the ones you will use first.
- The forks are placed to the left of the plate but point the down for a French setting. If the tines point up, it's an English-style setting.
- Place the knives on the right side of the plate with the blades facing inward.
- Spoons, like forks, indicate what type of setting you're using, (facing up for English or down for French). Where do you place them? It depends on the formality of the meal. Place the dessert spoon above the plate for an informal setting, but since we're going for a formal French look, bring the spoons to the table with the dessert.
- If the menu is also French, you may need some extra utensils. Place oyster and fondue forks next to the knife and snail tongs next to the fork.

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3.1.3 English Tea Party – Ornate teacups and saucers with matching teapots. Tiered cake display and pedestal cake stand. Decorative tablecloth and overlays and matching napkins – pattern on pattern. Jam jars and ramekins for accompaniments – cream – pouring or thick, milk jars. Decorative cutlery – teaspoons and cake forks and cake lifters etc. Layered look with much detail.

3.1.4 Greek Meze Lunch – white tablecloth with blue overlay and matching napkins or introduce a blue and white check or stripes to linen ware. White crockery, with simple place settings. Make sure there is enough place on the table to serve the various meze plates– many appetizers on individual plates that should be passed around the table. The food is the highlight, not the table setting.

3.1.5 South African braai – potjie pot, tongs, and pinchers to serve with, decorative salad bowls and serving platters for braai bread. Decorative tablecloths and napkins epitomise the various cultural references in the country, in bold colours and patterns.

(5 × 5) (25)

3.2 3.2.1 Basketry- hanging baskets in a kitchen with herbs. Baskets with flowers in the entrance hall. Baskets for fresh bread and rolls on the dining table

3.2.2 Silver – Silver teapot, collection of silver spoons or forks framed and hung; silver cutlery in a dining set

3.2.3 Books – To fill up a wall unit or bookshelves; on a coffee table as a conversational piece; a collector's item in a display unit.

3.2.4 Mirror – Framed on a wall; as a countertop in a bar area; as a tabletop on a dining table; coasters

3.2.5 Clocks – Desk clock; kitchen clock; wall clock; free standing longcase grandfather; grandmother and granddaughter clocks.

(5 × 3) (15)

[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Van Gogh – Dutch Post-Impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art. In just over a decade, he created about 2 100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings, most of them in the last two years of his life. They include landscapes, still-lifes, portraits and self-portraits, and are characterised by bold colours and dramatic, impulsive and expressive brushwork that contributed to the foundations of modern art.

4.1.2 Gustav Klimt – was an Austrian symbolist painter and one of the most prominent members of the Vienna Secession movement. Klimt is noted for his paintings, murals, sketches, and other *objets d'art.* Klimt's primary subject was the female body, and his works are marked by a frank eroticism. In addition to his figurative works, which include allegories and portraits, he painted landscapes.

4.1.3 Edvard Munch – Norwegian painter, whose best-known work, 'The Scream', has become one of the most iconic images of world art.
The Scream is Munch's most famous work, and one of the most recognisable paintings in all art. It has been widely interpreted as representing the universal anxiety of modern man. Painted with broad bands of garish colour and highly simplified forms, and employing a high viewpoint, it reduces the agonised figure to a garbed skull in the throes of an emotional crisis.

4.1.4 Andy Warhol – American artist, director and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art. His works explore the relationship between artistic expression, celebrity culture, and advertising that flourished by the 1960s, and span a variety of media, including painting, silkscreening, photography, film, and sculpture. Some of his best-known works include the silkscreen paintings of Campbell's Soup Cans (1962) and Marilyn Diptych (1962).

(4 × 5) (20)

4.2 4.2.1 Fireplace – Mantel, hearth, mantel shelf, mirror, paintings, and photos overhanging the fireplace and logs within. Fire screen with tongs, poker and other tools.

4.2.2 Room partitions – Folding screens of wood, clad in fabric, fretwork panels or a bookcase or shelves with ornaments and books filling the unit, thus creating a divide. Shoji screens, stackable doors etc.

4.2.3 Passageways – panelled walls – dado panels beneath and above, picture rail, decorative cornices, wallpapered walls, or sections of walls. Runners, kelims, paintings, uplights, downlights, decorative pendants.

4.2.4 Doors – Brass knockers, hinges, handles, doors can be panelled, cottage panes inserted in decorative glass e.g., stained glass, opaque patterned glass.

(4 × 5) (20)
[40]

QUESTION 5

Note to markers:
This is an open question and should be marked with merit: 1 fact – 1 mark.

5.1 Suitable for sewing studio, tiebacks, beadwork, fringing, tassels, finials (10)

5.2 Occasional chair, scatter cushions, tray with water-jug and glasses, table lamp(s). (10)

5.3 Rugs, wall lights, pictures, pinboard, dado rail (10)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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