higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTERIOR STYLES AND STUDIES N5

(10050355)

17 November 2023 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

OPEN-BOOK EXAMINATION

Candidates may use class notes as well as an additional FIVE sources when answering this question paper.

This question paper consists of 5 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
INTERIOR STYLES AND STUDIES N5
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. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1	Sir Herbert Baker	A	Rocaille
1.2	The Sun King	B	Theatrical stairs
1.3	Ébénistes	C	introduction of the cabriole leg
1.4	Rococo style	D	wallpaper
1.5	Madame De Pompadour	E	St. Paul's Cathedral, London
1.6	Jean Papillon	F	Barley twist turnings
1.7	Sir Christopher Wren	G	Louis XIV
1.8	Baroque buildings	H	Louis XV
1.9	Jacobean period	I	Parliament Building, Pretoria
1.10	Regency period	J	French cabinetmakers

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.9) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason for each answer.

2.1 Tudor architectural style was the final development of Medieval architecture in England.

2.2 Formal gardens and majestic fountains were an integral part of Baroque design.

2.3 The Great Fire of London occurred in 1666.

2.4 Rembrandt van Rijn created large sculptural pieces of art during the Empire period.

2.5 Catherine Palace, near St Petersburg, Russia is an authentic example of Renaissance architecture.

2.6 Toile de Jouy is a form of pottery coated with enamel in bright colours.

2.7 The word ‘Barrueco’ actually means irregular pearl.

2.8 Lorenzo Ghiberti was a Florentine artist of the Early Renaissance best known as the creator of the bronze doors of the Baptistry of Florence cathedral.

2.9 The Middle Renaissance furniture from England marked the close of the Age of Oak and the beginning of the Age of Satinwood.

(9 × 2) **[18]**

QUESTION 3

Describe what is meant by the following terms.

3.1 Portico

3.2 Piano Nobile

3.3 Ladderback

3.4 Boiserie

(4 × 3) **[12]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Discuss how religion was such a great influence in the demise of the Renaissance era and the development of the Baroque period. (20)

4.2 St. Peter’s Square in Rome is a popular tourist attraction.

4.2.1 Describe this space. (15)

4.2.2 Explain why it is so popular. (5)

[40]

QUESTION 5

Gardens form an integral part of period design.

Compare a formal French garden to an English country garden and name an example of each. **[20]**

QUESTION 6

6.1 Describe the defining elements and decorative motifs one would find in a Rococo interior. (20)

6.2 What were the reasons for the French Revolution? (5)

6.3 Discuss how the years during the French Revolution affected the decorative arts. (10)

[35]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Summarize the furniture developments during the Queen Anne period, also known as the 'Golden Age' of English furniture. (15)

7.2 Describe the interior style of Robert and James Adam. (10)

7.3 List the main architectural detailing of a typical Georgian Period home. (10)

7.4 Your client has purchased a Victorian home and would like to preserve the architectural and decorative style. She has asked you to present a proposal to recreate a Victorian living room. (20)

[55]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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