higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

ACCESSORIES N5

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This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 Proportion in interior design refers to the balance between design elements such as shape, colour and texture.
Designers and architects often link proportion to scale, which refers to the comparative size of one or more objects and is an absolute, fixed measurement.

1.2.2 Style is a reproduction of a period style or is in the manner of a more contemporary style.
Kitsch also called cheesiness or tackiness; this is art or other objects that appeal to the popular taste rather than to high art tastes.

1.2.3 The basic idea of the placement rule is that details and objects that are arranged or grouped in odd numbers are more appealing, memorable, and effective than even-numbered pairings.

It helps to have groupings of objects in varying heights, shapes and textures. At the same time there should be something similar about them. This advice seems to contradict itself, but the point is that there should be something that groups your items together, but also something about each of them that is slightly different.

1.2.4 The avant-garde (French for 'advance guard' or 'vanguard', literally 'fore-guard') are people or works that are experimental, radical, or unorthodox with respect to art, culture, or society.

1.2.5 An objet d'art is a small decorative or artistic object, typically regarded as a collectable item.

1.2.6 In a fan-shaped arrangement, products are displayed in a fan shape – radiating out from a central point.

(6 × 3) (18)

1.3 1.3.1 When people talk about bringing out the 'crystal', they are often referring to a type of glass that is made from silica, lead oxide, soda or potash, and other additives. Lead crystal is prized for its durability and decorative properties, even if it does not necessarily possess a crystalline structure.

1.3.2 Sandblasting: Sandblasting is a permanent frosted effect on the window that is caused by the window being blasted at high pressure with sand particles, which rub the gloss finish off the window, thus producing the frosted opaque effect.
Frosted glass can be achieved through the use of window-frosting vinyl, a non-permanent vinyl film that is applied to the window like a sticker to give the frosted effect. Opaque frosted glass can also be created by using etching liquid to etch the glass.

1.3.3 Raku is a type of Japanese pottery traditionally used in Japanese tea ceremonies, most often in the form of chawan tea bowls. It is traditionally characterised by the following: are hand-shaped rather than thrown; are fairly porous vessels as a result of low firing temperatures; make use of lead glazes; the pieces are removed from the kiln while still glowing hot.
Terracotta, a type of earthenware, is a clay-based unglazed or glazed ceramic, where the fired body is porous.

(3 × 4) (12)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Egyptian: Inspired everything, from sofas with sphinxes for legs, to tea sets painted with the pyramids. Art deco ornaments were greatly inspired by Egypt – stepped patterns, sunray patterns, obelisks, sculptures of Egyptian women in bronze, relief patterns, et cetera.

2.2 Greek: Fret patterns; accessories in white and blue – cushions, pottery; traditional sculptures and nudes/draped figures; marble figurines; decorative plates, et cetera.

2.3 Roman: Terracotta pottery, traditional sculptures and nudes/draped figures, marble figurines – painted in red or black. Mosaic ware; crackled paintings, frescoes and murals.

2.4 Middle Ages: Stained glass; heavy wooden ornaments. Tables made of precious metals, and buffets displaying the gold and silver plates and cups of the house, had a dual role of being ornamental and 'social', as they were also showing the host's wealth. The best wooden table of the house was placed in the Hall.

2.5 Rococo: Asymmetrical patterns, curves, wall panelling fashioned like a ladies upper lip, delicate china, chinoiserie and singerie patterns on wallpaper. Vases, heavy drapes, curtains, swags and tails, brocades, damasks, tassles and heavy fringing detail. Aubusson and Savonnerie carpets as well as Oriental carpets.

2.6 French Empire: Military motifs – tented ceilings and draped walls resembling tents in battle; 'N' monograms and bees – modelled after Napoleon and Josephine; swan and lyre details on furniture; trumpets et cetera.

(6 × 5) **[30]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Porcelain is primarily constructed of fine kaolin clay, but it has also been known to be made with ground animal bone, coining the term 'bone china'.
It is fired and vitrified twice, thus making it harder and less porous than stoneware.
It can be used for bathroom accessories and sanitary ware since it is fully vitrified.

Stoneware is fired and vitrified only once, and is ideal for dinnerware.

3.2 Pewter is a mixture of different metals, including mostly tin, a small amount of copper, and sometimes even a bit of silver.
It is softer than silver so it will bend or dent more easily.
It has a beautiful shine similar to sterling silver, but will start to naturally dull over time. The shine can be restored with a jewellery polish pad.
It has a lower price point than silver, which makes it a good option for a younger market.

Precious metals like sterling silver require a little more maintenance than pewter.
It will naturally tarnish over time, but is easy to clean with a polish pad.
It has a higher price tag, but it also has a higher quality, making it a piece of jewellery that you can keep for a lifetime.
Sterling silver has a brighter lustre than pewter.

3.3 The difference is important, not just to wordsmiths but to artists and earnest purchasers.

A painting is an original work of art on paper or canvas, in water or oil or acrylic paints.
A print (including a photograph) is also an original work of art.

A reproduction is a printed representation, a facsimile, or a copy.

3.4 Two-dimensional art includes only the length and width of a flat object such as a drawing, print, or painting. It pertains to paintings and graphics.

Three-dimensional art includes the length, width, and depth of an object such as a structure, building, or sculpture.

In computer graphics, however, 2D and 3D refer to the actual dimensions in a computer workspace. 2D is 'flat', using the horizontal (X) and vertical (Y) dimensions; the image has only two dimensions and if turned to the side becomes a line. 3D adds the depth (Z) dimension. This third dimension allows for rotation and visualisation from multiple perspectives. It is essentially the difference between a photo and a sculpture.

(4 × 10) **[40]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Door hardware; door handles; door locks; door hinges; door bolts; door closers; door knockers in brass and aluminium

4.1.2 Choose a traditional hallway wallpaper with a bold or ornate design to create impact, and choose a colour from it for the carpet, lighting and accessories to tie it all together. The entrance hall can be made more stylish with vases, chandelier models, artistic objects, picture tables, multipurpose functional accessories, hangers, blackboards, photographs with different style frames, wrought iron functional items, baskets, decorative flower pots and more.

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4.1.3 The nursery needs a diaper pail and a hamper (hanging). Bins can be removed and cubes can be used as shelves for books, piggy banks, and decorative items. You can also add your own style with a rug and wall decals. Decorating with double duty in mind is a great way to combine fashion and function. Use picture ledges on a wall to hold and display books. A row of fabric-lined wicker or wire baskets can be hung on a wall, vertically or horizontally, for attractive toy storage. A vintage ladder against a wall can display baby blankets and quilts. Add a night light for feeding and changing. Make use of quilts, blankets and cot bumpers.

4.1.4 Guest room – Place a table or nightstand beside the bed to give guests a place to lay their glasses, watch, and other essentials. One with empty drawers for storage is nice if it is an extended stay.

Lamps or sconces – The ceiling light is great for overall lighting, but does not lend itself well to relaxing or reading. Add a bedside lamp, or wall sconces, to provide ambient and task lighting.

Night light – A simple night light will guide guests when they wake in the middle of the night and need to find their way. Plug it in the hallway outlet or bathroom, if it is nearby, to avoid too much light in the bedroom.

Most guests will need to access your wi-fi, so make it easy for them by framing the password as art in the room.

Mirror – has the added bonus of reflecting light and brightening the room. A larger wall-hung or dresser mirror is best, but even a small or handheld mirror will be appreciated.

A green plant or vase of flowers will add life to the guest room and help to make it feel like a vital part of the home, rather than the 'spare' room.

Provide bottled water or water glass/pitcher; alarm clock; sample size toiletries; blow dryer; tissues; garbage can with liner; snacks; a bag for dirty clothes.

Move things out of the way in the closet to provide space for hanging clothes, and provide a luggage rack or empty surface for a suitcase.

Layers of bedding and pillows will instantly soften the guest space and make it cozy, comfy, and inviting; guest towels – bath sheets, handtowels, facecloths; a rug for warmth.

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4.1.5 Teenager's room: This will be the same as the guest room above but with more personalised and youthful details; bookshelves and book ends for a study area; bean bags; flokati rugs.

4.1.6 Courtyard: Furnish it with free-standing pots – terracotta, vinyl; flower boxes; herb pots; strawberry pots; garden tools on display; wheelbarrows; benches; collapsible chairs; stackable tables.

(6 × 5) (30)

4.2 4.2.1 African traditional beadwork: African beadwork, for example Zulu beadwork and the Zulu love letter, is an age-old tradition with African beading techniques, designs and patterns being passed down through the generations from mothers to daughters.

4.2.2 Country crafts: Basketry, papier maché, decoupage, knitting, quilting, knotting, embroidery, pottery, weaving and textiles – batik, silkscreening, transferring

4.2.3 Oriental and European plate collections: Dutch delftware, fine china, Greek and Turkish ceramics – pottery, plates

4.2.4 Indoor plants: Peace lilies (spathophyllo), begonia, succulents, yucca, anthurium

(4 × 5) (20)

4.3 Students are at liberty to interpret this function. It must have a French/Oriental/Turkish influence. Answers should be marked according to merit.

4.3 4.3.1 Guest invitations (5)

4.3.2 Table setting (10)

4.3.3 Menu (5)

4.3.4 Venue decoration (10)
[80]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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