higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

ACCESSORIES N5

16 NOVEMBER 2018

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	D	
	1.1.2	F	
	1.1.3	H	
	1.1.4	J	
	1.1.5	A	
	1.1.6	B	
	1.1.7	D	
	1.1.8	I	
	1.1.9	E	
	1.1.10	G	
			(10 × 2) (20)

1.2	1.2.1	• Delftware • clogs • Paintings with windmills	(3 × 1)
	1.2.2	• Turkish carpets • brass tea sets • fez • harem elements	(Any 3 × 1)
	1.2.3	• Bamboo accessories • chopsticks • fans • screens • silk	(Any 3 × 1)
	1.2.4	• Dhurry • Silk • Bold colours • elephant statues	(Any 3 × 1)
	1.2.5	• Distressed pieces • lavender • tea stained cloth • natural stone elements	(Any 3 × 1) (5 × 3) (15)

1.3	1.3.1	Japanese art of flower arrangement
	1.3.2	The art of paper folding, which is often associated with Japanese culture
	1.3.3	A Japanese art form using cultivation techniques to produce small trees in containers that mimic the shape and scale of full size trees

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1.3.4 A type of low-firing process that was inspired by traditional Japanese raku ceramic firing.

1.3.5 A piece of art or image made from the assembling of small pieces of coloured glass, stone, or other materials

(5 × 3) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Oak – Oak wood has a density of about 0.75 g/cm^3 (0.43 oz/cu in) creating great strength and hardness. The wood is very resistant to insect and fungal attack because of its high tannin content. It also has very appealing grain markings, particularly when quartersawn. Oak planking was common on high status Viking longships in the 9th and 10th centuries. The wood was hewn from green logs, by axe and wedge, to produce radial planks, similar to quarter-sawn timber. Wide, quarter-sawn boards of oak have been prized since the Middle Ages for use in interior panelling of prestigious buildings such as the debating chamber of the House of Commons in London and in the construction of fine furniture. Oak wood, from Quercus robur and Quercus petraea, was used in Europe for the construction of ships, especially naval men of war until the 19th century, and was the principal timber used in the construction of European timber-framed buildings. Today oak wood is still commonly used for furniture making and flooring, timber frame buildings, and veneer production

2.1.2 Away from its native area, it is also extensively used in forestry as a plantation tree for timber in Europe, New Zealand, Chile and elsewhere. It is also naturalised throughout Europe, Argentina and Chile (called Pino Oregón), and in New Zealand sometimes to the extent of becoming an invasive species (termed a wilding conifer) subject to control measures.
The buds have been used to flavour eau de vie, a clear, colorless fruit brandy. Native Hawaiians built wa'a kaulua (double-hulled canoes) from coast Douglas fir logs that had drifted ashore.
The Douglas fir has been commonly used as a Christmas tree since the 1920s. Douglas fir Christmas trees are typically grown on plantations.

(2 × 5) (10)

2.2 2.2.1 Terracotta is the term normally used for sculpture made in earthenware, and also for various utilitarian uses including vessels (notably flower pots), water and waste water pipes, roofing tiles, bricks, and surface embellishment in building construction

2.2.2 Lead crystal glassware was formerly used to store and serve drinks, but due to the potential health risks of lead, this has become rare. One alternative material is crystal glass, in which barium oxide, zinc oxide, or potassium oxide is employed instead of lead oxide. Lead-free crystal has a similar refractive index to lead crystal, but it is lighter and it has less dispersive power. Jewellery, ornaments, chandeliers.

2.2.3 Brass is used for decoration for its bright gold-like appearance; for applications where low friction is required such as locks, gears, bearings, doorknobs, ammunition casings and valves; for plumbing and electrical applications; and extensively in brass musical instruments such as horns and bells where a combination of high workability (historically with hand tools) and durability is desired. It is also used in zippers. Brass is often used in situations in which it is important that sparks not be struck, such as in fittings and tools used near flammable or explosive materials.

2.2.4 In 1709, Abraham Darby I established a coke-fired blast furnace to produce cast iron, replacing charcoal, although continuing to use blast furnaces. The ensuing availability of inexpensive iron was one of the factors leading to the Industrial Revolution. Toward the end of the 18th century, cast iron began to replace wrought iron for certain purposes, because it was cheaper. Carbon content in iron was not implicated as the reason for the differences in properties of wrought iron, cast iron, and steel until the 18th century.

(4 × 5) (20)

2.3 2.3.1 Acrylate polymers belong to a group of polymers which could be referred to generally as plastics. They are noted for their transparency, resistance to breakage, and elasticity. They are also commonly known as acrylics or polyacrylates. Acrylate polymer is commonly used in cosmetics such as nail polish as an adhesive (3)

2.3.2 Polyurethane (PUR and PU) is a polymer composed of organic units joined by carbamate (urethane) links. While most polyurethanes are thermosetting polymers that do not melt when heated, thermoplastic polyurethanes are also available (3)

2.3.3 Natural rubber is used extensively in many applications and products, either alone or in combination with other materials. In most of its useful forms, it has a large stretch ratio and high resilience, and is extremely waterproof (4)

[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Sterling silverware, Crystal glassware, Crystal Chandeliers, Velvet/Damask/Brocade curtains/tablecloth

3.1.2 Terracotta and Earthenware pottery, Fruit Trees, Hurricane lamps, Herbs (Rosemary, Oregano, Mint, Basil), Cushions for seating/backrests

3.1.3 Seating cushions in blue and white patterns for seating and backrests, Pottery with indoor plants,

3.1.4 Handmade items such as woven baskets, Wooden spoons, Carved wood bowls etc.

3.1.5. Learners can mention a mixture of accessories from different styles – the whole point being that learners understand what eclectic means.

(5 × 5) (25)

3.2 3.2.1 Box Framed – frame could match the colour of the stamps e.g. On matching or contrast colour matting and matching or contrast colour frame; Album, in open boxes on floating shelves; in glass cabinetry.

3.2.2 Box Framed – frame could match the colour of the coins e.g. Gold coins – gold frame or wood for contrast – on velvet backdrop, Album, in open boxes on floating shelves; in glass cabinetry.

3.2.3 Box Framed – frame could match the silver colour e.g. Gold coins – gold frame or wood for contrast – on velvet backdrop, Album, in open boxes on floating shelves; in glass cabinetry.

(3 × 5) (15)
[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1

Topics	Weaving	Knitting
1. Definition	The fabric forming process by interlacement of warp threads.	The fabric forming process by intermeshing of loops.
2. Elasticity	Very less or no elasticity.	The fabric shows high amount of stretch and elasticity due to loop structure.
3. Dimentional stability	Good dimensional stability which causes less shrinkage.	Less dimensional stability.
4. Durability	More durable	Less durable than woven Fabrics.
5. Moisture absorption	The fabric absorbs less moisture	The knitted fabrics absorb more moisture because of their loose construction.
6. Slacking and low sening	The fabric provides good stability due to intersecting of yarns at right angle.	It creates problem after wearing for a long time.
7. Air permeability	Air is less permeable due to compact construction woven fabric.	Air permeability is more due to voluminous structure of knitted fabric.
8. Crease	woven fabrics are more inclined to crease .So ironing and iron retention are better knitted fabric.	Knitted fabrics are more resistant to crease. So it requires no ironing.
9. Production cost	Production cost is more due to warp preparation and desizing process.	Production cost is less due to modest manufacturing process.
10. Yarn	TPI of yarn is comparatively higher than knitting yarn.	TPI of yarn is comparatively lower than woven fabric.

4.2 Decoupage is the process of gluing paper, fabric, or other stuff onto a surface. Mod Podge is a brand of decoupage medium; the medium, whatever brand you have, is used to glue the items on and to coat the piece afterward. Papier mache is a totally different craft in which paper pulp is mixed with a fixative, like white glue or starch paste and formed, or in which layers of paper are dipped in the fixative and smoothed onto an armature (form) to produce basically a paper sculpture. You can use papier mache to embellish surfaces as well.
The only similarity is that both crafts can be done with paper and glue, in a fundamental sense.

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4.3 Dimensions, in art, can create some really interesting effects.

- They are connected with perspective, which is often used in graphic design, especially one-point perspective and two-point perspective.

Two dimensions

- The two dimensions are height and width.

Three dimensions

- The three dimensions are height and width and depth. Depth is often applied by projecting a shadow. Three-dimensional shapes can often be created by extra lines, or by doing a net.
- Art forms that use two dimensions
- Drawing painting sculpture
- Art forms that use three dimensions
- Sculpture origami
- Art forms that use two and three dimensions
- Provide examples mixed-media.

4.4 Free-blowing

This method held a pre-eminent position in glassforming ever since its introduction in the middle of the 1st century BC until the late 19th century, and is still widely used nowadays as a glassforming technique, especially for artistic purposes. The process of free-blowing involves the blowing of short puffs of air into a molten portion of glass called a '"gather" which has been spooled at one end of the blowpipe. This has the effect of forming an elastic skin on the interior of the glass blob that matches the exterior skin caused by the removal of heat from the furnace. The glassworker can then quickly inflate the molten glass to a coherent blob and work it into a desired shape.

Mold-blowing

Mold-blowing was an alternative glassblowing method that came after the invention of free-blowing, during the first part of the second quarter of the 1st century AD. A glob of molten glass is placed on the end of the blowpipe, and is then inflated into a wooden or metal carved mold. In that way, the shape and the texture of the bubble of glass is determined by the design on the interior of the mold rather than the skill of the glassworker.

Two types of molds, namely single-piece mold and multi-piece mold, are frequently used to produce mold-blown vessels. The former allows the finished glass object to be removed in one movement by pulling it upwards from the single-piece mold and is largely employed to produce tableware and utilitarian vessels for storage and transportation. Whereas the latter is made in multi-paneled mold segments that join together, thus permitting the development of more sophisticated surface modelling, texture and design.
The development of the mold-blowing technique has enabled the speedy production of glass objects in large quantity, thus encouraging the mass production and widespread distribution of glass objects.

(4 × 10) **[40]**

QUESTION 5

Learners must design and draw items that match the styles below. 5 Marks for each drawing + 5 marks for each explanation. 1 Detail, 1 Mark.

5.1 Screen for a Chinese style room – using bamboo and wallpaper.

5.2 Ceiling detail for a Gothic room.

5.3 Door in a renaissance inspired room.

(3 × 10) **[30]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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