higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

ACCESSORIES N5

22 October 2020

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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1.1.7 C
1.1.8 D
1.1.9 F
1.1.10 H

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 The American Bald Eagle, Greek and Roman style portraits, busts of patriotic leaders, urns and urn-shaped designs, stars and stripes, acanthus, tobacco leaves, shells, coral, birds, oval shapes

1.2.2 Heavy drapery, fringing, brocades, velvets, damasks, urns, portraits, heavy colours like maroon, brown, navy, heritage green

1.2.3 C- and S-shaped scrolled patterns on furniture, lamps, chandeliers, gilding, silver

1.2.4 Asymmetrical curves in the shape of a woman's upper lip, no edges on anything, cabriole curves, bombe shapes, soft colours

1.2.5 Depending on the country – slightly more modernistic, simple, clean lines, abstract patterns on rugs, fabrics (or even plain), more muted, neutral colours

(5 × 3) (15)

1.3 1.3.1 Decorative arrangement of ornaments and items/memorabilia, whether fan shaped, circular or pyramidal, on a table top

1.3.2 Wall hangings, usually framed pictures, photos, etc., arranged in an abstract circular pattern on the wall

1.3.3 Craft of weaving baskets with bamboo, straw or reeds, depending on the country

1.3.4 Collection of items gathered in one's lifetime through travels, gifts, etc. that rekindle memories of the owner's life.

1.3.5 In décor and design, architectural scales are used for drawings and measurements e.g. floor plans and furniture drawings to a scale of 1:50. This is a technical term.

(5 × 3) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Naturally oily wood. Can be used for outdoor furniture, cladding, flooring. Is hard and durable and hardly ever needs maintenance. Indonesian teak can split when transported to other countries if not dried out properly as the final destination's climate may not be as humid as that in Indonesia. (5)

2.1.2 Soft wood. Can be used for indoor furniture. Not as durable as hard woods. Oregon pine can be used for flooring but not normal SA pine as it is too soft and will leave indentations. SA pine can be used for cabinetry but must be sealed with paint or varnish (5)

2.2 2.2.1 Rustic old pots, bowls, decorative plates, ornaments for decorative features and wall hangings only. Not for use as it is porous and easily breakable. (5)

2.2.2 Fine dinnerware, toilets, basins. Translucent when held up to light, so it can make beautiful decorative ornaments that are durable and strong and perfectly functional, e.g. vases, bowls, urns. (5)

2.3 2.3.1 Sterling silver is an alloy containing 92,5% of silver and 7,5% of other metals, usually copper. The sterling silver standard has a minimum millesimal fineness of 925. Fine silver, for example 99,9% pure silver, is relatively soft, therefore it is usually alloyed with copper to increase its hardness and strength. Sterling silver is prone to tarnishing; metals other than copper can be used in alloys to reduce tarnishing, casting porosity and fire scale. (3)

2.3.2 Tin resists corrosion from water, but can be attacked by acids and alkalis. Tin can be highly polished and is used as a protective coat for other metals. A protective oxide (passivation) layer prevents further oxidation, the same that forms on pewter and other tin alloys. Tin acts as a catalyst when oxygen is in solution and helps accelerate chemical reaction. (3)

2.3.3 Gold is the most malleable of all metals; a single gram can be beaten into a sheet of 1 square meter, and an avoirdupois ounce into 300 square feet. Gold leaf can be beaten thin enough to become semi-transparent. The transmitted light appears greenish blue because gold strongly reflects yellow and red. Such semi-transparent sheets also strongly reflect infrared light, making them useful as infrared (radiant heat) shields in visors of heat-resistant suits, and in sun-visors for spacesuits. Gold is a good conductor of heat and electricity. (4)

[30]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Door knockers, door handles, hinges, locks, keys, frames/architraves

3.1.2 Hat stand, key-holder, lighting (wall sconces, chandeliers, pendants) coat stand

3.1.3 Hangers, clothes pegs, rails, shelves, hooks

3.1.4 Hurricane lamps, various forms of ceiling and wall lighting; box planters (herb gardens); various pots (with rail hooks or free-standing); cushions and backrests in outdoor fabrics for furniture

3.1.5. Utensils; herbs and pots; towel hooks and rails; spice racks; fruit baskets; egg containers (wire; mesh)

(5 × 5) (25)

3.2 Lighting may not be so bright that it blinds guests as they walk in from the outside, especially in the evening. Using a dimmer switch is always a great idea, as you can soften lighting for mood enhancement or brighten it for functional purposes. Lighting can be in the way of wall sconces, soffits, pendants, chandeliers, strip lighting on the edge of hallways and steps, and downlighters. Uplighters would not be a good idea, as this may shine into the occupants' eyes and cause some form of mishap, e.g. tripping over steps. (10)

3.3 Stemware is drinkware that stands on stems above a base. It is usually made from glass, but may be made from ceramics or metals. The stem allows the drinker to hold the glass without affecting the temperature of the drink.

Hollowware is metal tableware such as sugar bowls, creamers, coffee pots, teapots, soup tureens, hot food covers, water jugs, platters, butter plates and other items that go with the dishware on a table. It does not include cutlery or other metal utensils. Hollowware is constructed for durability. It differs from other silver-plated items with thicker walls and more layers of silver plate.

A tumbler is a flat-bottomed beverage container made of plastic or glass. (10)

[45]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Oil painting is the process of painting with pigments with a medium of drying oil as the binder. Commonly used drying oils include linseed oil, poppy seed oil, walnut oil, and safflower oil. The choice of oil imparts a range of properties to the oil paint, such as the amount of yellowing or drying time. Certain differences, depending on the oil, are also visible in the sheen of the paints. An artist might use several different oils in the same painting depending on specific pigments and effects desired. The paints themselves also develop a particular consistency depending on the medium. The oil may be boiled with a resin, such as pine resin or frankincense, to create a varnish prized for its body and gloss. (5)

4.1.2 Watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in a water-based solution. Watercolour refers to both the medium and the resulting artwork. Aquarelles painted with water-soluble coloured ink instead of modern water colours are called 'aquarellum atramento' by experts. The traditional and most common support material to which the paint is applied for watercolour paintings is paper. Other supports include papyrus, bark papers, plastics, vellum, leather, fabric, wood and canvas. Watercolour paper is often made entirely or partially with cotton, which gives a good texture and minimizes distortion when wet. Watercolours are usually translucent and appear luminous because the pigments are laid down in a pure form with few fillers obscuring the pigment colours. Watercolours can also be made opaque by adding Chinese white. (5)

4.1.3 A reproduction is an original work of art (as a woodcut [block print], etching, silkscreen [serigraphy] or lithograph) intended for graphic reproduction and produced by or under the supervision of the artist who designed it. These are produced to multiply images. (5)

4.1.4 Sculpture is the branch of the visual arts that operates in three dimensions. It is one of the plastic arts. Durable sculptural processes originally used carving (the removal of material) and modelling (the addition of material, as clay), in stone, metal, ceramics, wood and other materials. Since Modernism, there has been an almost complete freedom of materials and processes. A wide variety of materials may be worked by removal such as carving, assembled by welding or modelling, or moulded, or cast.

A basic distinction is between free-standing sculpture, such as statues, not attached to any other surface, and the various types of relief, which are at least partly attached to a background surface. Relief is often classified by the degree of projection from the wall into low or base relief, high relief, and sometimes an intermediate relief.

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Sunk-relief is a technique restricted to ancient Egypt. Relief is the usual sculptural medium for large figure groups and narrative subjects, which are difficult to accomplish in the round, and is the typical technique used both for architectural sculpture, which is attached to buildings, and for small-scale sculpture decorating other objects, as in pottery, metalwork and jewellery. Relief sculpture may also decorate steles, upright slabs, usually of stone, often also containing inscriptions.

Another basic distinction is between subtractive carving techniques, which remove material from an existing block or lump, for example of stone or wood, and modelling techniques which shape or build up the work from the material. Techniques such as casting, stamping and moulding use an intermediate matrix containing the design to produce the work; many of these allow the production of several copies.

The term 'sculpture' is often used mainly to describe large works, which are sometimes called monumental sculpture, meaning either of or both sculptures that are large or attached to a building. But the term properly covers many types of small works in three dimensions using the same techniques, including coins and medals, hardstone carvings, small detailed carvings in stone. (10)

4.2 4.2.1 Screen printing is a printing technique whereby a mesh is used to transfer ink onto a substrate, except in areas made impermeable to the ink by a blocking stencil. A blade or squeegee is moved across the screen to fill the open mesh apertures with ink, and a reverse stroke then causes the screen to touch the substrate momentarily along a line of contact. This causes the ink to wet the substrate and be pulled out of the mesh apertures as the screen springs back after the blade has passed.

Screen printing is also a stencil method of print making in which a design is imposed on a screen of polyester or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance. Ink is forced into the mesh openings by the fill blade or squeegee and by wetting the substrate, transferred onto the printing surface during the squeegee stroke. As the screen rebounds away from the substrate the ink remains on the substrate. It is also known as silk-screen, screen, serigraphy, and serigraph printing. One colour is printed at a time, so several screens can be used to produce a multicoloured image or design.

Batik is a technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to a whole cloth. This technique originated from Indonesia. Batik is made either by drawing dots and lines of the resist with a spouted tool called a canting or by printing the resist with a copper stamp called a cap. The applied wax resists dyes and therefore allows the artisan to colour selectively by soaking the cloth in one colour, removing the wax with boiling water, and repeating if multiple colours are desired. (10)

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4.2.2 Abrasive blasting, more commonly known as sandblasting, is the operation of forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against a surface under high pressure to smooth a rough surface, roughen a smooth surface, shape a surface or remove surface contaminants.

The term stained glass can refer to coloured glass as a material or to works created from it. Throughout its thousand-year history, the term has been applied almost exclusively to the windows of churches, mosques and other significant buildings. Although traditionally made in flat panels and used as windows, the creations of modern stained glass artists also include three-dimensional structures and sculpture. Modern vernacular usage has often extended the term 'stained glass' to include domestic leadlight and objects d'art created from came glasswork exemplified in the famous lamps of Louis Comfort Tiffany.

As a material stained glass is glass that has been coloured by adding metallic salts during its manufacture. 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 stain 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. (10)
[45]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Markers should mark this question with discretion – 1 fact, 1 mark. Learners' application of knowledge and creativity is paramount. (10)

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5.3 Markers should mark this question with discretion – 1 fact, 1 mark. Learners' application of knowledge and creativity is paramount. (10)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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