higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

SURFACE ELEMENTS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

8 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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MARKING GUIDELINES FOR EXAMINERS

1. The marking memorandum serves as a guideline to markers/examiners and is not intended to be absolute or prescriptive.

2. The answers provided in this memorandum are therefore not exhaustive and examiners/markers are requested to use their discretion when marking. Answers provided by students should also be assessed within the context.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 True
1.1.2 False
1.1.3 False
1.1.4 True
1.1.5 True
1.1.6 False
1.1.7 True
1.1.8 False
1.1.9 True
1.1.10 True
1.1.11 True
1.1.12 False
1.1.13 False
1.1.14 True
1.1.15 True
1.1.16 False
1.1.17 True
1.1.18 False
1.1.19 True
1.1.20 False

(20 × 1) (20)

1.2
1.2.1 A design that is in a round circle.

1.2.2 The wooden moulding around a window or door frame.

1.2.3 A technique in which two pieces of wood are joined by simply placing their ends together without any special shaping.

1.2.4 Means that it is elastic.

1.2.5 Representing an exemplary standard within a traditional and long-established form or style.

1.2.6 A place, typically a large, deep pit, from which stone or other materials are or have been extracted.

1.2.7 Made in various sizes and textures from soft, usually fibrous, sound-absorbing material, such as wood, cork, or metal, and typically applied to ceilings or walls.

1.2.8 A printing press in which the images to be printed are curved around a cylinder. Printing can be done on a large number of colours.

1.2.9 A type of wallpaper consisting of two layers of paper with wood fibre in between.

1.2.10 An ornamental moulding round the wall of a room just below the ceiling.

1.2.11 A fire is contained in a firebox or fire pit; in a fireplace.

1.2.12 An opening in a house roof that is covered with translucent or transparent material and that is designed to admit light, no air.

1.2.13 A carpet composed of very short fibres embedded in some kind of backing.

1.2.14 Flooring composed of wooden blocks arranged in a geometric pattern.

1.2.15 Paint that is free-flowing, non-drip and easy to manipulate while being brushed or sprayed but that sets to a gel within a short time.

(15 × 1) (15)

1.3
1.3.1 creases easily
1.3.2 larger
1.3.3 informal
1.3.4 a Frenchman
1.3.5 Cotton
1.3.6 non-fire-resistant
1.3.7 recess
1.3.8 wide
1.3.9 cannot
1.3.10 shorter
1.3.11 soundproof ceilings
1.3.12 embossed cotton fibre
1.3.13 anti-static
1.3.14 non-flammable
1.3.15 left uncut

(15 × 1) (15)

1.4 1.4.1 E
1.4.2 C
1.4.3 F
1.4.4 H
1.4.5 G
1.4.6 A
1.4.7 I
1.4.8 J
1.4.9 B
1.4.10 D

(10 × 1) (10)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 This question is open and the student should make the right choices with regard to calmer walls, a calmer ceiling and flooring that is suitable. (10)

2.2 A. Louis XV1
B. Modern
C. Georgian
D. Louis XV (4 × 2) (8)

2.3 2.3.1 Chinese carpet (1)

2.3.2 Background is plainer than that of a Persian✓rug and the borders are usually narrow.✓ Colours include soft grain yellow,✓ azure,✓ blue✓ and blossom pink.✓ They are distinguished by their dominant background colour✓ with patterns including blossom, animal and religious motifs.✓ Borders are narrow and simple.✓ Modern adaptations are from dynasty patterns on vases, bronzes and silks.✓ (Any 7 × 1) (7)

2.3.3 They have courser knotting than oriental carpets✓ but are well made and heavy.✓ Made from wool and silk✓✓ they have a soft and plush feeling.✓ (Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.3.4 The pile is cut back in parts of the design giving it a sculptured look. (1)

2.4 2.4.1 A. Persian (asymmetric) knot, open to the right
B. Turkish (symmetric) knot
C. Non-woven carpet/Tufted carpet
D. Brussels Wilton knotting
E. Axminster weave (5)

2.4.2

A. The Persian knot carpet is a home industry in the villages and is hand-knotted. The number of knots determines the quality. A warp and weft is woven vertically and horizontally with the pile looping adjacent warp threads.
B. The Turkish knot carpet is also a home industry, hand-knotted by the villagers. The knot is the same as Persian knot except that the one side is not looped around the waft thread.
C. The tufted carpets are woven at high speeds by machines. Thousands of needles stitch the yarn through a prefabricated backing material, then latex is applied and a mesh backing. Pile can be left uncut, be cut or a combination of both.
D. The Brussels Wilton carpets are woven on a Wilton loom. They have an uncut pile or looped pile and a slightly ribbed surface. They look neat as the pile is closely woven, and are durable
E. The Axminster carpet must be closely woven otherwise the pile could pull out. They range from cheap to expensive. Look at the reverse side to assess the quality. The number of ridges per centimetre will determine the closeness of the weave.

(5 × 3) (15)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 How to make a small room appear larger with colour.

- A white ceiling leaves one with the impression of space.
- Use cold, very bright colour shades such as light blue, light green, light yellow.
- Use monochrome panels or small patterns on the walls.
- The use of mirrors expands a room and gives new dimensions to it.
- Remove doors between rooms if they are not necessary.
- Remove wooden panelling on walls; this also decreases the size of a room.
- Remove wallpaper with large and dark patterns which can be disturbing.
- Light colours in a room reflect more light therefore the feeling is one of energy and optimism.
- Use wall-to-wall carpeting or light-coloured tiles.
- Use a uniform light colour on the walls and floor. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.1.2 How to make a large room seem smaller with colour.

- A large space can be reduced by using warm, dark and strong colours on walls.
- A long room can be virtually cut by painting the most remote walls in a dark shade or a warm colour, which brings the walls optically nearer.
- Use different colours for walls (combine complementary colours or use a harmonic colour scheme).
- Use large patterns on the wall or wallpaper or a combination of different materials and patterns.
- A carpet also decreases the room optically.
- If a ceiling is high it is painted in a dark warm colour; the optical effect is then larger. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.2

- Flame-resistant
- Very strong
- Resistant to weather and sun
- Non-absorbent
- Resistant to chemicals and insects
- Able to release dirt and dust easily
- Can be bleached with chlorine bleach
- Do not dye easily
- Not very resistant to wear
- Not very resistant to alkalis
- Easily damaged in the washing process (Any 10 × 1) (10)

3.3

- Walls protect and provide privacy.
- Walls determine the special relationships within a home.
- They have an effect on light, heat, sound and colour.
- Their texture and treatment create atmosphere in each room. (4 × 2) (8)

3.4 The student decides what would be best but must argue the fact to make the lady decide in favour of the decision he/she thinks is best.

Argue the following:
The cost of each
The effect and atmosphere created
Which is more versatile
The application of each
The removal at a later stage
Suitability to the area where it is to be applied.
The wear of the paper or paint. (12)

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3.5 Veneer refers to thin slices of wood, usually thinner than 3 mm, which typically are glued onto core panels to produce flat panels such as doors, tops and panels for cabinets, parquet floors and parts of furniture. Plywood consists of three or more layers of veneer, each glued with its grain at right angles to adjacent layers for strength. Veneer is obtained either by 'peeling' the trunk of a tree or by slicing large rectangular blocks of wood known as fitches. Because veneer is made of thin layers of wood glued together, the chances of splitting or cracking are reduced. Furthermore, the glue used provides additional strength, making the end result stronger than natural wood. Can be used in curved areas or furniture.

Some projects built using wood veneer would not be possible to construct using solid lumber, owing to expansion and contraction caused by the fluctuation of temperature and humidity. Another advantage of veneer is sustainability - furniture made with wood veneer uses less wood than the same piece of furniture made with solid wood. Furthermore, veneer may also be more readily available than solid wood as exotic hardwood lumber can be scarce and very expensive.

Recyclability and renewability: Wood has the least impact on total energy use, greenhouse gases, air and water pollution, solid waste and ecological resource use. Seventy percent less energy is required in the use of wood compared with any other building materials.

Sustainability: Using veneer extends the use of a piece of timber. The wood that might be used in one solid piece a few visible centimetres wide can cover a far greater area when used as a veneer.

Toxicity: Non-toxic; veneer stores carbon and also maximises the use of harvested wood. (10)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Too much of one colour; one may become tired of it.
- The tone of the walls is too dark for the size of the room; it should be in a pastel colour preferably not the same yellow as the rest of the room.
- The tiling on the floor is also too dark and could be replaced.
- A suitable rug on the floor could soften the colour.
- The use of more white would let the yellow out as a fresh look.
- The ceiling is correctly painted white. (6)

4.2
- Emphasise the pleasing proportions of a room.
- Can correct poor proportions in a room.
- Can create appealing patterns.
- Add textural effects.
- Set a room apart and add finishing touches.
- Bring individuality to a bland room that lacks architectural distinction.
- Make a room appear longer when installed horizontally.
- Make a room appear taller if installed vertically.
- The joining of the ceiling to the walls acts as a seal for dust and looks finished off.
- The picture rail can be used for paintings or mirrors.
- The dado rail protects the wall against chair backs and can be used as a line to define decorated areas.
- The skirting hides the floor and wall coming together.
- Ceiling rosettes add character and define an area where a chandelier or light fitting can be placed. Oval or circular.
- Moulded panels on the wall will give attractive definition to the area and can also be decorated inside the panel area. Adds dimensional interest. (14)

4.3 This is an open question; the student can choose hard or soft flooring, and the choices must be explained. They must keep the children in mind and choose the best type of flooring that will be easy to maintain with children and their activities. (10)

4.4
- Arched windows
- Bay windows
- Awning windows
- Bow windows
- Cathedral windows
- Clerestory windows
- Corner windows
- Dormer windows
- Double-hung French doors
- Hopper windows
- Jalousie windows
- Picture windows
- Ranch windows
- Skylight windows
- Slanting windows
- Sliding casement windows
- Sliding glass doors
- Swinging casement windows
- Window wall (Any 10 × 1) (10)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 140
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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