higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

SURFACE ELEMENTS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

(10050314)

20 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
SURFACE ELEMENTS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4
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. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The popularity of wallpaper reached its peak during the Victorian era.

1.1.2 A room seems lighter if the ceiling is painted with a shiny paint.

1.1.3 Orlon was the first acrylic fibre on the market.

1.1.4 Glass fibres are stable and cannot bend.

1.1.5 Quarry tiles are a product of a mineral mining process.

1.1.6 A wool rug shrinks if it is washed in water.

1.1.7 Ingrain paper has a design pressed into it for a raised surface.

1.1.8 A coved ceiling rises upward to give the illusion of space.

1.1.9 Metal fibres are used in carpets to eliminate static charges.

1.1.10 The sisal plant is used for coir matting.

1.1.11 Nylon is used in needle loom felts and bonded carpets.

1.1.12 Wallpaper with a bold flower design will brighten up a small room.

1.1.13 There are six variations of the method for making pile surfaces.

1.1.14 Jalousie windows are made up of narrow, horizontal strips of glass.

1.1.15 Pressed steel can be used for ceilings.

1.1.16 Wallpaper should never be used to hide the cracks in a wall.

1.1.17 Coving covers the joint between a wall and a ceiling to finish it off.

1.1.18 Angiosperm is a soft wood.

1.1.19 Polyester is mainly used for upholstery material.

1.1.20 Stone is resistant to oil and grease.

(20 × 1) (20)

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1.2 Choose a term from COLUMN A that matches a description in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Slippery when wet	A	Dhurrie
1.2.2	Thin plastic coating	B	velvet
1.2.3	Can affect heating and sound	C	colour
1.2.4	Woven on a Jacquard loom	D	cotton
1.2.5	Oval foliage in a sunburst pattern	E	acrylic fibres
1.2.6	Cotton striped in bold colours	F	ceiling
1.2.7	Influences the mind psychologically	G	granite
1.2.8	Soft fibre with limited durability	H	Kermanshah(Kerman)
1.2.9	Simplest form of carpet weave	I	Wilton
1.2.10	It is not attacked by moths	J	vinyl wallpaper

(10 × 2) (20)

1.3 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word or term next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 A window that is fitted into a small alcove which projects from the room

1.3.2 Sashes that slide up and down

1.3.3 Cellulose obtained from cotton waste or wood pulp is turned into it

1.3.4 A property of these fibres is that they feel like wool

1.3.5 They are covered with plastic and add weight to textiles

1.3.6 They come from cone-bearing trees with needle-like leaves

1.3.7 Flat clay squares or rectangles baked at a very high temperature

1.3.8 Narrow strip or thoroughfare that reaches all areas of the house and carries heavy traffic

1.3.9 Small, thin trim that finishes off a skirting board

1.3.10 Mainly on ceilings but also in other areas to improve the acoustics

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1.3.11 Gives the illusion of space in a room

1.3.12 Dry grasses sewn together and pasted on a paper backing

1.3.13 Paper that has been pressed with a metal roller and has a raised design

1.3.14 Brown, hard fibre from a plant stem used in the backing of carpets

1.3.15 Comes from coconuts and is used for mats and runners

1.3.16 Nearest to wool, it is used in woven and tufted carpets

1.3.17 Rugs that are woven by nomadic tribes in Central Asia

1.3.18 Moulded or carved, they frame windows and doorways

1.3.19 A line of decoration just below the cornice

1.3.20 A wall finish that forms a backing for paint

(20 × 1) (20)
[60]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 List SIX ways in which a wall can be covered. (6)

2.1.2 What wall covering would be the most suitable for the walls of a cold study? Explain your answer. (4)

2.2 A client asks for information on the following synthetic floor coverings. He wants to cover his industrial-kitchen floor.

2.2.1 Vinyl

2.2.2 Linoleum

2.2.3 Rubber

2.2.4 Cork

2.2.5 Asphalt

(5 × 5) (25)

2.3 Evaluate whether cylinder printing or silk screening would be the best to use when time is of the essence. (5)
[40]

QUESTION 3

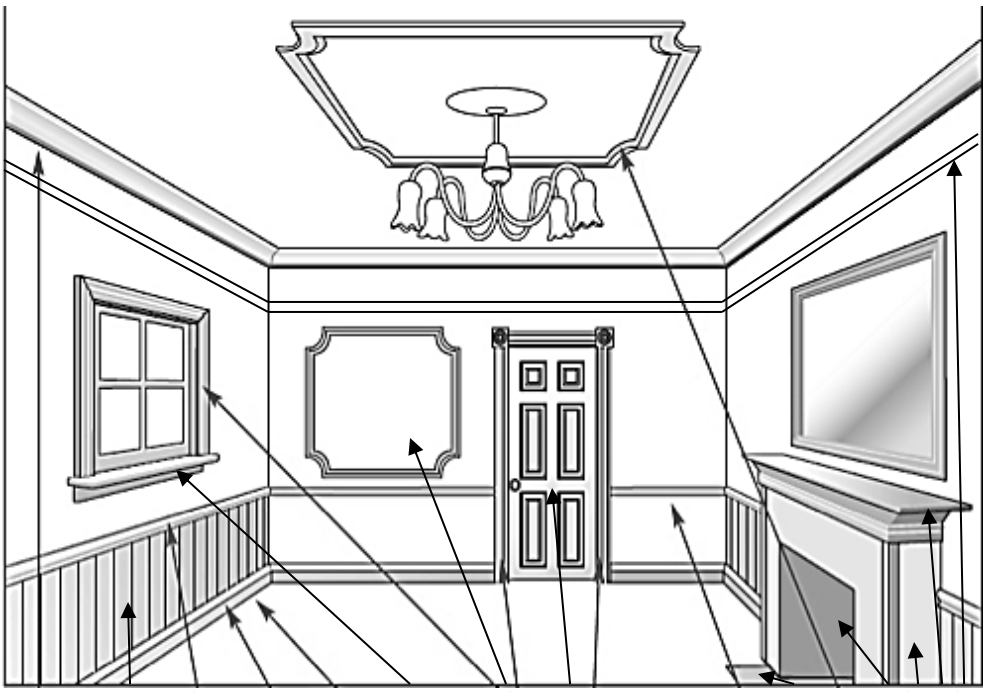
3.1 Discuss the difference between the following types of stone:

3.1.1 Sedimentary

3.1.2 Metamorphic

(2 × 6) (12)

3.2 Study the image below and name the parts at which the arrows point.



[Source: http://www.topcraftwoodworking.com] (18)

3.3 Describe the qualities of safety glass. (5)

3.4 How would you convince a prospective client to opt for a 'green' use of building materials? (5)

3.5 Explain what a *ceiling rose* is. (5)

3.6 What is *stucco*? (5)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 150

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Describe the difference in the external and internal details of the following homes:

4.1.1 North African homes

4.1.2 Central African homes

4.1.3 Southern African homes

(3 × 10) (30)

4.2 Describe how this Persian carpet from the 1930s was made.



[Source: *http://www.ebay.com/bhp*] (10)

4.3 Explain what material would be best for countertops in:

4.3.1 Professional kitchens

4.3.2 The pastry sections of bakeries

(2 × 5) (10)

TOTAL SECTION B: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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