



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTERIOR PRINCIPLES THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

1 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	Green, orange and violet/purple	(3)
	1.1.2	Yellow-green	(1)
	1.1.3	Red-orange	(1)
	1.1.4	Yellow, red, and blue	(3)
	1.1.5	Blue-green and yellow-green	(2)
1.2	1.2.1	True	
	1.2.2	False	
	1.2.3	False	
	1.2.4	False	
	1.2.5	True	
	1.2.6	False	
	1.2.7	True	
	1.2.8	False	
	1.2.9	True	
	1.2.10	False	
	1.2.11	False	
	1.2.12	True	
	1.2.13	True	
	1.2.14	True	
	1.2.15	True	
			(15 × 1) (15)
1.3	1.3.1	Diagonal line	
	1.3.2	Shape	
	1.3.3	rough/coarse	
	1.3.4	values	
	1.3.5	Form	
	1.3.6	Radial	
	1.3.7	Rhythm	
	1.3.8	Formal balance	
	1.3.9	Stylised pattern	
	1.3.10	formal	
			(10 × 1) (10)
1.4	1.4.1	Straight and curved lines	(2)
	1.4.2	Square, rectangle, triangle, oval, circle	(5)
	1.4.3	• Repetition • Size • Grouping of objects • The unexpected/unusual • Contrast	(Any 4 × 1) (4)

1.4.4	• By using the same idea • Line and shape • Size • Texture • Colour • Pattern	(Any 4 × 1)	(4)
			[50]
TOTAL SECTION A:			50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

2.1	2.1.1	Circular shapes: Bulkhead, central lighting plate Cylinder forms: Light fittings, pillar. Balls: Centre light fittings	(5)
	2.1.2	Candidate will answer yes or no (1 mark) and motivate. Example: The circular bulkhead is large and serves to pull the guest into the foyer and towards the counter. The round pillar harmonises with the circular bulkhead that it supports. The circular light fitting brings the repetition of circles to a lower level. (4 marks)	(5)
	2.1.3	Rhythm	(1)
	2.1.4	Candidate will answer yes or no (1 mark) and motivate. Example: Mood: spacious, efficient, business-like Tall back provides privacy; large proportion of chair back suits vast scale of foyer. Seating allows for smaller groupings. Repetition of chairs, table and lampshade provides interest, fills what would have been 'dead' space and leads the eye to the booking-in counter. Description of repetition = 4 Description of mood = 1 Insight into effect on mood = 4	(9)
	2.1.5	Colour contrast – light and dark colours Texture contrast – smooth, reflective and medium, light absorbing Contrasting shapes – circle and squares	(5)
2.2	2.2.1	Neutral and achromatic/non-colour	(2)
	2.2.2	By adding a small amount✓ of the colour opposite;✓ this greys the colour and reduces its brightness.✓	(3)
	2.2.3	Grey mixed by using black and white is a dead grey. However, grey mixed by using complementary colours will resonate with the most prevalent pigment present in the grey, either blue, green or red.	(5)

2.3	2.3.1	There are three methods of creating filament fibres. (1 mark) All three start with a liquid solution, (1 mark) which is pushed through a spinneret. (1 mark) The resultant continuous fibres are solidified (1 mark) either by wet spinning (1 mark) in a chemical bath, (1 mark) or the dry spinning method (1 mark) using air (1 mark) for the solidification process or the melt spinning method, (1 mark) where previous reacted chemical combinations (1 mark) are melted and then solidified in an air chamber. (1 mark)	(Any 10 × 1)	(10)
	2.3.2	Advantages • Strong • Do not crease easily • Do not develop mildew • Dry quickly Disadvantages • Shiny • Appear cool • Slippery – do not drape well • Do not dye well	(Any 2 × 1)	
			(Any 2 × 1) (2 × 2)	(4)
	2.3.3	Silk		(1) [50]

QUESTION 3

3.1	Pattern is the repetition of line, colour, shape or form.	(4)
3.2	• This can be done. • Usually the rule is a small pattern in a small room. • It is the trend to use a large-scale pattern on one wall only. • The best would be if only a strip the width of the headboard is used. • This will make the bed the focal point.	(5)
3.3	• A plain fabric is best, as there already is a pattern on the wall (creating harmony). • If one uses the same pattern as the wallpaper, the outline of the headboard will disappear and this could be needed if the headboard shape is not suitable. • Candidate may give both reasons, or one reason and elaborate.	(4)
3.4	• Harmony or unity is achieved by choosing patterns similar in colour, shape/line and size. • Repeat the wallpaper pattern in the throw or one set of cushions (repetition and balance). • Alternate plain and patterned fabrics.	(6)

- 3.5 Emphasis means to create a focal point. This organises the furniture arrangement in the room. (4)
- 3.6 The bed must be the main focal point in a bedroom, since it is normally the largest piece of furniture. (2)
- 3.7
- Repetition
 - Size
 - Grouping
 - The unusual
 - Contrast
- (5)
- 3.8 Here the candidate will select any two of the above ways and give an example of each. The application example does not have to be related to the small bedroom. (2 × 4) (8)
- 3.9
- Wrinkle-resistance
 - Water-repellency
 - Soil-repellency
 - Flame-retardation
- (4)
- 3.10 Wrinkle-resistance – To prevent undesirable folds and rumples. People tend to lie on top of bedcovers.
 Water-repellency – The fabric will resist absorption and penetration of liquids, e.g. coffee, red wine.
 Soil-repellency – To resist staining and dirt from penetrating the fibres.
 Flame-retardation – To prevent fabrics from easily catching fire and also to slow down burning – according to fire regulations. (8)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 Shape, form, pattern (3)
- 4.1.2 Controlled/uncontrolled curve. Also accept regular/irregular curve. (2)
- 4.1.3 Vertical line – formal, masculine, severe
 Horizontal line – informal, relaxing
 Diagonal line – busy, energetic
 1 mark for naming the type of line correctly, and 2 marks for 2 descriptive adjectives that give the effect of that line. (3 × 3) (9)
- 4.1.4 Open question, as various applications will have a similar effect.
 To create the impression that the furthest wall is closer than it really is, one could use a large pattern, a warm colour or a bright colour.
 To widen the passage, horizontal stripes, or grooves will create the impression of width. (6)

- 4.1.5
- All white/cream/black and white
 - Monochromatic patterns
 - Predominantly straight lines
 - Stripes
 - Predominantly smooth textiles
- (5)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Advantages
- Colours match
 - Harmonious effect
 - Restful atmosphere
 - Does not date easily
- (Any 2 × 1)
- Disadvantages
- Monotonous
 - Colours can clash if intensity varies
 - Beware of the 'cream scheme'
- (Any 2 × 1)
(2 × 2) (4)
- 4.2.2 The checklist should include any 6 of the following:
- Budget available for refurbishment
Availability of tiles/fabric/etc. in colour
Existing furnishings
Colour preferences of inhabitants
Location of room
Lighting
Will scheme date quickly
Colour trends
- (6)
- 4.3 4.3.1 The candidate should show the following insight:
- Curtain fabric needs to drape well, to ensure a professional look. It should repel moisture in case of rain leaking in through window, and withstand heat build-up of the sun baking through the glass. Also, the fabric should not be flammable, to reduce the possibility of fire spreading. (4 marks)
- The following information should also be used to support the insight:
- Drapability – ability to hang and fall into graceful shapes and folds.
Absorbency – resist absorbing moisture and getting mildew growth.
Heat-sensitivity – fabric should not shrink in heat; should not be flammable. (6 marks)
- (10)

- 4.3.2
- Drapability of linen: Poor, but better than cotton. (1 mark)
 - Absorbency: Absorbs moisture quickly and dries quickly. (2 marks)
 - Heat-sensitivity: Highly resistant to degradation to heat. Scorches and burns only at high temperature. (2 marks)
- (5)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200