



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

**GRADE 12**

**VISUAL ARTS P1**

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2015**

**MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 3 hours**

**This question paper consists of 19 pages.  
This question paper must be printed in full colour.**



**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

In this examination you will demonstrate the following skills:

- The use of the correct art terminology
- The use and implementation of visual analysis and critical thinking
- Writing and research skills within a historical and cultural context
- The placing of specific examples into a cultural, social, political and historical context
- An understanding of distinctive creative styles

Read the following instructions before deciding which questions to answer.

1. This question paper consists of EIGHT questions.
2. Answer any FIVE questions for a total of 100 marks.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Questions appear on the left-hand pages, with visual sources on the right-hand pages.
5. Ensure that you refer to the visual sources reproduced in colour where required.
6. Information discussed in one answer will NOT be credited if repeated in other answers. Cross-referencing of artworks is permissible.
7. Name the artist and title of each artwork you discuss in your answers. Underline the title of an artwork or the name of a building.
8. Write in a clear, creative and structured manner, using full sentences and paragraphs according to the instructions of each question. Listing of facts/tables is NOT acceptable.
9. Use the following as a guideline to the length of your answer. Note the mark allocation.
  - 6–8 marks: a minimum of  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$  page
  - 10–14 marks: a minimum of 1–1½ page(s)
  - 20 marks: a minimum of 2 pages
10. Write neatly and legibly.



## GLOSSARY

**Use the following glossary to make sure you understand how to approach a particular question:**

- Analyse: A detailed and logical discussion of the formal elements of art, such as line, form, shape, colour, tone, format and composition of an artwork.
- Compare: Point out differences and similarities in an ordered sequence within the same argument.
- Contextualise: Relating to or depending on the framework of information; relating to the situation, time/era and location to which the information refers.
- Describe: Outline the facts, details and particulars of the artwork; reporting what any eye might see.
- Discuss: Present your point of view and give reasons for your statement.
- Explain: Clarify and give reasons for your statement.
- Formal elements of art: The basic elements used to create a work of art, such as line, shape, tone, texture, colour, space, composition, et cetera.
- Interpret: Analyse and evaluate (give an informed opinion of) an artwork. Contextualise it historically, culturally, socially, politically, et cetera and substantiate your findings by referring to similar specific examples.
- State: Provide exact facts and say directly what you think – give your opinion, as well as an explanation.
- Substantiate: To support/motivate with proof or evidence.
- Visual sources: The reproduced images that are provided in this question paper or referred to in other sources.



**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS.****QUESTION 1: THE VOICE OF EMERGING ARTISTS**

The works created by these artists were purely derived from their desire to record their surroundings without necessarily providing a critical or political commentary.

- 1.1 Study FIGURE 1a and FIGURE 1b and write a short essay in which you make as many observations as possible.

Refer to the following:

- The theme of the paintings
- Style of the works
- Use of line and tone
- Meanings of artworks

(8)

- 1.2 In the form of an essay, discuss any ONE artwork each from any TWO artists you have studied, whose work records his or her surroundings.

Include the following in your answer:

- Names of artists and titles of works
- Themes/subject matter
- Use of media and technique
- Style of work
- Use of formal elements
- Socio/cultural or other influences

(12)  
**[20]**





FIGURE 1a: Durant Sihlali, ***South Africa Slums, Zondi Township***, watercolour, 1957.



FIGURE 1b: Sophie Peters, ***The Old Days***, linocut on paper, 1991.

**QUESTION 2: SOUTH AFRICAN ARTISTS INFLUENCED BY AFRICAN AND/OR INDIGENOUS ART FORMS**

Although more than 50 years separate the works of Cecil Skotnes and Sfiso Ka-Mkame, both show strong evidence of an African identity. One may ask the question whether this influence is still relevant today.

2.1 Critically analyse FIGURE 2a and FIGURE 2b by discussing the above statement.

Your answer should include the following:

- The way in which these works reflect an 'African identity'
- The way in which the African influence affects their style
- Use of forms, symbols and patterns
- Meaning or message in the works

(8)

2.2 Discuss ONE or more works of ONE artist that you have studied who was greatly influenced by Africa.

Your answer should include the following:

- Name of artist and title(s) of work(s)
- Influence or use of African symbols and images
- Use of media and technique
- Composition and style of work
- Meaning(s) of the work(s)

(12)  
[20]



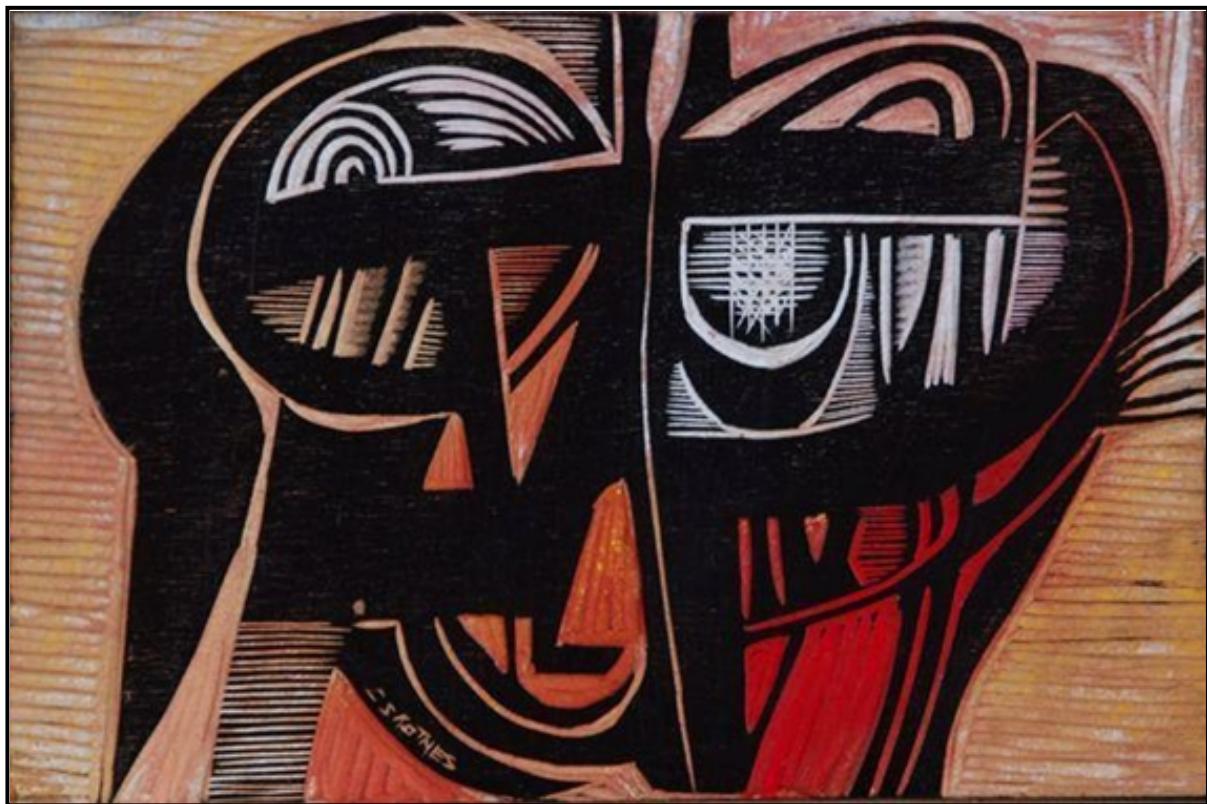


FIGURE 2a: Cecil Skotnes, ***Two Heads***, painted wooden panel, 1956.



FIGURE 2b: Sfiso Ka-Mkame, ***A Song for Africa II***, oil pastel on paper, 2006.

**QUESTION 3: SOCIO-POLITICAL ART, INCLUDING RESISTANCE ART OF THE 1970s AND 1980s**

Kenrige portrayed the typical upper middle class of the 1980s to show his resistance against the manner in which people raised funds for nature conservation. It was during this time that the 'Save the Rhino' campaign was founded.

3.1 With reference to the visual source in FIGURE 3, write a short essay in which you answer the following:

- What is the relation between man and animal in the artwork?
- Explain the meaning/significance of the use of an interior in the first two panels and an exterior in the third panel
- What is the significance of the portrayal of binoculars in the centre panel?
- Identify images of animals and the possible symbolism.
- Use of line and colour

(10)

3.2 Analyse TWO specific artworks you have studied and write an essay in which you discuss how the artist(s) commented on social and political issues in their work.

Your essay should include the following:

- Names of artists and titles of works
- Issues addressed
- Possible messages/meanings

(10)  
[20]

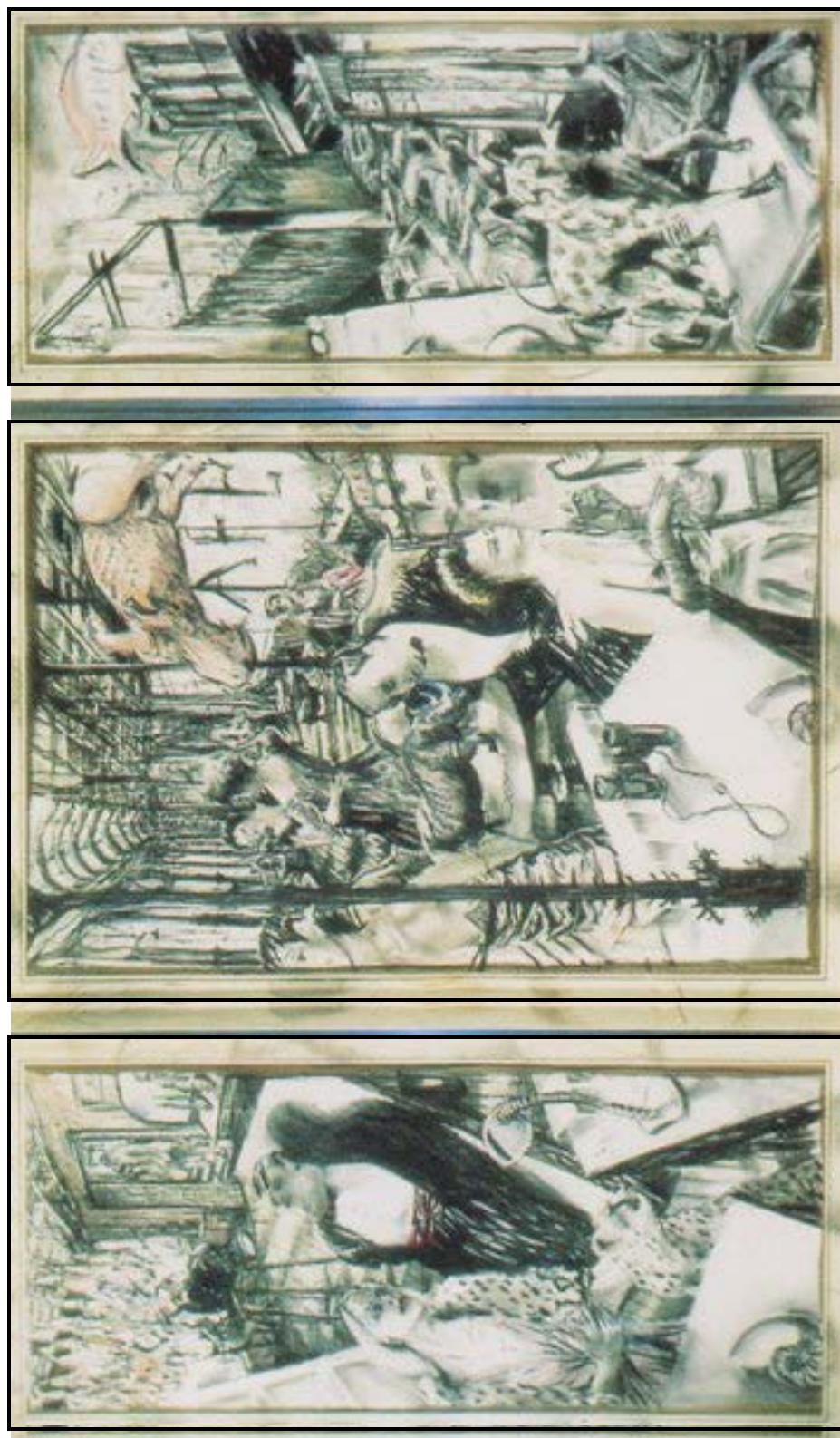


FIGURE 3: William Kentridge, *The Conservationist Ball*, charcoal and conté, 1985.

**QUESTION 4: ART, CRAFT AND SPIRITUAL WORKS MAINLY FROM RURAL SOUTH AFRICA**

Many South African rural artists express their own interpretation of spiritual matters, and, in doing so, often portray simplified and distorted images. Their work is honest, without biased messages, and reflects their true beliefs.

4.1 Compare FIGURES 4a and 4b and write a paragraph on each in which you refer to the following:

- What role do the media play in each work? Refer to style and art elements.
- Explain the different interpretations and possible influences of the story of Adam and Eve used by each artist.

(8)

4.2 Discuss TWO artworks of any South African artists whose work you have studied which reveal spiritual content.

Use the following as a guideline in your answer:

- Names of artists and titles of works
- Spiritual images
- Media and techniques
- Influences
- Content and meaning

(12)

[20]





FIGURE 4a: Jackson Hlungwani, ***Adam and the Birth of Eve***, wood, 1985–1989.



FIGURE 4b: Azaria Mbatha, ***Adam and Eve/Cursed be the Ground***, linocut on paper, 1964.

**QUESTION 5: MULTIMEDIA AND NEW MEDIA – ALTERNATIVE,  
CONTEMPORARY AND POPULAR ART FORMS IN SOUTH  
AFRICA**

Robin Rhode makes art on the street. On playgrounds, concrete sidewalks and brick walls this South African uses little more than a stub of chalk or charcoal to create performance art that challenge the boundary between two and three dimensions.

With reference to the visual sources in FIGURE 5a and FIGURE 5b discuss how Robin Rhode communicates through his art.

Consider the following in your answer:

- Discuss ONE work from any TWO South African artists who use alternative, contemporary or popular art forms to communicate their messages to the viewer
- Performance and documentation
- Story conveyed through the action of the artist
- Possible messages/meanings
- The significance of using playgrounds, concrete sidewalks and brick walls

[20]





FIGURE 5a: Robin Rhode, **Stone Flag**, documentation of performance, 2003.



FIGURE 5b: Robin Rhode, **Stone Flag** (enlarged detail from FIGURE 5a), documentation of performance, 2003.

**QUESTION 6: POST-1994 DEMOCRATIC IDENTITY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Our history makes up our identity. In order to gain meaning about past atrocities artists have explored history and tradition for healing and redemption.

Anselm Kiefer is a German artist who uses the landscape as a metaphor for the suffering and guilt of the German people after the Nazi atrocities of the Second World War.

Boltanski explores themes of loss and memory, creating memorial installations of unknown people – nameless individuals who may have been victims of the holocaust.

6.1 Write a paragraph on FIGURES 6a and 6b by answering the following:

- How has each work been made? Consider the style and presentation of each.
- What do you think is the meaning behind the use of materials such as straw, biscuit boxes, photographs, lighting?
- In which possible ways do these works help with the healing process?
- How important is our history in shaping our identity?

(10)

6.2 History is just one way of shaping identity. Write an essay in which you discuss at least ONE other artist's works which shows another way of portraying his/her identity.

Your essay should include the following:

- Name of the artist and title of the artwork
- Use of medium and technique
- How has the artist portrayed identity within the work
- How have current issues been dealt with by the artist

(10)

**[20]**

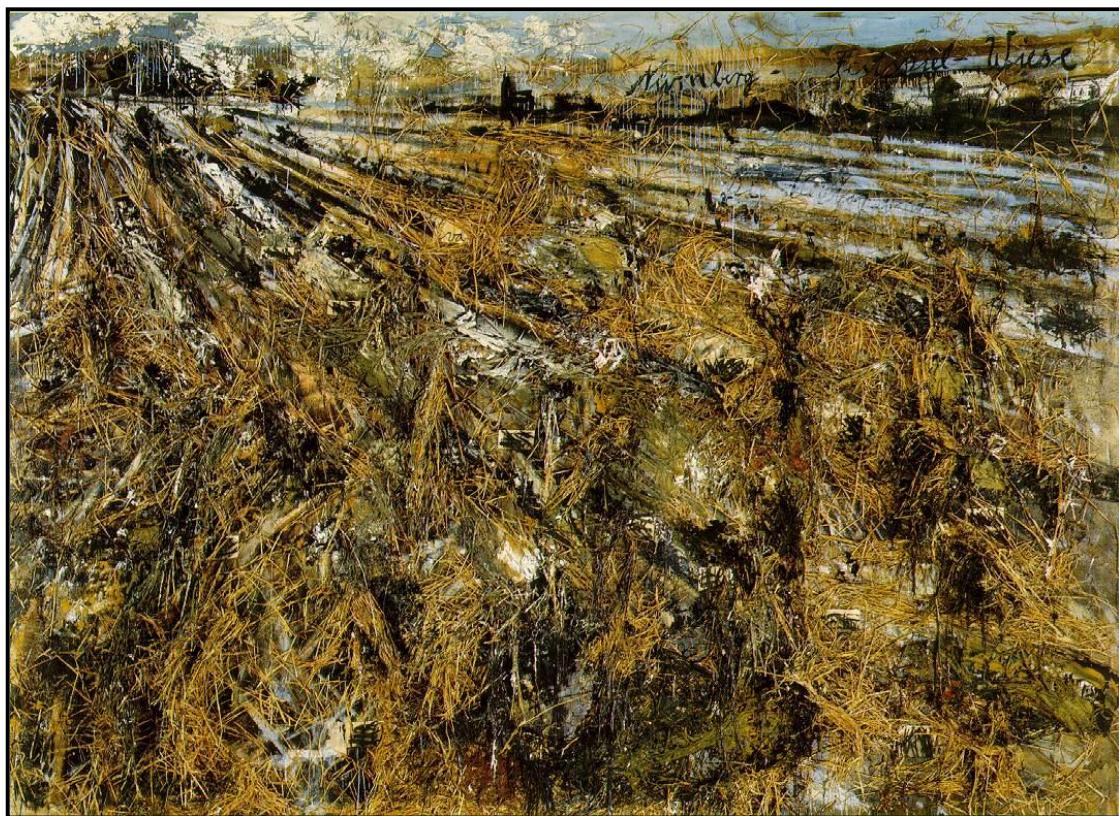


FIGURE 6a: Anselm Kiefer, **Nuremberg**, acrylic, emulsion and straw on canvas, 1983.

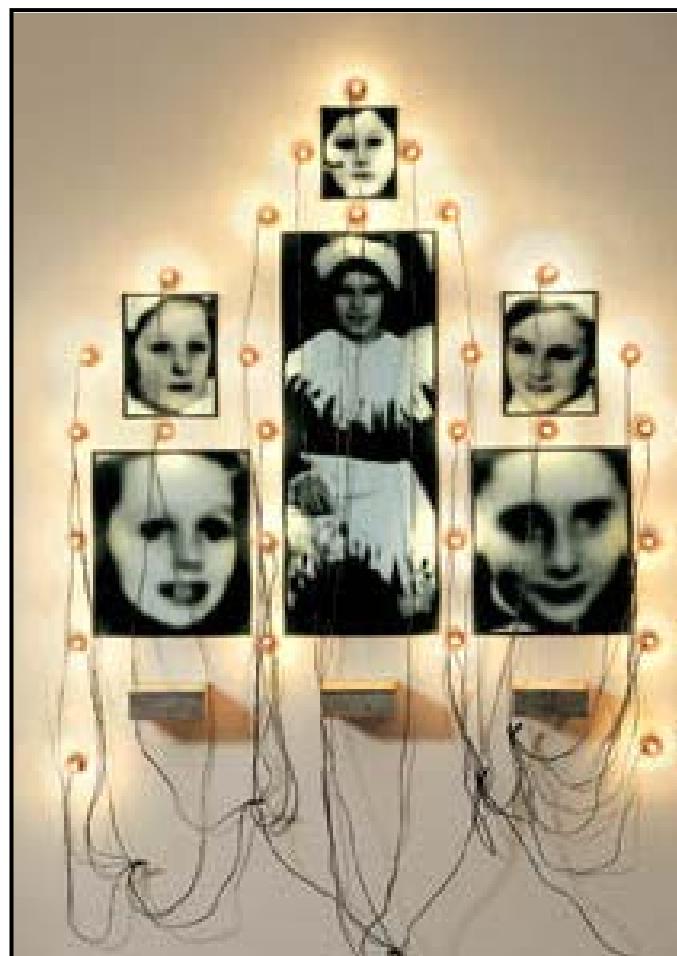


FIGURE 6b: Christian Boltanski, **Monument (Odessa)**, six prints, three tin biscuit boxes, lights and wire, 1989.

**QUESTION 7: GENDER ISSUES: MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY**

The *Venus de Milo* is an embodiment of the perfect woman, but has been damaged through time. Lionel Smit chooses to work with the concept of fragmentation, while Marc Quinn shows an alternative view of female beauty and heroism by depicting Alison Lapper, a woman who was born without arms.

- 7.1 The women presented in FIGURE 7a, FIGURE 7b, FIGURE 7c and FIGURE 7d embody all the qualities a woman should represent: beauty, fertility, serenity and grace.

Considering the above statement, write a paragraph in which you discuss the THREE sculptures.

Your paragraph should include the following:

- The concept of 'female beauty'
- Use of distortion or fragmentation
- Expression of female heroism
- Public interaction with the works
- Which artwork do you relate to the most? Substantiate your answer. (6)

- 7.2 In the form of a short essay, discuss TWO other examples that you have studied which deal with gender issues as either femininity or masculinity.

Use the following as a guideline in your answer:

- Names of artists and titles of artworks
- Description or interpretation of the artworks
- Use of style
- Possible interpretations/meanings

(14)  
[20]





FIGURE 7a: Alexandros, *Venus de Milo*, marble, 150 BC.

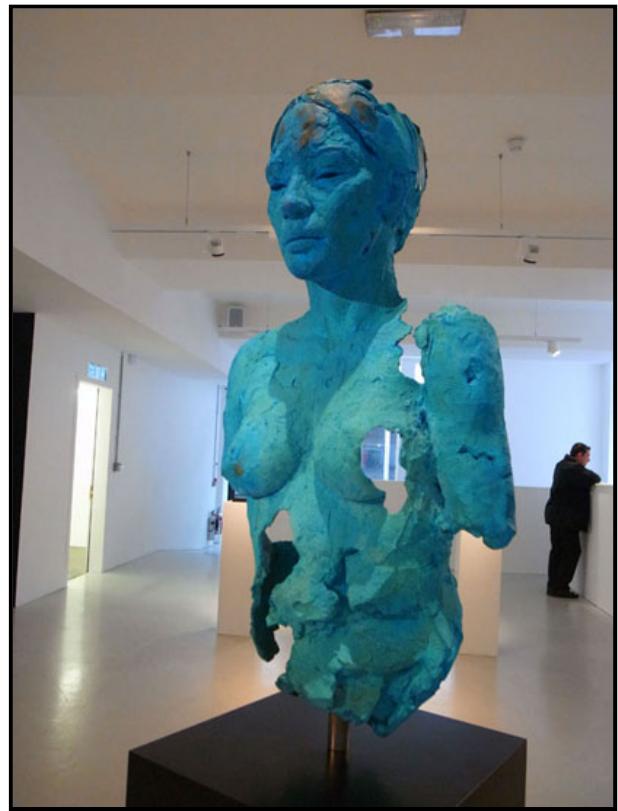


FIGURE 7b: Lionel Smit, *Fragmentation*, painted bronze, 2013.



FIGURE 7c: Marc Quinn, *Breath*, 11 metre giant inflatable figure of a pregnant women, Alison Lapper, 2013. View 1.



FIGURE 7d: Marc Quinn, *Breath*, 11 metre giant inflatable figure of a pregnant woman, Alison Lapper, 2013. View 2.

**QUESTION 8: ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA**

According to the French philosopher, Jacques Derrida, 'architecture is nothing but one of many ways to communicate'.

Refer to the above statement. Use any TWO buildings/structures that you have studied, as well as the visual sources in FIGURES 8a and 8b, and write an essay in which you consider the following:

- Names of architects and buildings
- Site and positioning
- Use of building materials and techniques
- Possible inspiration and influences
- Construction methods
- Use of style
- Functionality

[20]



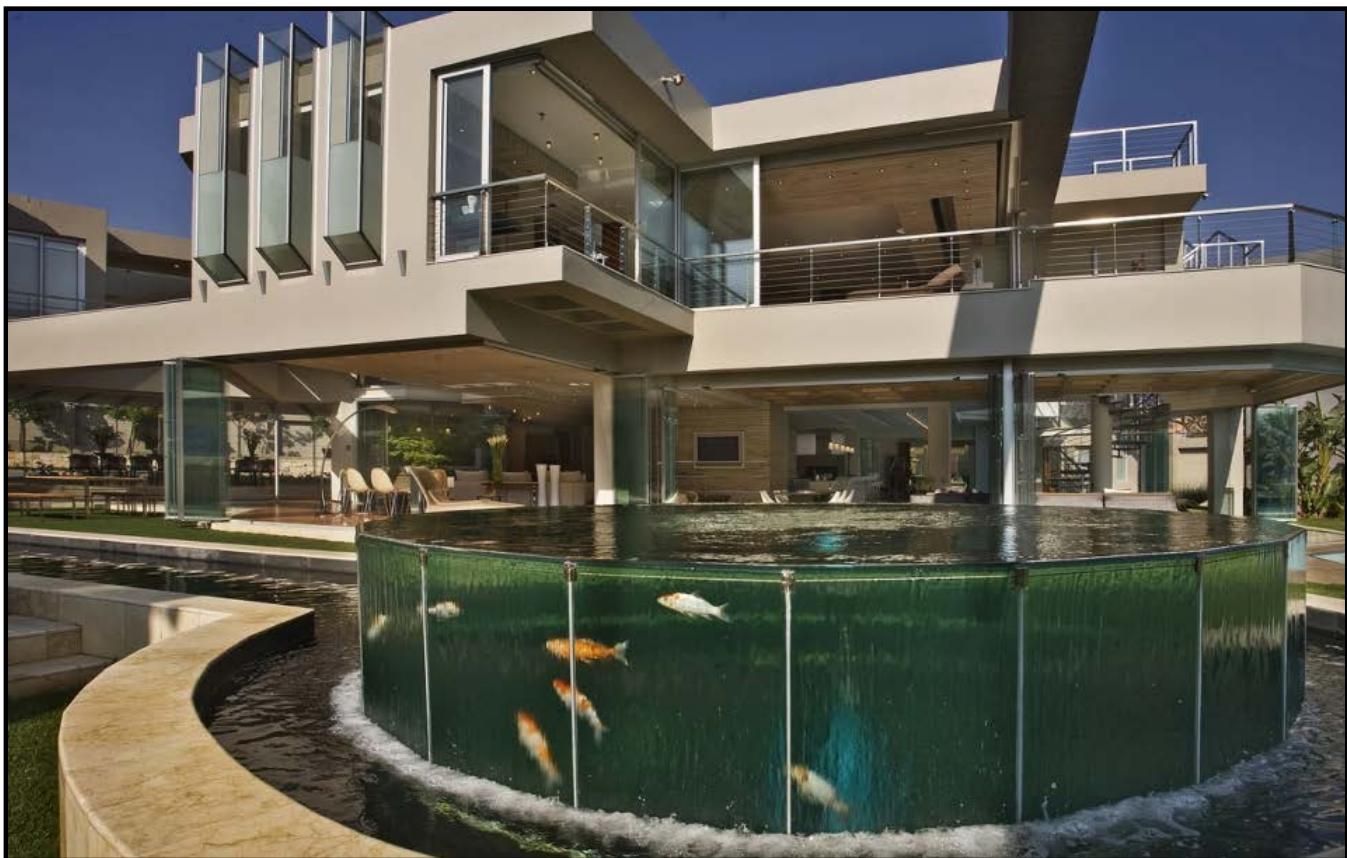


FIGURE 8a: Nico van der Meulen Architects, **Glass House**, 2012.

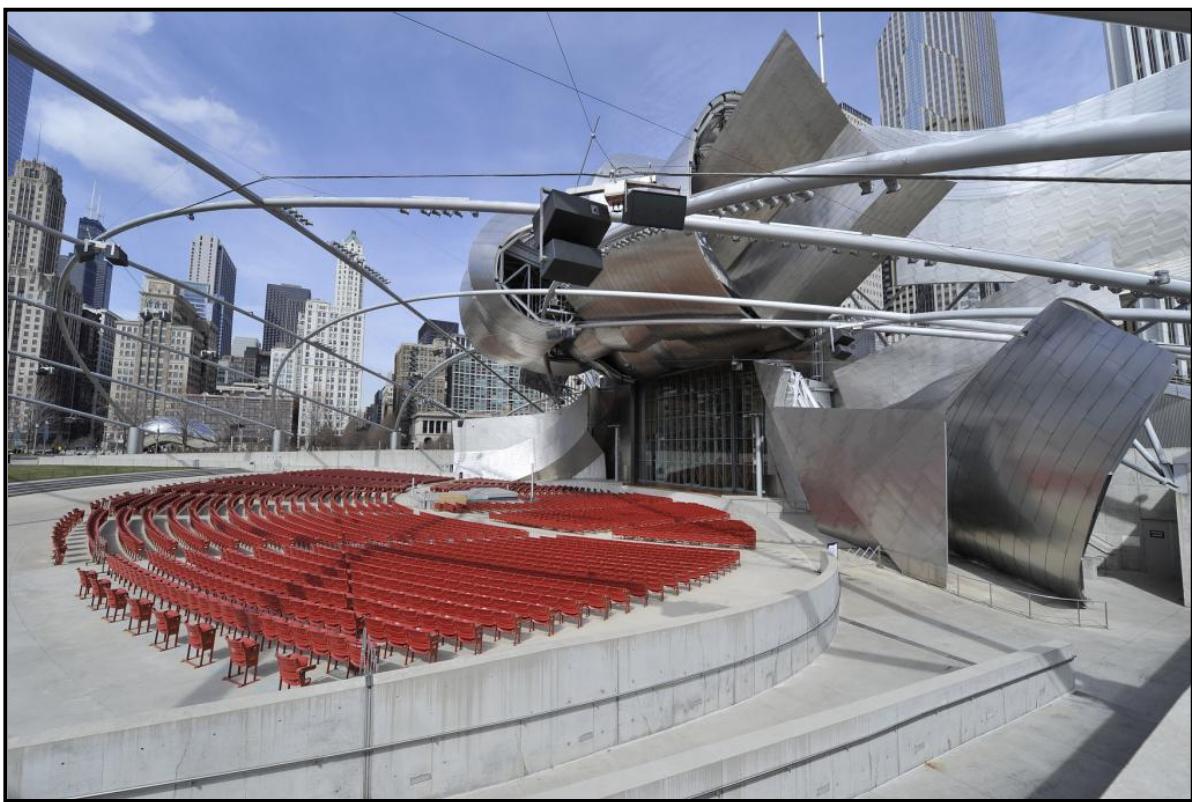
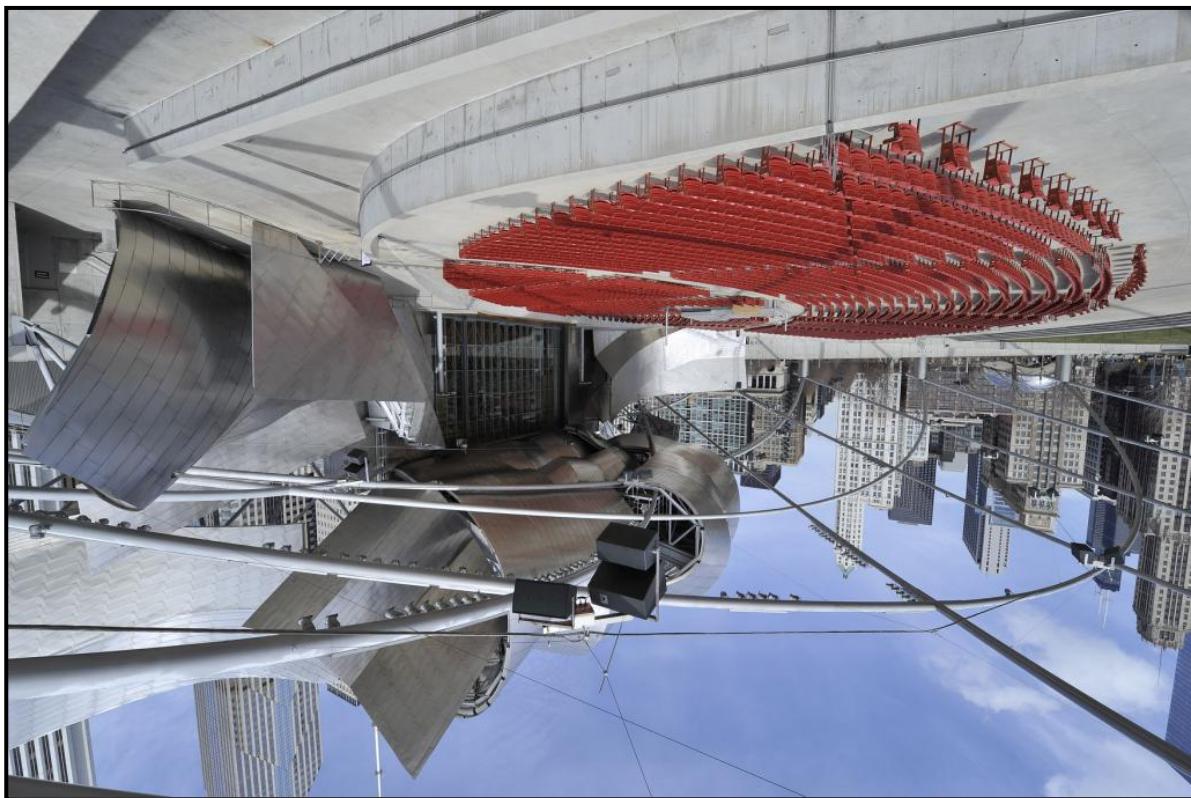


FIGURE 8b: Frank Gehry, **Jay Pritzker Pavilion**, Millennium Park, Chicago, 2011.

**TOTAL: 100**

TOTAL: 100

FIGUUR 8b: Frank Gehry, *Jay Pritzker Pavilion (Jay Pritzker-paviljoen)*,  
Millennium Park, Chicago, 2011.



FIGUUR 8a: Nico van der Meulen Architecte, *Glass House (Glas huis)*, 2012.





[20]

- Name van argitekte en geboue
- Ligging en plasering
- Gebruik van boumateriale en tegnologie
- Moonlitke inspirasie en invloede
- Konstruktiewe metodes
- Gebruik van styl
- Funksie van die gebou

volgende in gedagte hou:

Verwys na die stellings hierbo. Gebruik enige TWE geboue/strukture wat jy bestudeer het, sowel as die visuele bronne in FIGUR 8a en 8b, en skryf 'n opesteller waarin jy die

Volgens die Franse filosoof, Jacques Derrida, is 'argitektuur niks anders as net nog een van die baie maniere om te komunikeer nie'.

#### VRAG 8: ARGITEKTUUR IN SUID-AFRIKA



swanger vrou, Alison Lapper, 2013. Aansig 2.  
11 meter hōe reusagtige opblaasfiguur van 'n  
FIGUUR 7d: Marc Quinn, *Breath (Assem)*



swanger vrou, Alison Lapper, 2013. Aansig 1.  
11 meter hōe reusagtige opblaasfiguur van 'n  
FIGUUR 7c: Marc Quinn, *Breath (Assem)*



(Fragmentasie), gevervaarde brons, 2013.  
FIGUUR 7b: Lionel Smit, *Fragmentation*



marmmer, 150 V.C.  
FIGUUR 7a: Alexandros, *Venus de Milo*



[20]  
(14)

- Moonlike interpretations/betekenis

Gebruik van styl  
Beskywing of vertolking van die kunswerk  
Name van kunstenaars en titels van werk

Jy kan die volgende as 'n riglyn gebruik:

In die vorm van 'n kort opstel, bespreek TWE ander voorbeede van geslagskwesties wat handel oor of manlikheid of vroulikheid wat jy bestudeer het.

(6)

- Met watter werk kan jy jouself die meeste vereenselwig? Motiver jou antwoord.
- Publieke interaksie met die werk
- Uitdrukking van vroulike heldhaftigheid
- Gebruik van verwringing of fragmentasie
- Die konsep van 'vroulike skoonheid'

Jou paragraaf moet die volgende insluit:

Nem die stelling hierbo in ag en skryf 'n paragraaf waarin jy die DRIE beeldhouwerke bespreek.

Die vroue in FIGUR 7a, FIGUR 7b, FIGUR 7c en FIGUR 7d is in verpersoonliking van al die eienskappe wat 'n vrou behoort te verteenwoordig: skoonheid, rugbaarheid, kalmte en gracie.

Die Vroue de Miljo is 'n verpersoonliking van die perfekte vrou, maar is met verloop tyd beskadig. Lionel Smith se werke om met die konsep van fragmentasie te werk, terwyl Marc Quinn 'n alternatiewe beskouing van vroulike skoonheid en heldhaftigheid toon met sy uitbeelding van Alison Lapper, 'n vrou wat sonder arms gebore is.

7.2

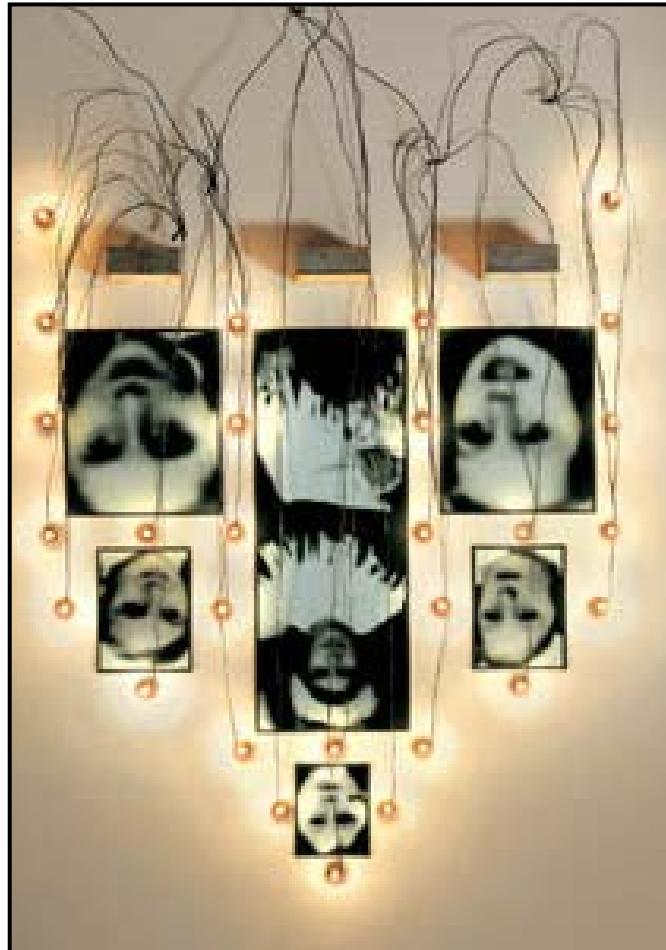
7.1

## VRAAG 7: GESLAGSKWESTIES: MANLIKHEID EN VROULIKHEID

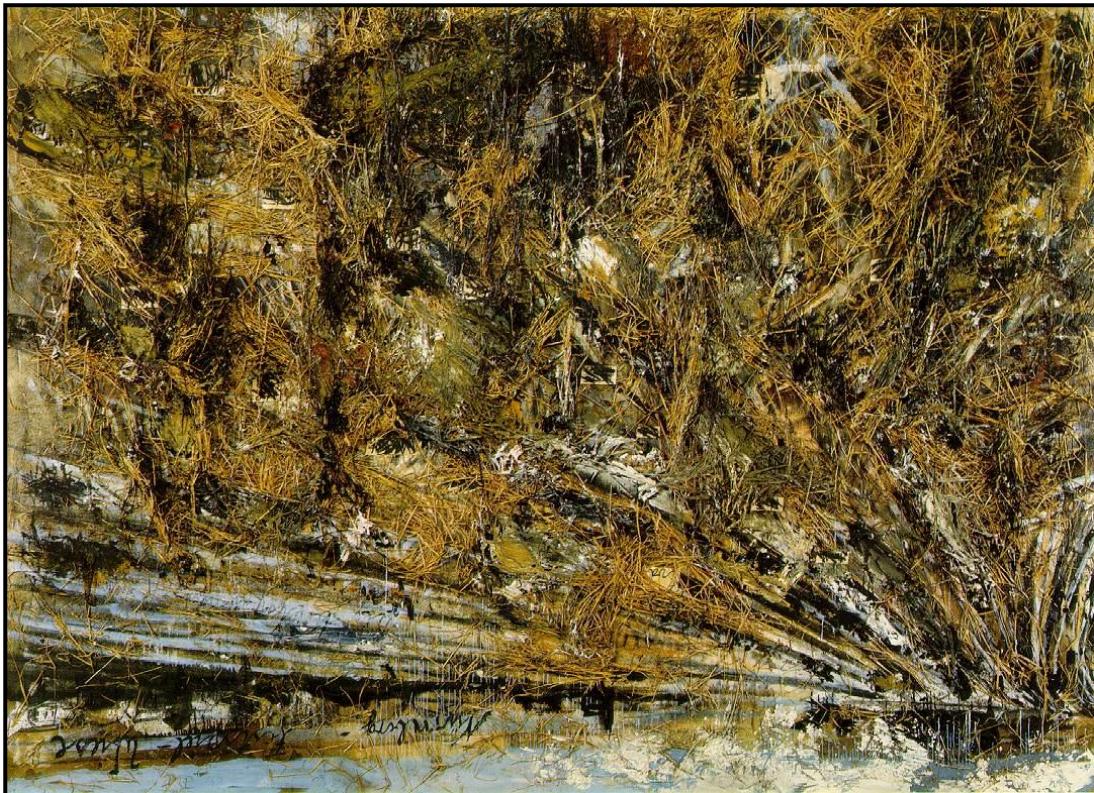


drie koekeblikke, ligte en draad, 1989.

FIGUUR 6b: Christian Boltanski, *Monument (Odeessa)*, ses afdruke,



FIGUUR 6a: Anselm Kiefer, *Nuremberg*, akryl, emulsie en strooi op doek, 1983.





[20]

(10)

- Hoe word sktulele/hedenadagsse kwesties deur die kunstenaar hanter
- Hoe die kunstenaar identiteit in die werk uitgedruk het
- Gebruik van medium en tegniek
- Naam van kunstenaar en titel van werk

Jou opstel moet die volgende insluit:

Geskiedenis is net een manier om ons identiteit te vorm. Skryf 'n opstel waarin jy ten minste EEN ander kunstenaar se werk bespreek wat 'n ander manier het om 'n mens se identiteit uit te druk.

(10)

- Hoe belangrik is ons geskiedenis in die vorming van ons identiteit?
- Op watter moontlike maniere help hierdie werke met die helingsproses?
- Koekieblikke, fotografie en beligting?
- Wat dink jy is die betekenis van die gebruik van materiaal soos strooi,
- Hoe is elke werk gemaak? Oorweg die styl en aanbieding van elk.

6.1 Skryf 'n paragraaf oor FIGUUR 6a en 6b deur die volgende te beantwoord:

Boltanski verken temas van verlies en gehue (herinnering) en skep gedenk-installasies van onbekende mense – naamlose individue wat moontlik slaggerfs van die goedse volksmoord was.

Anselm Kiefer is 'n Duitse kunstenaar wat die landskap as 'n metafor vir die swartkyk en skuldgevoelens van die Duitse volk na die Nazi-gruwelade van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog gebruik.

Ons geskiedenis vorm ons identiteit. Om sin te maak uit wredehede uit die verleden, het kunstenaars geskiedenis en tradisie vir heling en belyding nagvors.

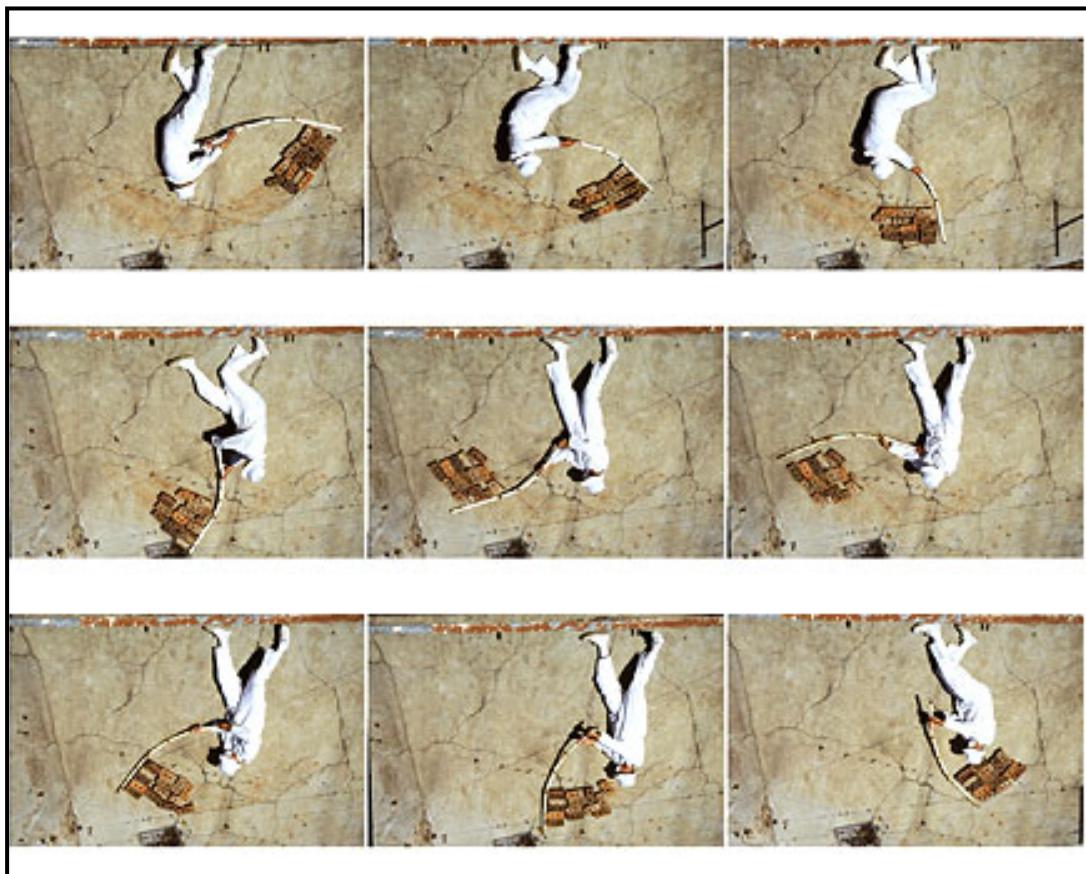
#### VRAAG 6: POST-1994 DEMOKRATIESE IDENTITEIT IN SUID-AFRIKA



FIGUUR 5b: Robin Rhode, *Stone Flag (Klipvlag)* (vergrotte detail van FIGUUR 5a), dokumentering van gebeurteniskuns ("performance art"), 2003.



FIGUUR 5a: Robin Rhode, *Stone Flag (Klipvlag)*, dokumentering van gebeurteniskuns ("performance art"), 2003.





- [20] Besprek EEN werk van enige TWE Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaars wat alternatiewe, kontemporêre of populaire kunsvorms gebruik om hulle boodskappe na die kyker oor te dra
- Oproerig en dokumentêring
  - Storie oorgerdra deur die akse van die kunstenaar
  - Moonlike boodskappe/betekenis
  - Die betekenis van die gebruik van spellegronde, betonsyplaatjies en bakssteenmure

Oorweeg die volgende in jou antwoord:

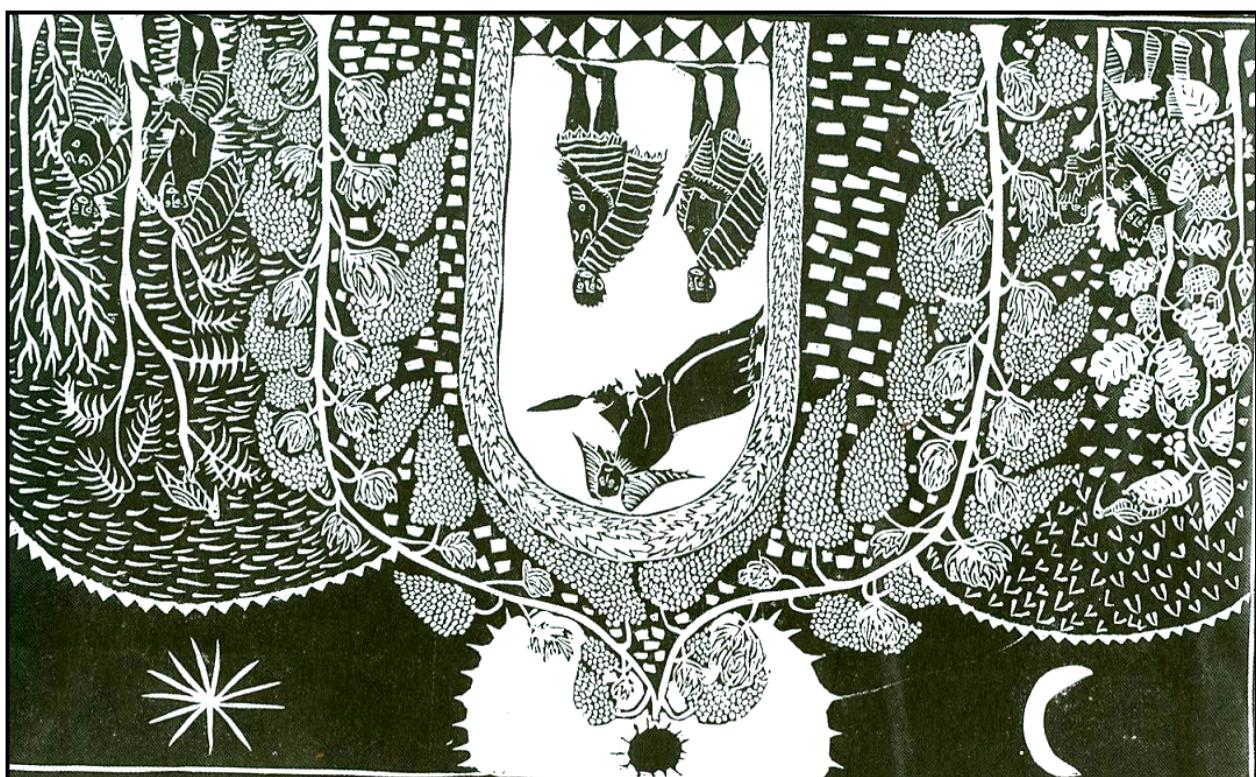
Rhode deur sy kuns kommunikeer. Verwys na die visuele bronne in FIGUUR 5a en FIGUUR 5b en besprek hoe Robin

Robin Rhode mak kuns op straat. Op spellegronde, betonsyplaatjies en teen bakssteenmure gebruik hierdie Suid-Afrikaner slegs in stukke kryt of houtskool om geboueniskuns ("performance art") te skep wat die grens tussen twee en drie dimensies uitdaag.

#### VRAAG 5: MULTIMEDIA EN NUWE MEDIA – ALTERNATIEWE, KONTEMPORELE EN POPULERE KUNSVORMS IN SUID-AFRIKA



FIGUUR 4b: Azaria Mbatha, *Adam and Eve/Cursed be the Ground (Adam en Eva/Vervloek is die Grond)*, linosnee op papier, 1964.



FIGUUR 4a: Jackson Hlungwani, *Adam and the Birth of Eve (Adam en die Geboorte van Eva)*, hout, 1985-1989.



[20]  
(12)

- Name van kunstenaars en titels van werke
- Spirituele beeldtegnieke
- Media en invloede
- Inhoude en betekenis

Gebruik die volgende as 'n riglyn in jou antwoord:

4.2 Bespreek TWEE kunswerke van enige Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaars wie se werk jy bestudeer het, wat 'n spirituele inhoud onthul.

- (8) • Water rol spesel die media in elke werk? Verwys na styl en kunsellemente.
- Verduidelik die verskillende vertolkinge en moontlike invloede van die verhaal van Adam en Eva soos deur elke kunstenaar gebruik.

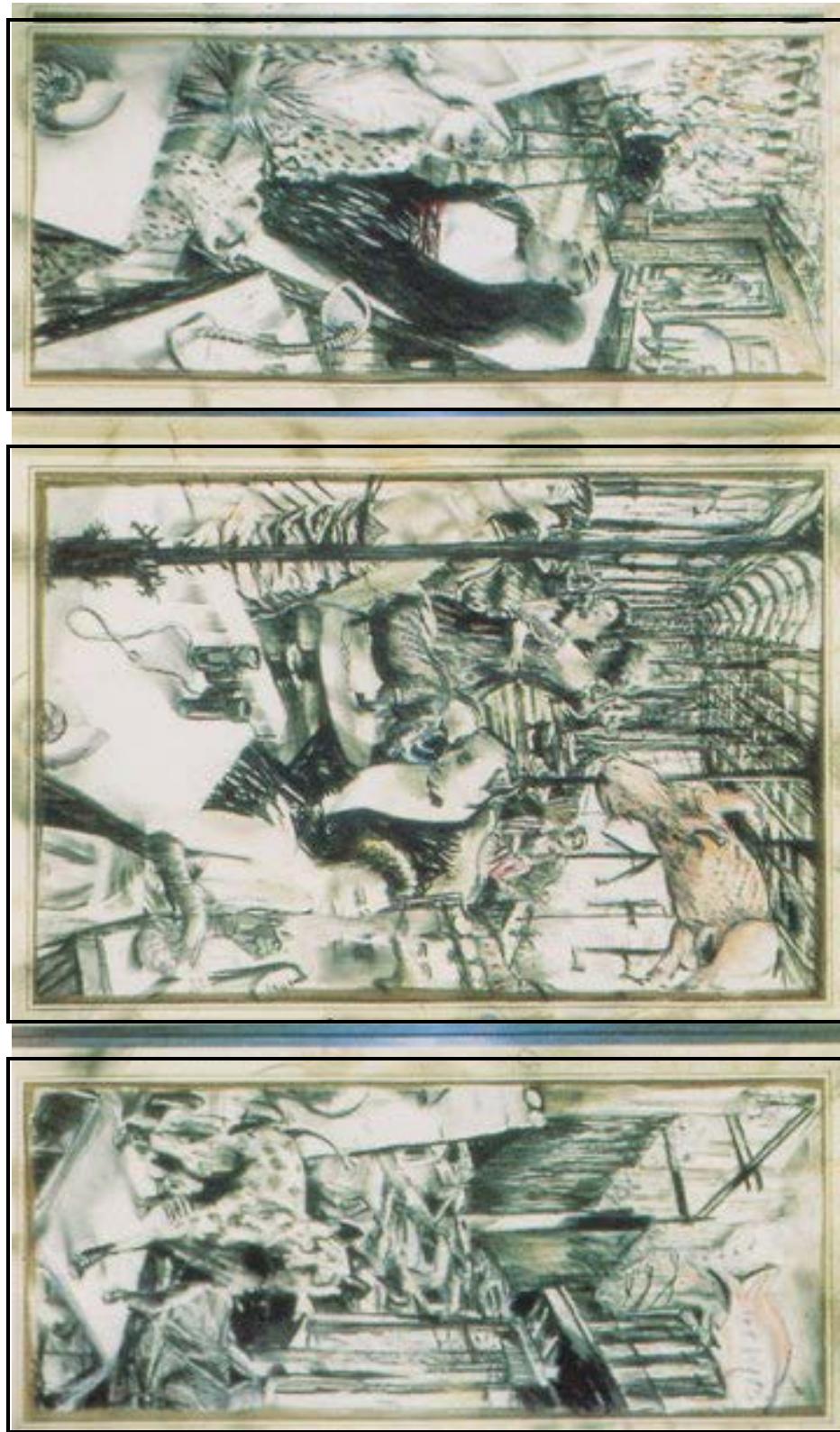
4.1 Vergelyk FIGUUR 4a en 4b en skryf 'n paragraaf oor elkeen waarin jy na die volgende verwys:

Baie Suid-Afrikaanse landelike kunstenaars gee uitdrukking aan hulle eie vertolking van spirituele sake en daardeur word verwonge en vereenvoudigde beeldtegnieke uitgebeeld. Hulle werk is eerlik, sonder vooroordeel en is 'n refleksie van hulle ware uitgangsposisie. Baie Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaars gebeur dit deur die gebruik van vervaardigings.

#### VRAAG 4: KUNS, KUNSVLYT EN GEESTELIKE WERKE HOFSAAKLIK UIT LANDELIKE SUID-AFRIKA



FIGUUR 3: William Kentridge, *The Conservationist Ball (Die Naturbewaarder se Dansparty)*, houtskool en conté, 1985.



[20]  
(10)

- Name van kunstenaars en titels van werke
- Kwessies aangetroef
- Moonlike boodskappe/betekenis

jou opstel moet die volgende insluit:

3.2 Analiseer TWE spesifieke kunswerke wat jy bestudeer het en skryf 'n opstel waarin jy bespreek hoe die kunstenaar(s) op sosiale en politieke kwessies in hulle werk kommentaar gelewer het.

(10)

- Die gebruik vanlyn en kleur.
- Identifiseer beeld van dier en die moonlike betekenis daarvan.
- Panneel?
- Wat is die betekenis van die uitbeelding van die verkwyk in die middelste tweede paneel en 'n eksterieur in die derde paneel.
- Verduidelik die betekenis/doel van die gebruik van 'n interieur in die eerste paneel?
- Wat is die verband tussen mens en dier in die kunswerk?

3.1. Verwys na die visuele bron in FIGUUR 3 en skryf 'n kort opstel waarin jy die volgende beantwoord:

Kentridge het die tipiese hoe middleklaas van die 1980's uitgebeeld om sy teenstand teen die manier waarop mense fondse vir natuurbewaring ingesamel het, te toon. Daar was in hierdie tydperk dat die 'Save the Rhino' (Red die renoster-) veldtog van stappe gesluitur is.

### VRAAG 3: SOSIO-POLITIEKE KUNS, INSULITEND WERSTANDSKUNS VAN DIE 1970'S EN 1980'S

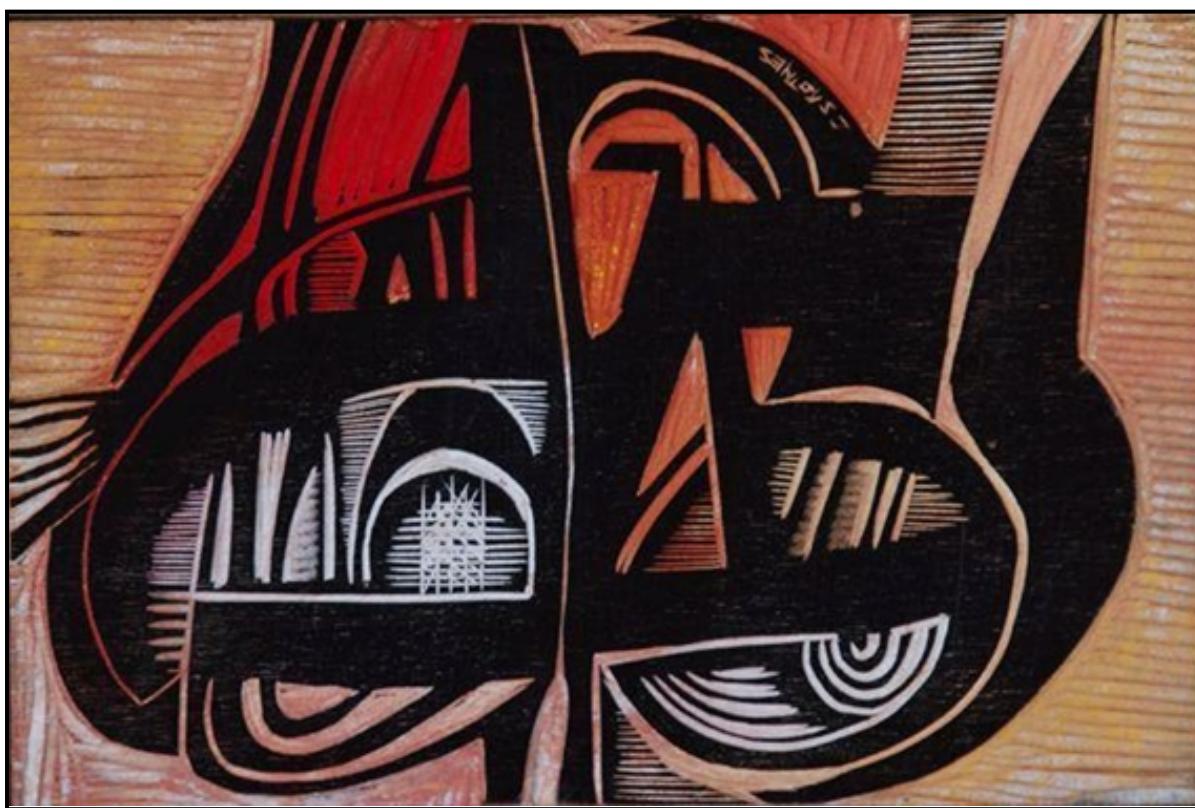
Visuele Kunste/V1  
DBE/Feb.-Mrt. 2015

oliepastel op papier, 2006.

FIGUUR 2b: Sfiso Ka-Mkame, *A Song for Africa II* ("n Lied vir Afrika II").



FIGUUR 2a: Cecil Skotnes, *Two Heads (Twee Koppe)*, geverfde houtpannel, 1956.



[20]  
(12)

- Naam van kunstenaar en titel(s) van werk(e)
- Invloed of gebruik van Afrika-symbole en -beeldtekenis(se) van die werk(e)
- Gebruik van media en tegniese komposisie en styl van werk
- Betekenis(se) van die werk(e)

Jou antwoord moet die volgende insluit:

2.2 Bespreek EEN of meer werke van EEN kunstenaar wie jy bestudeer het wat grootlik deur Afrika beïnvloed is.

(8)

- Die manier waarop die Afrika-invloed hulle styl afferkter
- Gebruik van vorms, simbole en patronen
- Betekenis of boodskap in die werk

Jou antwoord moet die volgende insluit:

2.1 Analiseer FIGUUR 2a en FIGUUR 2b krities deur die stelling hierbo te bespreek.

Afheweel die werk van Cecili Skotnes en Sfiso Ka-Mkame met 50 jaar verskil, toon beide sterke bewyse van 'n Afrika-identiteit. Die vrag omtrent van hierdie invloed vandag steeds van toepassing is.

## VRAAG 2: SUID-AFRIKANSE KUNSTENAARS BEÏNVLOED DEUR AFRIKA-EN/OF INHEEMSE KUNSVORMS



FIGUUR 1b: Sophie Peters, *The Old Days (Die Ou Dae)*, linosnee op papier, 1991.



FIGUUR 1a: Durand Shihali, *South Africa Slums, Zondi Township* (Suid-Afrika Krotbuktur, Zondi Township), waterverf, 1957.



[20]  
(12)

- Naam van die kunstenaars en titels van die kunsWERKE
- Temas/onderwerpe
- Gebruik van media en tegnieke
- Sty van werk
- Gebruik van formele elemente
- Sosio/kulturele en ander invloede

jou opstel moet die volgende insluit:

1.2 SKYF 'n opstel en besprek EEN kunsWERK elk van enige TWEE kunstenaars wat jy bestudeer het wie se werk van sy of haar omgewing getuig.

(8)

- Betekenis van die kunsWERKE
- Gebruik vanlyn en toonwaarde
- Sty van die werke
- Die tema van die skilderye

Verwys na die volgende:

1.1 Bestudeer FIGUUR 1a en FIGUUR 1b en skyf 'n kort opstel waarin jy soveel waarmemings as moontlik maak.

Die werké wat deur hierdie kunstenaars geskep is, was suwyer afkomstig van hulle begemeerde om hulle omgewing uit te beeld sonder kritiese of politieke kommentaar.

## VRAAG 1: DIE STEM VAN OPKOMENDE KUNSTENAARS

### BEANTWORDE ENIGE VYE VRAE.

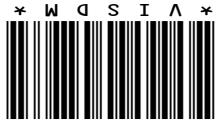


<b>Gebryk die volgende woordeleys om seker te maak dat jy verstaan hoe om 'n spesifieke vraag te benader:</b>	<b>Analiseer:</b> " Gedetailleerde en logiese besprekings van 'n kunswerk. Kunselemente soos lyn, kleur, toonwaaarde, formaat en komposisie beïng oor wat die oog mag sien.
<b>Besprek:</b>	<b>Stel jou standpunkt en gree redes vir jou stelling.</b>
<b>Formele Kunselemente:</b>	<b>Die basiese elemente wat gebruik word om 'n kunswerk te skep, soos lyn, vorm, toonwaaarde, tekstuur, kleur, ruimte, komposisie, ensvoorts.</b>
<b>Interpreteer:</b>	<b>Analiseer en evaluer (gee 'n ingeligte mening oor) 'n kunswerk. Kontekstualiseer dit histories, kultureel, sosiaal, politiek, ensvoorts met betrekking tot afhangend van, die ramwerk van inligting; met betrekking tot die situasie, tyd/era en plek waarna die inligting verwys.</b>
<b>Motiever:</b>	<b>Om met bewyse of getuienis te ondersetuun.</b>
<b>Noem:</b>	<b>Geen presiese feite en se direkt wat jy dink – gree jou mening, asook 'n verduidelikking.</b>
<b>Verduidelik:</b>	<b>Maak duidelik en gree redes vir jou stelling.</b>
<b>Toon die verskillende en ooreenkomsste op 'n geordende wyse binne</b>	<b>dieselde argument aan.</b>
<b>Vergelyk:</b>	<b>Toon die visuele afbeeldings wat in hierdie voorstel voorstellen word of warana in ander bronne verwys word.</b>
<b>Visuele bronne:</b>	

**WORDELEYS**



- In hierdie eksamen sal jy die volgende vardiighede toon:
- Die gebruik van die korrekte kunsstermologie
  - Die gebruike van navorsingsvraardighede binne 'n geskiedkundige en kulturele konteks
  - Skryf - en navorsing van spesifieke voorbeelde in 'n kulturele, sosiale, politieke en historiese konteks
  - Die gebruik van een implenetring van visuele analise en kritiese denke
  - Die gebruik van die volgende insituksies voor dat jy besluit watteer vrae om te beantwoord.
- Lees die volgende insituksies voor dat jy besluit watteer vrae om te beantwoord.
1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit AGT vrae.
  2. Beantwoord enige VYF vrae vir 'n totaal van 100 punte.
  3. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruiik is.
  4. Vrae verskyн op die linkerkanste bladsye, met visuele bronne op die regterkanste bladsye.
  5. Maak seker dat jy na die kleurafdrukke in die visuele bronne verwyк waar dit toelaatbaar.
  6. GEEN punt sal toegeken word vir inligting wat in een antwoord bespreek en in ander antwoorde herhaal word NIE. Kruisverwysing na kunswerke is bespreek. Ondersoek die titel van 'n kunswerk of die naam van 'n gebou.
  7. Noem die kunstenaar en titel van elke kunswerk wat jy in jou antwoord gespreek. Gebruik die volgende riglynne vir die lengte van jou antwoord. Let op die puntetoekekening:
    - 6-8 punte: 'n minimum van  $\frac{1}{2}$ -¾ bladsy
    - 10-14 punte: 'n minimum van  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bladsy(e)
    - 20 punte: 'n minimum van 2 bladsye  8. Skryf op 'n duidelike, kreatiewe en gesstruktureerde manier en gebruik volksinne en paragrawe volgens die insituksies van elke vraag. In Lys met feite/tabellelle word NIE aanvaar Nie.
  9. Gebruik die volgende riglynne vir die lengte van jou antwoord. Let op die puntetoekekening:
10. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.



Hierdie vraestel moet in volklike gedruk word.  
Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 19 bladsye.

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 100

FEBRUARIE/MAART 2015

VISUELE KUNSTE V1

GRAAD 12

SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT  
NATIONALE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
Basic Education  
Department:

basic education

