



**basic education**

Department:  
Basic Education  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT  
EXEMPLAR**

**2023**

**GRADE 9**

Subject: Creative Arts

Paper: Visual Arts

Marks: 50

Duration: 60 Minutes

**excluding** 15 minutes reading time

**This test consists of 16 pages excluding the cover page.**

**Instructions to the learner**

1. You will receive 15 minutes reading time before you begin answering this test.
2. Read all the instructions and questions carefully.
3. Answer all questions.
4. Use the provided answer sheet to write your answers.

**The test starts on the next page.**



EXEMPT

STAR

**Do not start writing until you are told to do so.**

## SECTION A

### Question 1

Choose the correct option from the responses provided. Write only the correct letter.

- 1.1 Many modern homes are decorated by using different kinds of porcelain, ceramic tiles on the floor and walls which have made homes beautiful, shiny and easy to clean.

What do we call a person who makes ceramic and porcelain tiles?

- A potter
  - B ceramicist
  - C architect
  - D graphic designer
- (1)

- 1.2 What do we call a person responsible for developing illusions, logos and other design hand or by using software?

- A fashion designer
  - B textile designer
  - C production designer
  - D graphic designer
- (1)

- 1.3 Who usually use spray paint to create their 'pieces' on walls?

- A scratchers
  - B scribblers
  - C 'graffito'
  - D graffiti artist
- (1)

1.4 Presenters and characters on television look different than they usually look in real life.

What do we call a person who does the work of changing their looks?

- A face painter
- B music artist
- C make-up artist
- D face mask (1)

1.5 Before the actual construction of a building, it is planned, designed and reviewed.

Which career is relevant to the process of constructing buildings?

- A sculpting
- B architecture
- C graphic designing
- D interior designing (1)

1.6 Precious has just finished her matric and she has applied to study fashion design.

What could be the reason for her career choice?

- A She has passion or interest in applying design, aesthetics, construction and natural beauty to clothing and its accessories.
- B She has an interest in creating visual concepts to communicate ideas that inform consumers.
- C She has an interest in making indoor spaces beautiful by choosing decorative items and determining space requirements.
- D She has an interest in art and techniques of designing and building. (1)

1.7 Which design principles have to be considered when creating a logo?

- A line, tone, texture and emphasis
- B contrast, rhythm, balance and proportion
- C shape, harmony, balance and emphasis
- D contrast, balance, texture and shape (1)

1.8 What is 'popular culture'?

- A It includes people's attire without being inspired by images and ideas particularly in society.
- B It includes cultural activities, products, images and ideas embraced by the broader public, particularly as seen in mass media.
- C It includes only cultural activities and social media.
- D It includes food, fashion, and music with the exclusion of ideas, images and behavior.

(1)

1.9 You would like to promote an upcoming young music artist. Choose the best design elements for his/her CD cover

- A a colourful CD cover, without pictures, with the title of the song and the name of the artist
- B a colourful CD cover with eye catching pictures and the name of the artist and the title written in ordinary lettering
- C a colourful CD cover with the title written in an ordinary lettering
- D a colourful CD cover with the name of the artist, eye-catching pictures and title of the song in bold

(1)

1.10 People wear jewellery for various reasons.

What would be the most appropriate reason from the ones listed below?

- A Jewellery has only been worn by most men and women over years as a symbol of a particular religion.
- B Jewellery has been worn by most men and a few women as the only symbol of popular culture.
- C Jewellery has been worn by both genders in most cultures and religions for years as symbols of status, wealth, nobility, rank, religion and job titles.
- D Jewellery has been worn by very rich men and women in most cultures and regions of the world as a symbol of wealth.

(1)

1.11 'Lettering' can be taken as an umbrella term that covers the art of drawing letters, instead of using it for writing. Lettering is also considered an art form, where each letter in a phrase or quotation acts as an illustration. Each letter is created with special attention to its details and has a unique role within its composition.

From the options, which one best confirms the above statement?

- A Lettering can sometimes be used for giving information and values.
  - B Lettering is used for giving information to certain individuals.
  - C Lettering is used for promoting morals, values, information and can be used creatively to attract everyone's attention.
  - D Lettering is sometimes used for information and not for creative purposes.
- (1)

1.12 What does 'symmetrical balance' refer to?

- A the elements used on one side of the design being similar to those on the other side
  - B reflection of the elements in a design being balanced
  - C the elements used on one side of the design being different to those on the other design
  - D techniques used to create a focal point or draw attention to specific sections within a piece
- (1)

1.13 What do we call a person who manipulates a puppet and makes it seem as though the puppet is speaking?

- A puppeteer
  - B manipulator
  - C stick puppet
  - D ventriloquist
- (1)

1.14 What do you understand by the term 'local culture'?

- A the set of behaviors, beliefs, and customs that exist within a country.
- B the set of behaviors, beliefs and customs that exists within and outside a country.
- C Attitudes, values, traditions...arise over time.
- D attitudes, values, traditions and customs practices globally

(1)

1.15 Which design principles can be used in artworks?

- A contrast, value, shape and posture
- B line, colour, tone and pattern
- C balance, harmony, proportion and variety
- D rhythm, pitch, emphasis and texture




(1)

1.16 What is your understanding of the French term *frottage* in Visual Arts?

- A rubbing out textural effects or images from uneven surfaces with chalk, charcoal or a pencil
- B rubbing textural effects and images from uneven surfaces with only chalk and powdered paints to bring out images
- C rubbing textural effects and images from even surfaces with a pencil and ink pens only
- D rubbing textural effects or images from both even and uneven surfaces with chalk, charcoal and pencils

(1)

1.17

<p><b>Image A</b></p>  <p>[source: <a href="http://lordsguidance.com/blogs/christiansymbols/">http://lordsguidance.com/blogs/christiansymbols/</a>]</p>	<p><b>Image B</b></p>  <p>[source: <a href="http://za.pinterest.com/pin/392798741">http://za.pinterest.com/pin/392798741</a>]</p>	<p><b>Image C</b></p>  <p>[source: <a href="https://englishan.com/wp-content/uploads/2002/03/Traffic-Road-Signs-768x402.png">https://englishan.com/wp-content/uploads/2002/03/Traffic-Road-Signs-768x402.png</a>]</p>
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What information can you gather from Image A, Image B and Image C?

- A Image A Two sinners, Image B clothing labels and Image C health care signs
- B Image A Jesus, Image B social media and Image C traffic signs
- C Image A the halo, Image B beverages and Image C road signs
- D Image A Christian religion, Image B commercial logos, Image C traffic and road signs

(1)

1.18



[source;<http://www.kentuckytourism.com/mcdonald's/food-drinks>]

Macdonald's is a food franchise recognised and appreciated by the masses.

What culture does this brand represent?

- A local culture
- B provincial culture
- C global culture
- D South African culture

(1)



1.19 What is the relevant explanation for the word 'dominance' in art?

- A only lines with the greatest visual weights in 2-D artworks
  - B element with greatest visual weights in any artwork
  - C harmony as the element that has visual focal points in a 3-D artwork
  - D all design principles and visual art elements that are used to create any artwork
- (1)

1.20 What do we call the ability to write the author's information using your own words but conveying the same message?

- A conceptualising
  - B paraphrasing
  - C statement recycling
  - D quoting
- (1)

1.21 Which **TWO** primary colours were mixed in order to get a green colour?

- A purple and orange
  - B purple and yellow
  - C blue and yellow
  - D orange and blue
- (1)

1.22 Whenever you add a tint (white) or shade (black) to an original or primary colour in increasing small amounts, they result in different shades of that colour. What is that colour called?

- A monochromatic colours
  - B complementary colours
  - C secondary colours
  - D tertiary colours
- (1)

1.23 Recyclable materials are old materials that can be used to make new ones.

Why is it important to recycle materials?

- A to eliminate garbage, save production and energy costs, reduce the negative impact on the environment.
- B to increase garbage, increase production and energy costs and have a positive impact on the environment.
- C to increase garbage and reduce production of energy and increase the positive impact on the environment
- D to eliminate garbage, increase production and reduce the positive impact on the environment.

(1)

1.24 The teacher taught learners about colour mixing. She requested them to research tints. These learners approached a painter to seek clarity on what tints are and how they are produced.

How would you explain tints to these learners?

- A Tints are produced when an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of that colour.
- B Tints are produced when an artist adds a colour to black to create a lighter version.
- C Tints are produced when an artist adds both black and white to create a lighter version.
- D Tints are when an artist reduces a colour of the original colour to create either a darker or a lighter version of that colour.

(1)

1.25 Which of the following concepts is another word for 'centre of interest'?

- A perspective
- B point of interest
- C emphasis
- D focal point

(1)

1.26 Pen and ink artwork techniques form part of wet and dry drawing media.

Which options are relevant to the above statement?

- A hatching, cross-contour and cross-hatching
- B random lines, stippling and hatching
- C stippling, hatching and cross-hatching
- D hatching, stippling and ink wash (1)

1.27 Lines are important in the language of art. They lead our eyes around the composition and can communicate information through their character and direction.

What effects do the lines have?

- A Vertical lines can make certain objects look shorter.
- B Vertical lines on wallpaper can make lower ceilings seem higher.
- C Horizontal lines do not show pattern, rhythm and harmony.
- D Diagonal lines do not show instability, tension, activity and excitement. (1)

1.28 Gundi and Mazwi are puppets on YoTV on channel SABC 1. They usually tell jokes, but also sometimes speak about important matters in our everyday lives.

What is the purpose of having puppets such as Gundi and Mazwi?

- A to educate, intimidate children and entertain
- B to educate, misinform and entertain
- C to disorientate, amuse and entertain
- D to educate, inform and entertain (1)

1.29 Monuments remind us of our heritage. They are like a treasure for a nation and symbolise the nation's pride. They help us to appreciate our past and our level of development, knowledge and thoughts.

To what does the word 'monument' refer?

- A a portrait of someone important
- B a building that keeps artworks to dishonor someone
- C a statue, building or structure created to honour someone
- D an artwork of another person's face (1)

1.30 What is the role of an artist as an observer of society?

- A to show the world through their eyes
- B to observe animals, plants, mountains, rivers and people
- C to observe health issues, drug abuse, teenage pregnancies
- D to create artworks that add to the beauty of our surroundings (1)

1.31 Mark weaves baskets for a living. He then supplies local shops and sometimes sells to individuals in the community.

What is Mark's role in society?

- A observer
- B contributor
- C commentator
- D distributor (1)



1.32 Artists play various roles within society for different purposes. When a puppeteer creates puppets and makes a storyline based on the current outbreak of measles, he or she talks about the symptoms and treatment of measles. What role is the puppeteer playing in society?

- A social commentator
- B social spokesperson
- C observer
- D ventriloquist

(1)

1.33 Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2 below.

Compare the **TWO** works of art in terms of similarities and differences with reference to the art elements and design principles.

<p>Figure 1 Edvard Munch, <i>The scream</i> 1893</p>  <p>[source: <a href="https://images.app.goo.gl/UzFRJG6Q7iGiyFsN">https://images.app.goo.gl/UzFRJG6Q7iGiyFsN</a> ]</p>	<p>Figure 2: Andrew Wyeth, <i>Christina's World</i>, 1948</p>  <p>[source: <a href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/tr/thumb/a/a2/Chris...">upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/tr/thumb/a/a2/Chris...</a>]</p>
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1.33.1 Similarities

- A Figures 1 and 2 have the same textures and lines.
- B Figures 1 and 2 have the same forms, tones, lines and textures.
- C Figures 1 and 2 the same asymmetrical shapes.
- D Figures 1 and 2 have the same horizontal static lines.

(1)

### 1.33.2 Differences

- A Both Figure 1 and Figure 2 express scary emotions displayed in different environments.
- B There is a narrow path in Figure 2 and a wide bridge in Figure 1.
- C Different levels of enjoyment are expressed in Figure 1 and Figure 2.
- D Figure 1 and Figure 2 reflect similar painting styles. (1)

1.34 This artwork has various art elements. Which element is not part of the artwork?

- A lines
- B colour
- C tone
- D shape (1)

1.35 As grade 9 learners you are busy with a practical task that requires you to use sharp tools. While busy, one of the learners gets pricked by a needle. What steps can the teacher take in the future to avoid such incidents?

- A She should bring knives to school.
- B She should provide learners with ice cream sticks, straws and plastic knives.
- C She should provide learners with needles for sewing.
- D She should provide learners with broken bottles. (1)

1.36 A three-dimensional (3-D) shape model has height, width and depth and is created through modelling techniques.

Which of the following modelling techniques can be used?

- A wrapping, tying, joining, cutting, pasting, stitching and scoring
- B forming, shaping, lining and colouring
- C emphasising, contrasting, balancing and bending
- D hatching, cross contouring and cross hatching (1)

1.37 Why are certain artists called comedians?

- A They aim at instilling fear in their audience.
- B They aim at making the audience emotional by triggering them with tragedy
- C They entertain an audience by making them laugh through jokes or amusing situations.
- D Their sole purpose is to educate about the world's current affairs. (1)

1.38 Why is craftsmanship important?

- A It creates an elegant, carefully crafted and high quality art product.
- B It creates a product of low quality, where details matter.
- C It creates a well-detailed product, where quality is compromised.
- D It creates an unfinished art product, which reflects the artist's passion. (1)

1.39 What is a cartoonist?

- A a visual artist who has a talent only in manipulating cartoons
- B a visual artist who specializes in both drawing and writing cartoons
- C an artist who cannot write comics but can manipulate cartoons
- D any artist with or without knowledge of art but can use cartoons (1)

**[40]**

## SECTION B

### Question 2: Case Study

Read the following extract from Gerard Sekoto's biography and answer the following questions:

The tradition of black artists in South Africa has until recently, been neglected. However, in the last ten years a new art history has developed from a growing awareness of the omission of the past. At the forefront of this reassessment is the work of Gerard Sekoto. He was born on 09 December 1913 at Botshabelo, a German Lutheran Mission Station in the Eastern Transvaal, then Bophuthatswana. When he was five years old, his father was posted by the Lutheran church to their mission school on the farm Wonderhoek in Middelburg District. He spent most of his formative years there. Sekoto nurtured the memories of his rural childhood for the rest of his life, and many of his letters dwell at great length, on the experiences of his youth and early family life. The love and security he was shown as a child were a source of solace and strength during the difficult time of his exile.

He started drawing early but did not have access to colour pencils until he was a teenager. The introduction to colour revolutionised his work. Periods of residence in Sophiatown, Johannesburg; District Six, Cape Town and Eastwood, Pretoria produced vibrant and powerful pieces evoking both the colourful cultural activity and tensions of the townships. The paintings from this time are historical records of a now extinct way of life. All three areas were bulldozed in the fifties and sixties. In 1947, Sekoto made a momentous decision to leave the country of his birth and travel to Paris, like many voluntary and involuntary exiles. He was never to return to South Africa. France brought new inspiration and Sekoto reworked many subjects and explored different themes, all characterised by a deep sense of humanity.

Towards the end of his life, Sekoto's art increasingly gained recognition mainly through the pioneering work of Barbara Lindop. Her research brought to life many paintings thought to have been lost, and through her correspondence with Sekoto, she was able to confirm details of his life before his death in 1993. In this book, Lindop introduces the extraordinary life story of Gerard Sekoto accompanied by



full colour plates of his most powerful, stirring works of art.

[source:<https://www.art.co.za/gerardsekoto/about.php>]

- 2.1 How old was Gerard when his father was posted by the Lutheran Church to their mission school? (1)
- 2.2 Sekoto moved abroad. Name the place to which he moved. (1)
- 2.3 Give **ONE** reason why Sekoto's art increasingly gained recognition towards the end of his life. (1)
- 2.4 Do you think it was a wise decision for Gerard to move abroad? Support your answer. (1)
- 2.5 What were most of Gerard's letters about? (1)
- 2.6 Gerard Sekoto grew up like any other child who had dreams. However, he could not realise them to the fullest. State **ONE** reason why he could not use colours for his artworks until he was a teenager. (1)
- 2.7 Discuss how Gerard Sekoto's life story was known even long after his death? (1)
- 2.8 Why do you think the tradition of black artists in South Africa has been neglected? (1)
- 2.9 The love and security he was shown as a child were a source of solace and strength during the difficult time of his exile. What do you think would happen if Sekoto was not shown love and security? (1)
- 2.10 How would you explain the impact of the "momentous decision" he made to leave the country of birth? (1)

[10]

[50]

**End of test**

EXEMPLAR