



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

VISUAL ARTS P1

NOVEMBER 2021

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 must demonstrate the following skills:

- Using the correct art terminology
- Using and implementing visual analysis and critical thinking
- Writing and researching skills within a historical and cultural context
- Placing of specific examples in a cultural, social, political and historical context
- Understanding 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/structure.
8. Candidates may NOT discuss images that have already been used in other questions.
9. 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.
10. 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 1–1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page(s)
 - 20 marks: a minimum of 2 pages
11. Write neatly and legibly.

LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK.

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

Pemba and Sibisi record the important role of the iSangoma as a traditional healer at different time periods in South Africa.

1.1 Compare FIGURE 1a and FIGURE 1b by referring to the following:

- Narrative/Stories
- Visual clues indicating the 25-year time difference
- Formal art elements
- Focal point
- Mood/Atmosphere

(10)

1.2 Discuss the artwork of any TWO artists (ONE artwork per artist) that have captured interesting themes. Give the names of the artists and the titles of the artworks.

Consider the following in your essay:

- Subject matter
- Influences
- Formal art elements
- Media and technique
- Message/Meaning of the artwork

(10)
[20]

iSangoma: A highly respected healer among the people of South Africa who diagnoses, prescribes and often performs the rituals to heal a person physically, mentally, emotionally or spiritually



FIGURE 1a: George Pemba, *iSangoma*, oil on board, 1980.

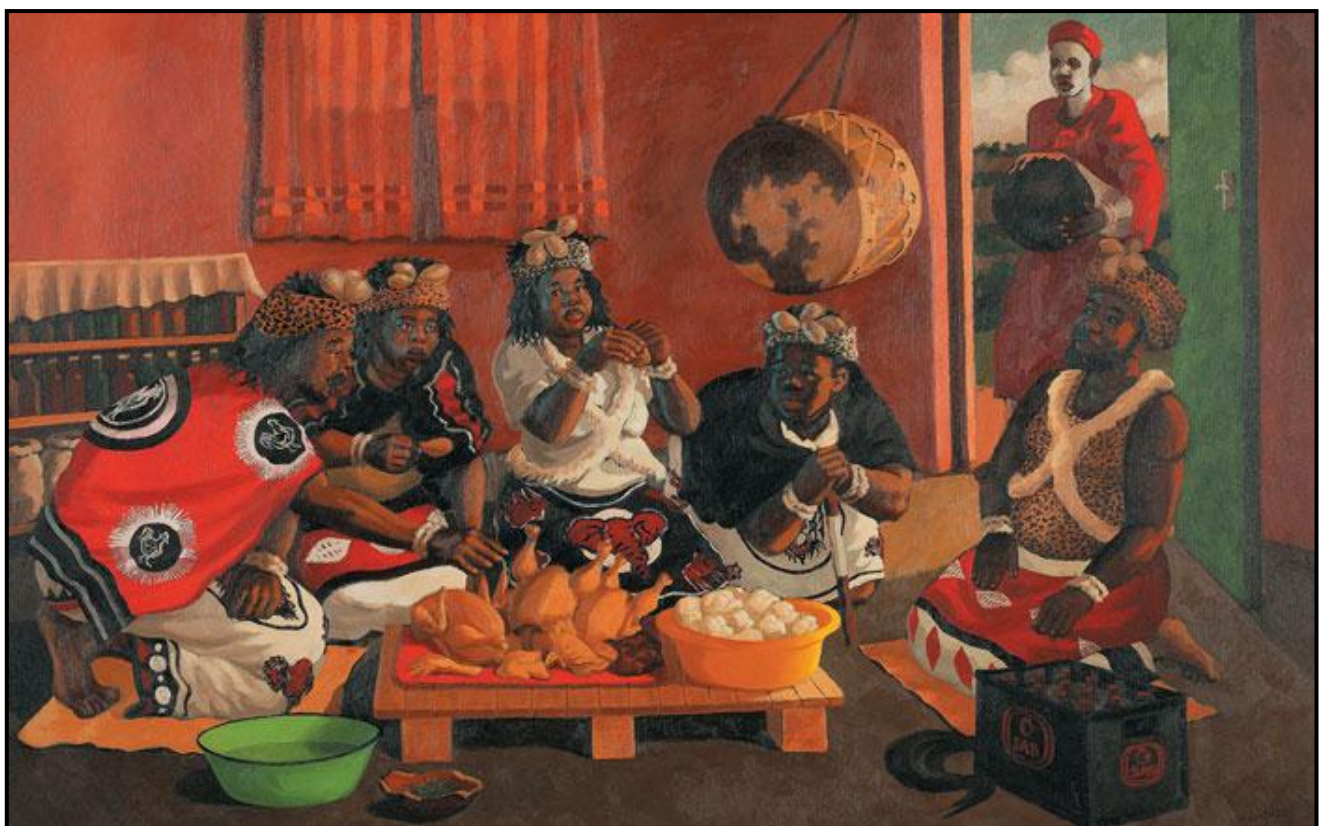


FIGURE 1b: Sithembiso Sibisi, *The Sangoma's Feast*, oil on canvas, 2005.

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

Soccer is one of the most popular sports enjoyed by many throughout the world. FIGURE 2c is an example of a futurist artist's interpretation of the energy of the game. FIGURES 2a and 2b show a unique African flavour.

2.1 Discuss the interpretation of the theme of soccer by considering the following:

- How the two-dimensional and the three-dimensional use of media affect the portrayal of the theme
- Energy/Rhythm/Movement portrayed in the style and technique of the works
- African and/or Western influences

(10)

2.2 Describe the work of any TWO South African artists (ONE artwork per artist) whose work reflects indigenous and/or African symbols and art forms. Name the artists and titles of the artworks.

You may use some of the following:

- Subject matter
- Influences
- Formal art elements
- Style
- Message and/or meaning

(10)
[20]

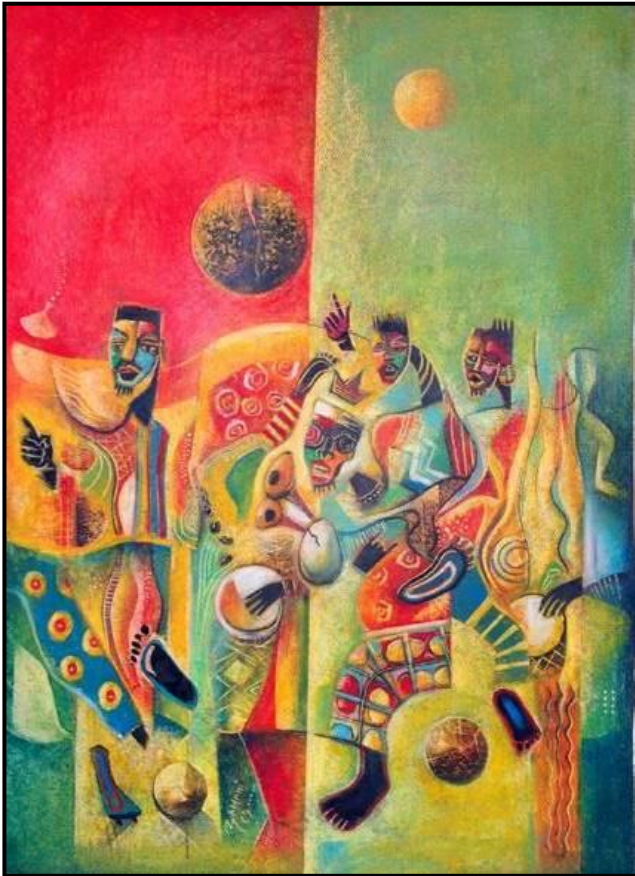


FIGURE 2a: Zamani Romeo Makhanya, **Soccer's Rhythm**, ink print on cotton paper, 2010.



FIGURE 2b: Jackson Hlungwane, **Christ Playing Soccer**, carved wood, date unknown.

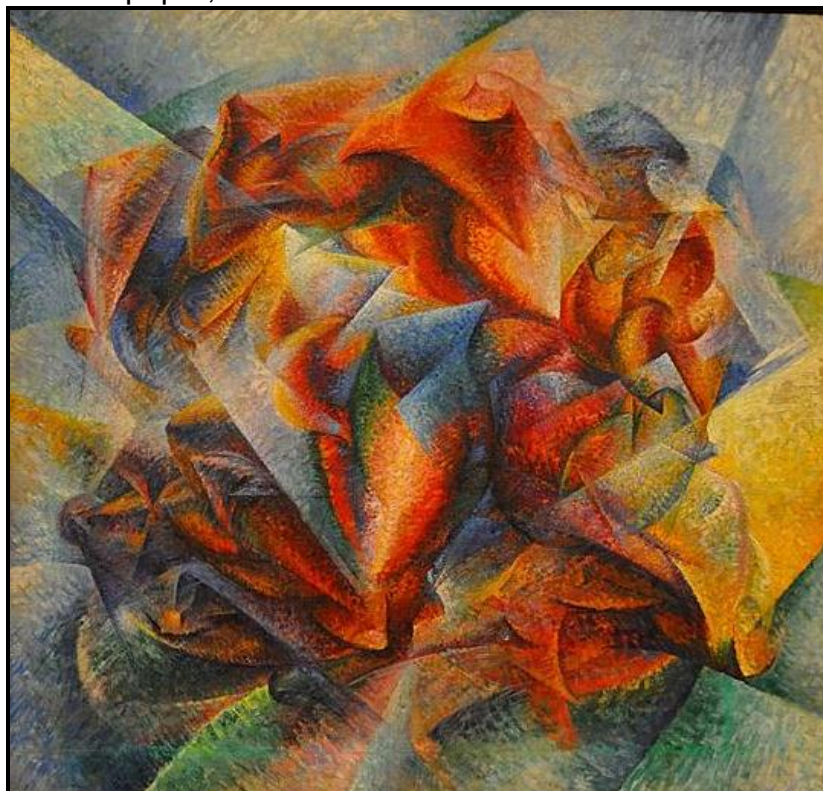


FIGURE 2c: Umberto Boccioni, **Dynamism of a Soccer Player**, oil on canvas, 1913.

QUESTION 3: SOCIOPOLITICAL ART, INCLUDING RESISTANCE ART OF THE 1970s AND 1980s

3.1 Compare any TWO artworks from FIGURES 3a, 3b and 3c by referring to the following guidelines:

- Line, colour, form and pattern
- Style and media
- The portrayal of the gun in each artwork and its role in relation to the other images in the artwork.
- How do these works address sociopolitical issues in South Africa? (10)

3.2 Write a critical analysis on TWO artworks from TWO different artists (ONE artwork per artist) whose themes reflect sociopolitical issues. Name the artists and the titles of the artworks.

Consider the following:

- Subject matter
 - Formal elements of art
 - Message/Meaning (10)
- [20]**

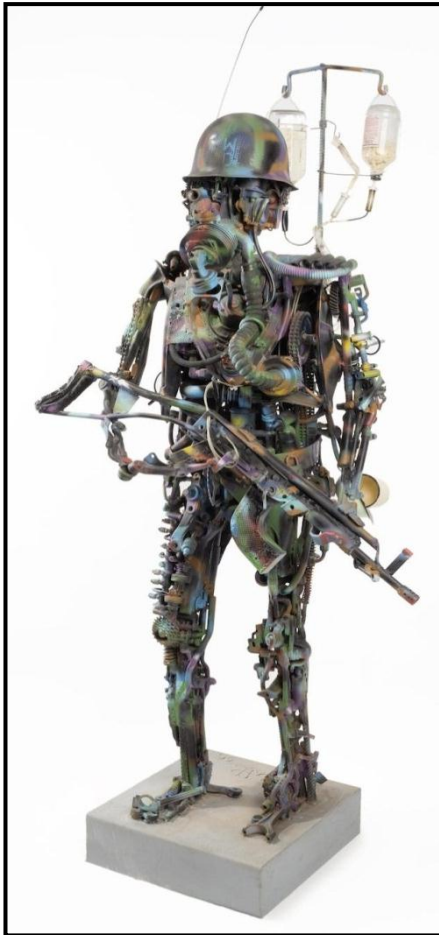


FIGURE 3a: Willie Bester, *Speelman (Play man)*, mixed-media sculpture, 1995.



FIGURE 3b: Ayanda Mabulu, *Infant Democracy*, oil paint and gold leafing on canvas, 2017.



FIGURE 3c: Khaya Witbooi, *Gun Shake*, mixed media, 2017.

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

Print works done by artists from rural areas often tell a story about community life.

4.1 Discuss the stories told in FIGURES 4a and 4b by comparing the following:

- Format
- Focal point
- Line and texture
- Depth and perspective
- Style

(10)

4.2 Discuss the work of any TWO artists who create art, craft and/or spiritual works from rural South Africa.

Refer to the following guidelines:

- Influences
- Media and technique
- Possible meaning/Purpose/Function
- How do these artworks/crafts/spiritual works contribute to society?
Elaborate

(10)
[20]

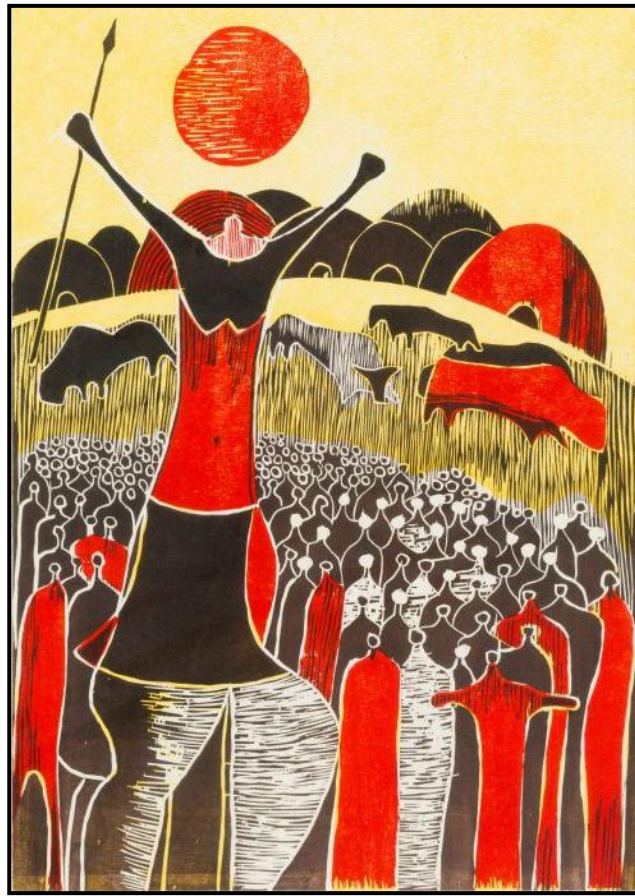


FIGURE 4a: Lucky Sibiya, *Warrior*, woodcut, 1977.



FIGURE 4b: Judus Mahlangu, *Baptism*, etching, 1975.

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

Fiona Kirkwood has a unique way of mixing unconventional materials to create a sculpture/installation as seen in *Spirit Coat*. The materials are used as a metaphor for protection of individuals, society, culture and history.

5.1 Discuss the *Spirit Coat* (FIGURES 5a–c) by referring to the following:

- The possible significance of the cut-out figures placed in a circle of stones on the floor
- Symbols in the work, e.g. crosses and their meaning
- The use of a variety of unconventional and recycled materials and the role they play in creating texture, colour and mood
- Significance of the title: Do you think the work is a successful expression of a *Spirit Coat* and why? In our modern world, why would the artist want to create a spirit coat?

(10)

5.2 Discuss any TWO contemporary artworks that use new/alternative media to create a powerful message. Name the artist(s) and the titles of the artworks.

(10)

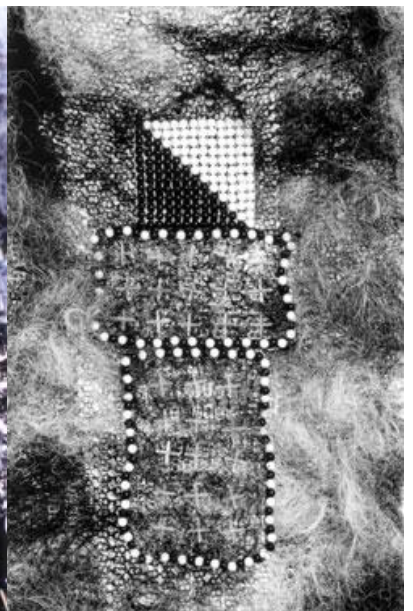
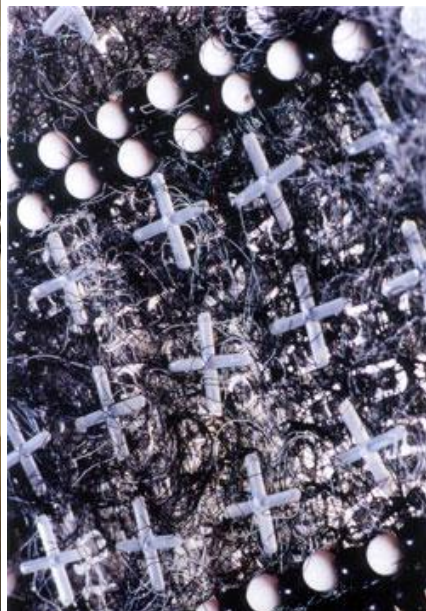
[20]

Unconventional: Not using traditional material.

Metaphor: Something that is regarded as representative or symbolic of something else.



FIGURE 5a: Fiona Kirkwood, **Spirit Coat**, stones, paper cut-outs, 1 000 cold drink can tabs, plastic, cotton thread, steel, wire and other recyclable materials, installation, 2001.



FIGURES 5b and 5c: Fiona Kirkwood, **Spirit Coat**, (detail) stones, paper cut-outs, 1 000 cold drink can tabs, plastic, cotton thread, steel, wire and other recyclable materials, installation, 2001.

QUESTION 6: POST-1994 DEMOCRATIC IDENTITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

We live in a world where social media has a profound effect on the identity politics of South Africa. What are the identity issues that you and/or your friends are grappling with at the moment?

6.1 Debate the statement by referring to THREE of FIGURES 6a–e. (10)

6.2 Discuss the work of any TWO artists who address identity in a democratic South African society. Name the artists and the title of the artworks. Do NOT repeat the artworks given in QUESTION 6.1.

You may refer to the following guidelines:

- Imagery
- Identity politics
- Style and techniques
- Meaning/Messages

(10)
[20]

Identity politics: Refers to the engagement and debate around one's identity in terms of religion, race, socio/background, class and gender, etc.

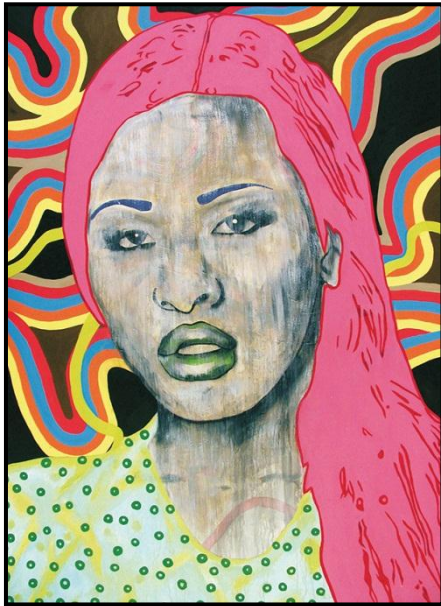


FIGURE 6a: Mustafa Maluka, *#flashback/prodigal son*, date unknown.

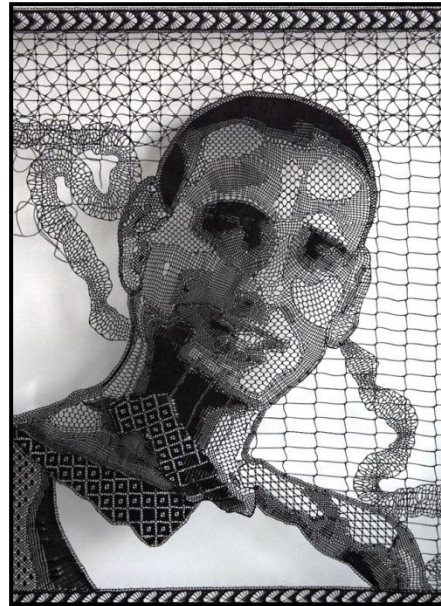


FIGURE 6b: Pierre Fouche, *Lace Portrait*, polyester thread, date unknown.



FIGURE 6c: Norman O'Flynn, detail of *Timekeeper 35-King*, mixed media on a light box, 2017.



FIGURE 6d: Claudette Schreuder, *Three Sisters*, wood and enamel, date unknown.



FIGURE 6e: Hasan and Husain Essop, *Fast food*, photomontage, 2008.

QUESTION 7: GENDER ISSUES: MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY

Over the past few weeks no fewer than 21 women and children have been murdered. Their killers thought they could silence them. But we will not forget them and we will speak for them where they cannot.

Cyril Ramaphosa, 2020

When Penny Siopis created *The Shame Series* in 2002–2005, she highlighted issues of abuse against women and children. Nowadays it is still a pressing issue in our society and there are various ways in which artists make the public aware of these issues.

7.1 Discuss the statement above by referring to FIGURES 7a–7d.

Consider the following:

- The significance of
 - The hands on the face
 - Underwear on the pavement
 - Shoes, etc.
- Colour
- Mood/Emotion, atmosphere, e.g. communication through eyes, material, media and technique
- Which of these examples, do you feel, has the greatest impact on drawing the public's attention to gender-based violence? Give reasons for your answers.

(10)

7.2 Write an essay on TWO artworks (ONE artwork per artist) that you have studied that addresses gender issues in society. Name the artists and the titles of the artworks.

(10)
[20]



FIGURE 7a: Street Art in America, woman's lingerie (underwear) and photographs, date unknown.



FIGURE 7b: Penny Siopis, **Shame Series**, mixed media on paper (ink mixed with glue), 2002–2005.



FIGURE 7c: Penny Siopis, **Shame Series**, mixed media on paper (ink mixed with glue), 2002–2005.



FIGURE 7d: **She leaves him. He kills her**, thousands of protestors marched to demand the end of violence against women outside a court room in Brussels, 2015.

QUESTION 8: ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Architecture should be both in and out of the landscape.

Frank Lloyd Wright

The future of construction/architecture is likely to be a lot more eco-friendly as people become more aware of the devastating impact that we have on the environment.

8.1 Write a paragraph discussing FIGURES 8a and 8b by referring to some of the following:

- How does the statement by Frank Lloyd Wright apply to each example?
- By referring to FIGURE 8a, discuss how time and light would have an effect on the exterior of the building. Elaborate.
- How has Aitken in FIGURE 8a used his materials/media in an innovative manner? Elaborate.
- By referring to FIGURE 8b, discuss the advantages of building this structure off-site.
- Each house has a different roof structure. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.

(8)

8.2 Discuss any TWO South African buildings that fit into their environment in an interesting manner. Name the architect(s) and titles of the buildings.

Consider some of the following guidelines:

- Influence of location/site on the design
- Function/Purpose
- Influences
- Materials
- Design and style

(12)
[20]



FIGURE 8a: Doug Aitken, *Mirage Gstaad*, part of Elevation 1049: Frequencies, house covered with mirrors, Switzerland, 2019.



FIGURE 8b: Pietro Russo, *Eco Home*, Franschhoek, South Africa, 2014. Different views of the same house. Built off-site in a factory in South Africa before being transported to its location.