

**ART AND DESIGN (FINE ART)
Controlled Test**

3202/T

To be issued to candidates four weeks prior to the examination

All teacher-assessed marks to be returned to AQA by 31 May

In addition to this paper you will require:
appropriate art and design materials.

Time allowed: 10 hours

Preparatory period: 4 weeks

Instructions

- Read the paper carefully. Before you start work make sure you understand all the information.
- Answer **one** question.
- You have a four week preparatory period to research, investigate and develop your ideas. Your work during this period could be in sketchbooks, journals, design sheets, studies or any other appropriate form of preparation.
- You are allowed ten hours to produce your final piece or pieces.
- The work submitted for this examination must be your own unaided work.
- You must hand in your final piece(s) and the preparatory work at the end of the examination.

Information

- Your work will be marked out of 60.
- All your work, including the work done during the preparatory period, will be marked.

Advice

- You may discuss your ideas with your teacher before deciding on your starting point.
- You should make sure that any materials or equipment which you might need are available before you start your ten hours of supervised work.
- You may take all your preparatory work into the examination sessions.
- You should look at examples of the work of other artists, craftspeople and/or designers as part of your research.
- You may work on further supporting studies until you have completed your final piece(s).
- You may use any appropriate fine art medium, method(s) and materials, unless the question states otherwise.

Your work will be marked according to how well you have shown evidence of:

- recording observations, experiences and ideas in forms that are appropriate to your intentions;
- analysing and evaluating images, objects and artefacts, showing understanding of context;
- developing and exploring ideas, using media, processes and resources, reviewing, modifying and refining your work as it progresses;
- presenting a personal response, realising your intentions and making informed connections with the work of others.

Choose **one** of the following starting points.

1 *Interiors*

From van Eyck to present-day artists such as Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney and Anthony Green, the domestic interior has been a common theme in paintings.

Look at examples of this theme in the work of artists of your choice and use this research to develop your own work based on first-hand studies of an actual interior.

2 *Expressionism*

The desire to express emotions and feelings has led many artists, such as Emil Nolde, Max Beckmann, Ernst Barlach and Käthe Kollwitz, to produce work in which colours and forms are often distorted.

Study appropriate examples and develop work in two or three dimensions that expresses your feelings about your surroundings.

3 *Australasia*

Australian Aborigines and the Maoris of New Zealand frequently decorate objects and artefacts with elaborate and symbolic patterns.

Look at the work of **one** of these cultures, develop your own symbols and patterns and decorate an object or surface you have chosen or created.

4 *A Moment in Time*

The Impressionists developed new ways of working from direct observation to capture a moment in time. Some of these artists, such as Degas, were clearly influenced by photography.

Explore the methods of such artists and produce your own response in two or three dimensions to *A Moment in Time*.

5 *Natural Materials*

Many artists use natural materials in their work. For example, the environmental artist Andy Goldsworthy makes use of materials including wood, leaves and stone.

From your research into the use of natural materials produce work in two or three dimensions.

6 *Dramatic Composition*

Artists have often arranged groups of figures in paintings and sculptures to create a dramatic composition that illustrates an event that actually happened. You could look at examples such as Géricault's "The Raft of the Medusa", Rodin's "The Burghers of Calais" and Picasso's "Guernica".

From your research produce work in response to an event of your choice.

7 *Illusion*

Look at the suggestions below based on the theme of *Illusion*. You may take one of these as a starting point or you could develop your own interpretation of the theme.

- (a) Over the centuries artists have explored different ways to create the illusion of three dimensions on a flat surface, using devices such as perspective, the camera obscura and the camera lucida. From your research into devices such as these create your own illusion of three dimensions.
- (b) Colour and shape can be used to make a flat surface appear to be three-dimensional or a three-dimensional surface appear to be flat. Explore the work of artists who have used these ideas and produce your own response.
- (c) Some artists have produced work in which the identity or appearance of objects is not what they seem to be. From research into appropriate examples develop your own ideas based on the starting point 'Things are not what they seem to be'.

END OF QUESTIONS