

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

3206/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/photographic 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 photographers, 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 photographic 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*

Examples of Social Documentary photography often contain images of interiors that show how people live. W Eugene Smith, Bill Brandt and Bruce Davidson are examples of photographers who have looked at domestic interiors in this way.

Study the work of suitable photographers and produce photographs of interiors of your choice.

2 *Photomontage*

Hannah Hoch, John Heartfield and Alexander Rodchenko were often critical of political figures and events of their time. They used photomontage techniques to express their ideas about the society in which they lived. Today the computer enables us to assemble and manipulate images creatively.

Consider ways of combining your own photographic images and produce a montage in response to **one** of the following titles.

EITHER (a) Brave New World.

OR (b) What Makes Life Today So Different, So Appealing?

3 *Landscape*

Many photographers produce images of the landscape that focus on aspects which are important to them. For example, the photographs of Ansel Adams capture the texture and detail of the natural landscape whilst Margaret Bourke-White and Walker Evans have used the strong contrast of light and shadow to create images of urban landscape.

Produce photographs of features that you feel are significant in your local landscape.

4 *Unusual Viewpoints*

Many photographers use unusual viewpoints to present us with new ways of looking at familiar scenes. Berenice Abbott, André Kertész and László Moholy-Nagy have used the camera viewpoint to produce abstract qualities within a composition.

Produce your own photographs that explore unusual viewpoints.

5 *People in Motion*

Jacques Henri Lartigue and Henri Cartier-Bresson are both famous for their images of people in motion. Sports photographers often control shutter speed to either freeze or record movement.

Study appropriate examples and produce work based on your own observations of people in motion.

6 *Design*

Photographic images are often used as the basis for promotional material in the music industry. Computer technology can be used to manipulate these images.

Look at examples of photography used in this area and produce a photographic design for a CD cover of an existing piece of music. You should compose your image using an appropriate format and may consider using lettering as part of the final design.

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) Both darkroom technique and computer technology can be used to create convincing but illogical visions of the world. Use appropriate techniques to produce a series of images that explore the idea of 'Impossible Worlds'.
- (b) Produce work that explores ways in which repeated geometric shapes can create optical illusions.
- (c) The use of different viewpoints and careful control of depth of field can play with the viewer's sense of perspective and scale. Produce photographs that create an illusion by combining objects in the foreground with objects in the distance.

END OF QUESTIONS