

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2004



**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 should 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 *Landscape*

Letters and numbers form part of the landscape. They can be seen on posters, on shop windows, on roads and as graffiti. They can be seen in lights, in printed form, in painted form and as solid objects. Lettering is an important feature in the work of photographers such as Ernst Haas and Lee Friedlander.

Study suitable examples and produce your own photographs of the landscape where letters and/or numbers are an important feature.

2 *Cubism*

During the 1920s and 1930s many photographers were influenced by the work of the Cubists. Herbert Bayer and Walter Peterhans produced photographs dominated by cones, spheres and overlapping transparent shapes. Alvin Langdon Coburn used mirrors and reflections to produce fragmented images.

Produce your own photographs which have been inspired by artists and photographers associated with Cubism.

3 *South Asia*

The arts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries of South Asia are rich in vibrant colour, intricate design and pattern. Photographers such as Mary Ellen Mark have taken photographs that feature this richness.

Select appropriate artefacts from the cultures of South Asia and produce photographs that display the visual features which interest you.

4 *Mixed Media*

Robert Rauschenberg uses his own photographs and the work of others as part of the canvas for his paintings. Michael Rothenstein used photographic images within his box constructions and Barbara Kruger uses photographs, together with text, as part of her installations.

Look at the ways in which these, or other artists, have combined the photographic image with other materials and produce work based on:

EITHER (a) Conflict;

OR (b) Meeting of Minds.

5 *Book Cover*

Photographic images are often used on book covers. Interesting compositional ideas and the addition of text can be achieved by using multiple exposures in the darkroom and by using suitable computer software.

Consider a variety of book covers and research suitable photographic approaches. Produce a design for the cover of a book about:

EITHER (a) food;

OR (b) science fiction.

6 *Distorted Figures*

Bill Brandt used a wide-angle lens to photograph the human figure. This produces the sharp focus of features close to the camera and a distortion of perspective. André Kertész used reflection from surfaces and refraction through water to distort views of the human form. Digital technology now offers other ways of distorting an image.

Study suitable examples and produce photographs in which the human figure is distorted.

7 *Differences*

Look at the suggestions below based on the starting point *Differences*. You may use one of these suggestions or you could develop your own interpretation.

(a) You could look at buildings and take photographs that show materials of contrasting texture.

(b) You might produce photographs that explore the different effects of light and shade.

(c) You could base your work on a still-life arrangement that contains a variety of surface qualities.

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE