

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2004



**ART AND DESIGN (SHORT COURSE)  
Controlled Test**

**3211/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 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 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 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.

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### 1 *Landscape*

Investigate the ways that artists have responded to the environment. For example, O’Keeffe focused on abstract elements, Constable on colour and Hokusai on pattern.

Take as your starting point a rural or urban landscape, or the landscape of your mind. Based on your research into any suitable artist(s), produce work of your own.

### 2 *Cubism*

Picasso, Braque and other artists recorded objects, people and views in exciting ways through a style of working which was named Cubism. Subjects were shown from several viewpoints and artists worked with freedom in the use of composition and colour.

Study Cubist works, develop your ideas and produce your own work based on **one** of the following themes.

- (a) Dance.
- (b) Music.
- (c) Drama.

### 3 *South Asia*

The arts and crafts of South Asia, including painting, sculpture, architecture, textiles and jewellery, are often rich in colour and decoration.

Carry out appropriate research and produce work based on the theme ‘An explosion of colour’.

#### 4 *Camouflage*

Investigate the ways in which artists such as Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns and Kurt Schwitters experimented with printmaking, painting and three-dimensional objects. They explored such aspects as the qualities of materials and combined them to great effect.

Carry out appropriate research, explore different materials and produce mixed media work based on *Camouflage*.

#### 5 *Letterforms*

Lettering can be handwritten, computer generated, photocopied, printed, cut, torn or constructed.

Use letterforms as a starting point to produce work in two or three dimensions, that may or may not be legible, which describes or represents your feelings about yourself or a current local or world event.

#### 6 *Fashion*

Fashion and jewellery designers are often influenced by art. Gianni Versace is said to have had a baroque style, Fabergé produced Art Nouveau style jewellery, and Mary Quant was inspired by Op Art in her designs for clothing, shoes and bags.

Research how art has influenced design and produce work based on:

- EITHER** (a) a fashion item;  
**OR** (b) a fashion accessory.

#### 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) Artists sometimes try to show more than the image of a person when producing a portrait. You might study different styles of working and produce work which contrasts the identity of a person with their looks. You could produce a self-portrait, work about someone you know, or base your work on a famous person.
- (b) You might produce work that explores styles of art from different times and different cultures. Refer to suitable artists, craftspeople or designers in the development of your work.
- (c) You could produce work which emphasises the variety of visual images and sounds experienced on a journey. It might be an imaginary journey or one you have taken over a long or short distance.

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**