

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2005



**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.

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### 1 *Objects*

Jan Groover and Jed Devine produce photographs of groups of objects which explore opposites in form, texture and tone. In these still life photographs natural forms that are soft and round are arranged next to manufactured objects made from sharp, hard materials. Careful consideration of lighting and the position of shadows enhance these compositions.

Research appropriate examples and produce photographs of still life arrangements that show opposites in form, texture and/or tone.

### 2 *Fauvism*

The Fauve painters explored the expressive use of colour in their work. They often produced paintings of landscapes with vivid, vibrant and exaggerated colour. At the time the Fauves had their first group exhibition some photographers were using coloured inks to tint their work. Today many methods can be used to add colour to photographs.

Look at the work of the Fauves and research ways in which colour can be applied to photographs. Use landscape as a theme and produce photographs to which colour has been added.

### 3 *Windows*

Lola Alvarez Bravo and Manuel Alvarez Bravo were two of Mexico's most famous photographers. They worked independently and the subject matter of their photographs was very varied. Some of their photographs show windows in buildings such as houses and shops. The windows have signs above them or on them, people looking out of them or looking in and they also show reflections and frame views.

Look at these and other examples of photography where windows are a main feature and produce your own photographs on the theme *Windows*.

#### 4 *Time*

Duane Michals and Sam Taylor-Wood have produced photographs which suggest a story. Valie Export and Andy Goldsworthy have taken photographs of a scene at regular intervals to explore events happening over a period of time. The presentation of these images as a sequence is important.

Look at suitable examples and produce your own sequence of photographs based on *Time*.

#### 5 *Pattern*

Decay and ageing produce pattern on many sorts of materials, both natural and manufactured. Photographers such as Edward Weston, Aaron Siskind and Minor White have used camera viewpoint and precise focus to photograph the pattern produced by ageing on materials.

Consider the photographic technique required to produce 'close-ups'. Study suitable examples and produce your own photographs of patterns resulting from ageing.

#### 6 *Poster*

Photographic images are often used in posters as an important part of the composition. In the 1930s photographers such as John Heartfield used collage to combine words with photographs. Today computer software enables us to creatively manipulate both text and image.

Use your own photography and any appropriate technique to produce images suitable for a poster to advertise an exhibition with the title 'The Digital Explosion'.

#### 7 *Identity*

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

- (a) You could produce work that describes the physical identity of a person. You might consider what they look like on different occasions.
- (b) You could produce work that tells us about the cultural background of a person. You might consider events that they experience with family or friends.
- (c) You could produce work that tells us about someone's personality. You might include 'props' that you consider appropriate.

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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