

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

**3201/T**

To be issued to candidates four weeks prior to the examination

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

**For this paper you must have:**

- 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.

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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 *Surfaces*

Surfaces can be seen and felt. Artists often create surfaces that exploit textures in paint and which appeal in both a visual and a tactile way. Potters and sculptors sometimes create textured surfaces in their work. A variety of materials can be combined in embroidery, mosaics and weaving to make contrasting surfaces. Photographers and video artists can be inspired by surfaces that are revealed by qualities of light.

Explore the ways in which artists from different times and cultures have been interested in the qualities of surfaces. Produce your own work based on your observations.

### 2 *The Bauhaus*

The focus of the Bauhaus (1919–1933) was the fusing of art, design and technology. Art, architecture and industrial design were all affected by mass production. There was a revolution in design, using abstract forms inspired by the machine age.

Research an aspect of the Bauhaus, for example applied arts such as wallpaper or textile design, and produce your own work inspired by machines.

### 3 *Botanical Illustration*

Botanical artists and photographers observe plant forms very closely. Margaret Mee alerted us to the destruction and exploitation of the Amazon rainforest through her paintings of endangered species.

Study appropriate artists such as the Bauer brothers, Georg D Ehret and Pierre-Joseph Redouté, or photographers such as Karl Blossfeld and Andreas Feininger and produce your own work based on **one** of the following:

- (a) native plants;
- (b) exotic plants;
- (c) fantastic plants.

#### 4 *Ancient Egyptian Art*

One of the techniques of sculpting figures or forms in ancient Egypt is known as relief sculpture. There are different forms: sunken relief, bas-relief and high relief.

Study such sculpture by the ancient Egyptians and produce your own relief work using any appropriate medium. Base your ideas on people or images from your own time and culture.

#### 5 *Movement*

Some artists and photographers try to show movement in their work. For example, in his sculpture called *Unique Forms of Continuity in Space*, Boccioni tried to show the movement of the body through space.

Take movement as your theme and investigate the ways in which artists, designers or photographers have shown movement in their work. Produce your own work based on the movement of living creatures, water or sound.

#### 6 *Colour*

Colour can be used symbolically, decoratively or to express atmosphere or mood. It is important in the work of painters such as Monet, Rembrandt and Riley. Ceramicists such as Elizabeth Fritsch and Kate Malone use coloured glazes to create effects, and product and graphic designers often use eye-catching colours. Embroiderers and weavers such as Tadek Beutlich and Eirian Short use coloured threads in exciting ways.

Refer to appropriate artists, craftspeople and/or designers and produce your own work using colour as your starting point.

#### 7 *Location*

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

- (a) You might study artists who have explored interiors or landscape and produce your own work based on where you live, work or play.
- (b) You could choose a suitable location and make an installation or produce a scale model.
- (c) You could create a symbolic place based on your memories or imagination.

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**