

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

3202/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 fine art 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 *Surfaces*

Artists such as Brancusi, Hepworth and Tàpies have been interested in the use of surfaces and the rough or smooth tactile qualities that they could create.

Explore examples of art where the surface has a tactile quality. From your research, produce your own ideas for work to be placed in the entrance of a school for children with impaired vision.

2 *The Bauhaus*

Kandinsky and Klee both taught at the Bauhaus. They sometimes developed work inspired by their common interest in music.

Explore some of their ideas and use them to develop your own work in response to **one** of the following themes:

- (a) pattern;
- (b) rhythm;
- (c) improvisation.

3 *Every picture tells a story*

Artists such as Ghiberti, Hogarth and Paula Rego have often used their work to tell a story. This type of work is called narrative art.

Look at suitable examples and produce work based on:

EITHER (a) a real event in your own life;

OR (b) something you have read or written yourself.

4 *North Africa*

The work of artists such as Delacroix, Matisse and Bridget Riley has been influenced by the exotic colour and decoration they saw during visits they made to countries in North Africa.

Investigate the ways in which the work of artists such as these has been influenced by their experiences. Produce your own work based on the way colour and decoration feature in a North African country.

5 *Movement*

The term Kinetic art was used to describe the work of artists during the 1970s in which there was either actual or suggested movement. It could also be used to describe the work of artists such as Alexander Calder, Rebecca Horn, Takis and Jean Tinguely.

From your studies of the work of such artists, produce your own response in which movement is created or suggested.

6 *Metamorphosis*

The shapes of natural forms change as they grow or decay and have inspired artists such as M C Escher, Andy Goldsworthy and Giuseppe Penone.

Look at the work of appropriate artists and create your own response to the idea of changing forms.

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) Artists have responded to the environment by producing site-specific work in which they use the materials available in that location. Some have brought materials into a gallery to create an installation which shows aspects of the environment. You could explore either of these approaches based on your local surroundings.
- (b) Landscape has been a major theme for artists throughout art history. You could explore the work of appropriate artists and produce your response to a landscape in your own locality.
- (c) Artists have often been commissioned to produce work, such as sculptures, mosaics or murals, for a particular location. You might investigate examples of this type of work and produce ideas and maquettes for work to be sited in your locality.

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page