

**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

**For this paper you must have:**

- 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.

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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*

Many photographers have looked at the surface qualities of natural forms. Edward Weston looked at the shiny surfaces of peppers and shells. Bill Brandt looked at the smoothness of rocks and pebbles, whereas Imogen Cunningham looked at the curves and shapes of flower heads. In each of these examples the photographer filled the frame with the subject and enabled us to look very closely at surface detail.

Look at relevant examples and produce photographs that explore the surface of natural forms.

### 2 *The Bauhaus*

The photographers Herbert Bayer and László Moholy-Nagy were both involved in the Bauhaus movement. In some of their photographs they explored abstract qualities by choosing unusual viewpoints and by recording patterns made by shadows of such things as railings and outdoor furniture.

After studying the work of relevant photographers, produce photographic images based on your exploration of the abstract qualities that can be created from using unusual viewpoints.

### 3 *The Whole is Greater than the Sum of the Parts*

Photographers such as Martin Parr produce series of photographs on one theme. These mean more when seen as a group than when seen as separate images. Dorothea Lange said that she found it necessary to group images, “I used to think of single photographs, the bulls-eye technique. No more.”

Produce a series of photographic images in response to:

**EITHER** (a) The Front Garden;

**OR** (b) People in a Queue.

#### 4 *North Africa*

Many of the artefacts from the countries of North Africa are influenced by Islamic tradition. The metalwork, jewellery, textiles and ceramics are intricately decorated with geometric patterns and bright colours. The foods and spices that are traditional to the region are also rich in colour and texture.

After careful selection of relevant items and objects, produce photographs which could be used on the title page of a brochure about North Africa.

#### 5 *Movement*

Brassaï, Henri Cartier-Bresson and Jacques Henri Lartigue used the camera to capture moments when people were moving. They all used the speed of the shutter to freeze a moment in time.

After studying the work of relevant photographers produce your own photographs of people in motion.

#### 6 *Local Interest*

Photography plays an important role in documenting events. Mary Ellen Mark and Umbo (Otto Umbehr) both produced documentary photographs.

After studying appropriate examples of photography choose a local event or place of interest and produce photographs which describe an aspect that you find interesting. You may choose to display your images in a magazine or newspaper format or to present them in the form of a web page(s).

#### 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 could take photographs that explore the passing of time in a location.
- (b) You might take photographs that show how people neglect, or care for, a particular location.
- (c) You might take photographs that display contrasting textures in a location.

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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Question 3 *Dorothea Lange Looks at the American Country Woman* © Amon Carter Museum, 1967

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