

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.

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 *Points of View*

Social documentary photographers such as Margaret Bourke-White and Lewis Hine made pictures that inform, helping us to form a point of view about a topic.

Research the work of relevant photographers and produce photographs that express a point of view about the benefits and/or disadvantages of the place where you live.

2 *Classical Art*

Nineteenth-century photographers often imitated the classical subject matter and composition of paintings of the time. An example of this is Henry Peach Robinson who combined many separate negatives to make a single, composite image. John Goto's series *High Summer* uses classical subject matter and digital technology to combine many photographic images.

Look at suitable examples and use appropriate photographic techniques to produce a composite image based on:

EITHER (a) Pandora's Box;

OR (b) Today's Temples.

3 *Portraiture*

Photographers such as Richard Avedon and Irving Penn have sometimes used symmetrical compositions when photographing people. Bill Brandt often used asymmetrical compositions, where the subject was clearly placed to one side.

Study relevant examples and produce portraits showing symmetrical and/or asymmetrical compositions.

4 *Constructivism*

Alexander Rodchenko was a famous Russian designer and photographer and was a member of the Constructivist movement. He tried to use the camera to imitate the movement of the eye, recording detail from many angles. His photographs of buildings often contain strong diagonals produced by using a variety of camera positions.

Use your research to help you produce photographs that explore strong diagonals within the composition.

5 *Emotional Reactions*

It has been said that the important moment to capture in a photograph is the one that contains an emotional reaction. Many reportage photographers explore this idea in their work. Weegee (Arthur Fellig) and Dorothea Lange are good examples of photographers who have captured an emotional moment.

After careful research and planning, take photographs at a local event that capture emotional reactions.

6 *Structures*

Karl Blossfeldt and Tina Modotti have produced photographs of plants which emphasise structure through the careful use of viewpoint, focus control and lighting.

Use your understanding of these, or other relevant photographers, to help you produce photographs of structure in natural forms.

7 *Recycling*

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

- (a) You could take photographs that explore the visual qualities of material which is to be recycled.
- (b) You might take photographs that show the process of recycling.
- (c) You might take photographs to use in advertising material about recycling.

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page