

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



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 *Portraiture*

Photographers such as Yousuf Karsh and Arnold Newman have often included items and objects in their portraits which give clues about personality and character. Dorothea Lange and Annie Leibovitz selected a moment in time, or a scene, which tells us something about the person in the photograph.

Produce photographs of people that tell us something about their personality or character.

2 *Impressionism*

Some Impressionist painters celebrated ‘everyday life’, portraying ordinary people doing everyday activities. Examples of this can be found in the work of Renoir and Seurat. Social documentary photographers, such as Bill Brandt, have produced collections of photographs which also portray ‘everyday life’.

Take your own photographs in response to:

EITHER (a) daily routines

OR (b) just for relaxation.

3 *Web page*

Study the ways in which photographers promote themselves using the internet.

Take your own photographs and produce a web page promoting your work. You might choose to specialise in a particular type of photography, such as sport, portraiture or landscape.

4 *Japan*

There is a view held by some Japanese artists that beauty is found in the patterns of light and dark that are created by shadows. The Japanese photographer Hiroshi Sugimoto explores the effects of shadows in much of his work.

Produce photographs which explore the contrast of light and dark in shadows.

5 *Combining Human and Mechanical Forms*

John Heartfield used a montage technique to produce images which combine mechanical and human forms. Lynn Hershman uses digital technology to help her combine these forms.

Look at suitable examples of photographers' work and use any appropriate technique(s) to produce your own images which combine photographs of human and mechanical forms.

6 *Detail*

Many photographers have produced images which explore the detail found in natural features of the landscape. Ansel Adams, William Garnett and Edward Weston sometimes focused attention on strata in rock. Mario Giacomelli and, more recently, Yann Arthus-Bertrand have used camera viewpoint to explore patterns in vegetation.

Study appropriate examples and produce photographs of detail found in natural features of the landscape.

7 *Traditions*

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

- (a) You might produce photographs that record a special occasion within a community or family.
- (b) You could produce photographs of items of clothing or jewellery that are worn for an occasion which celebrates a particular tradition.
- (c) You might photograph the food that is produced to celebrate a tradition.

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page