

GCSE ART AND DESIGN

(Fine Art)

Component 2 Externally set assignment

To be issued to candidates on 2 January or as soon as possible after that date.
All teacher-assessed marks to be returned to AQA by 31 May.

June 2020

Time allowed

A preparatory period followed by 10 hours of supervised time.

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- appropriate fine art materials and/or equipment.

Instructions

- Read the paper carefully. Before you start work, make sure you understand all the information.
- Choose **one** starting point and produce a personal response.
- You have a preparatory period to research, develop, refine and record your ideas.
- Your work during the preparatory period could be in sketchbooks, journals, design sheets, separate studies or in any other appropriate form, including digital media.
- You must make reference to appropriate sources such as the work of artists, craftspeople, designers and/or photographers. These can be those named in your chosen starting point and/or other relevant examples. You must identify and acknowledge sources that are not your own.
- Following the preparatory period, you will have 10 hours of supervised time to complete your personal response.
- You may refer to your preparatory work during the supervised time, but the work must not be added to or amended once this time starts.
- The work produced in the supervised time may take any appropriate form.
- You must hand in your preparatory and supervised work at the end of each supervised session and at the conclusion of the 10 hours of supervised time.
- You must clearly identify work produced during the supervised time.
- The work submitted for this component can make use of digital and/or non-digital means, but must be produced unaided.
- The content should not be shared with others, either in hard copy or online.

Information

- Your work will be marked out of 96.
- You should make sure that any fragile or temporary work is photographed, in case of accidental damage.

Advice

- You should discuss your ideas with your teacher before deciding on your starting point.
- You should make sure that all appropriate materials and/or equipment which you might need are available before you start the supervised sessions.
- You should **not** contact any artists mentioned in this paper.

Your work will be marked according to how well you have shown evidence of:

- Developing ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.
 - Refining work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.
 - Recording ideas, observations and insights relevant to your intentions as work progresses.
 - Presenting a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language.
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Choose **one** of the following starting points and produce a personal response.

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Crowds

Crowds can be seen at shopping centres, train stations, sports events, rallies and festivals. 'The Derby Day' by William Powell Frith, 'Free Speech' by Grace Golden and 'Music in the Tuileries' by Édouard Manet all show crowds at an event. LS Lowry painted groups of people going to work and a football match. Lisa Larsen photographed crowds at political rallies. Lubaina Himid fills galleries with her installations of cut out figures that explore her cultural heritage and Raymond Mason's sculptures include tightly packed crowds of people.

Explore appropriate sources and develop your own response to **Crowds**.

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Expression

Some artists express strong emotions in their work. Paintings by El Greco are often described as early examples of Expressionism. The German Expressionists used exaggerated colour, distorted forms and vigorous mark-making to express their feelings in paintings and woodcuts. Ernst Barlach and Käthe Kollwitz expressed strong emotions through sculpture and printmaking that depicted the effects of poverty, hunger and war. Gillian Ayres used vibrant colours and expressive brushwork in her abstract work. Anselm Kiefer responds to recent history in his large-scale expressionist mixed-media compositions.

Research appropriate sources and produce your own response to **Expression**.

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Concealment

Artists sometimes use a variety of methods to conceal images and objects in their work. In 'Hiding in the City', the photographer Liu Bolin conceals his identity against different backgrounds. Helen Sear often combines hand-drawn or erased elements with digital photography to conceal and reveal aspects of the image. John Stezaker creates collages of found images on top of photographic portraits, which hide the character of the original. Christo wrapped everyday items to partly conceal the identity of the object.

Investigate appropriate sources and produce your own response inspired by **Concealment**.

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Paper

In addition to its traditional uses in art, paper may also be folded, cut, ripped, torn, stuck and pulped to create two- and three-dimensional work. Henri Matisse cut and pasted hand-coloured paper for his late compositions. David Hockney used coloured and pressed paper pulp to make 'Paper Pools'. Jennifer Collier stitches recycled paper to make sculptures of everyday objects and Philip Cox creates card and paper sculptures of people and animals. Val Britton's installation 'Cascade' is inspired by maps and consists of laser-cut shapes suspended on threads. Thomas Demand constructs environments and interior spaces using paper and card which he then photographs.

Investigate appropriate sources and produce your own response inspired by **Paper**.

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Moments in time

Many artists have explored ways to capture moments in time. The Impressionists worked outdoors and painted rapidly in response to changing light conditions. Edward Hopper portrayed the interaction between figures and their surroundings at a moment in time. Hannah Starkey and Jeff Wall used actors to reconstruct moments in time in their photographs. Richard Long records experiences at specific intervals of time during his walks. Christian Marclay's video 'The Clock' captures moments in time over a 24-hour period.

Research appropriate sources and create your own response to **Moments in time**.

Turn over ►

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Moving images

The invention of film, video and digital media have had a major impact on art. Futurist and Vorticist painters and sculptors were inspired by the photographs of Eadweard Muybridge and Étienne-Jules Marey showing how people and animals move. Norman McLaren created animated films by drawing, scratching and painting onto clear film stock. William Kentridge makes films, sometimes using drawings that are erased, changed and filmed again. Tacita Dean uses film to record changes over a period of time. Nam June Paik pioneered the use of video art with his 'TV Cello', which combined video art with sculpture and performance art.

Study suitable sources and produce your own response to **Moving images**.

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Rhythm

The theme **Rhythm** can be interpreted in many ways. Refer to appropriate sources and develop your own interpretation of **Rhythm**, or respond to **one** of the following:

- (a) rhythm created by different kinds of marks
- (b) rhythm between colours or shapes in a composition
- (c) 'Rhythm': a commission for artwork to be exhibited in the foyer of a concert venue.

END OF QUESTIONS

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