

NCFE Level 1/2 Technical Award in Art & Design (603/2964/6)

Unit 01 – Understanding the Creation of Art and Design Work

To be completed by the examiner						
Q	Mark Q Mark					
1(a)		2(d)				
1(b)		3				
1(c)		4				
2(a)		5				
2(b)		6(a)				
2(c)		6(b)				
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Past Paper

Monday 9 March 2020

9:00am-10:30am

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Learner instructions

- Use black or blue ink.
- Answer all questions.
- Read each question carefully.
- You must write your responses in the spaces provided.
- You may do rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not wish to be marked.
- All of the work you submit must be your own.

Learner information

- The marks available for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Please complete the details below clearly and in BLOCK CAPITALS.

Learner name		
Centre name	_	
Learner number	Centre number	

Do not turn over until the invigilator tells you to do so.

Section 1

This section has a possible 40 marks.

We recommend that you spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 The Surrealist movement consisted of art works of peculiar scenes and compositions. These works, however, were produced with great precision.
- **1 (a)** In which decade did the Surrealism movement begin?

[1 mark]

- **A** 1920s
- **B** 1940s
- **C** 1960s
- **D** 1980s

Answer

1 (b) Name **two** artists who were part of the Surrealist movement.

[2 marks]

Artist 1

Artist 2

1 (c)

There are two forms of Surrealism: abstract and figurative.	
Describe the main features of each of the two forms.	
	[6 marks]
Abstract:	
Figurative:	

2 (a)	In whi	ich country did the Realism art movement emerge? [1 mark]
	Α	China
	В	England
	С	France
	D	United States of America
	Ansv	ver
2 (b)	The F	Realism art movement began in the 1850s.
		ify and evaluate the contextual factors that led to the emergence of the sm art movement.
	Refer	to two artists that you have studied to illustrate your answer. [15 marks]
		-

Third Class Carriage (1864) by Honoré Daumier



Honoré Daumier wanted to show the struggle of the working-class. 'Third Class Carriage' shows the everyday hardships of working-class lives.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Analyse Honoré Daumier's use of visual language, with reference to:

- form
- colour
- tone.

[6 marks]		

2 (d)	Select one other artist from the Realist movement.
	Compare and contrast that artist's use of visual language with the work of Honoré Daumier. Refer to:
	formcolour
	tone. [9 marks]

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Section 2

This section has a possible 24 marks.

We recommend that you spend 25 minutes on this section.

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

3	Art and geography have often been combined to inform how humans under	rstand
	and record the world we live in. This means art is often produced as a dire	ct
	response to where it is created.	

Select at least two different artists you have studied and, for each artist, evaluate how their work has been affected by where it was created. [12 marks]

4	Art is often seen as a means of reflecting what is going on in society. Sometimes art has been produced that shows extreme levels of wealth and opulence; at other times art has been used to represent poverty and deprivation.
	Describe a piece of artwork you have studied that represents the economic circumstances of the society in which it was produced.
	Evaluate the impact the economic circumstance of the society had on the piece of artwork or on its artist.
	[12 marks]

[9 marks]

Section 3

This section has a possible 16 marks.

We recommend that you spend 20 minutes on this section.

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

5 Shuttlecocks (1994) by Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen (Aluminium and fibre-reinforced plastic; painted with polyurethane enamel)



Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen produce large-scale sculptures in the form of everyday objects.

Select **one** other artist whose use of form is a significant element in their work.

Describe the ways that Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen and your selected artist use form **and** describe how this use of form affects the work they produce.

6

Autumn Rhythm (Number 30) (1950) by Jackson Pollock (Mural)



In 1947 Jackson Pollock used a new mode of working that brought him international fame. His method consisted of flinging and dripping thinned enamel paint onto an un-stretched canvas laid on the floor of his studio.

6 (a) Which art movement is Autumn Rhythm (Number 30) associated with?

[1 mark]

- A Cubism
- **B** Impressionism
- **C** Modernism
- **D** Pop Art

Answer	

- **6 (b)** Jackson Pollock created a new artistic style and followed three key principles:
 - · rejection of traditional ideas used by artists
 - experimentation with composition and form
 - application of materials and techniques.

Describe how Jackson Pollock's work demonstrates these key principles.

[6 marks]

This is the end of the external assessment.



Acknowledgements

Section 1, Question 2 (c) - Image of "Third Class Carriage" (1864) by *Honore Daumier* sourced: https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/436095

Accessed 07/01/2020

Section 3, Question 5 - Image of "Shuttlecocks" (1994) by *Claes Oldenburg* and *Coosje van Bruggen* sourced: http://oldenburgvanbruggen.com/largescaleprojects/shuttlecocks.htm

Accessed 07/01/2020

Section 3, Question 6 - Image of "Autumn Rhythm (Number 30)" (1950) by *Jackson Pollock* sourced: https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/57.92/

Accessed 07/01/2020

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