Year 11 Art Exam

This exam is worth 40% of your GCSE mark.

1. Make sure that all coursework is finished and up to date before you start your exam unit.

2. Start with the critical studies. Critical studies are not a bolt on the end.

3. Preparatory studies are obligatory. Ensure you have submitted enough evidence for an accurate assessment to be made. Every page of your sketchbook needs to be thought about, with your drawings edited etc.

4. A big proportion of your marks will come from these preparatory studies.

5. Make sure that there are art studies, observational drawings and substantial evidence of idea development (and that the development relates to the art that you have studies).

6. Presentation matters. Make sure that a clear visual theme runs throughout the exam preparation studies. Remember that the examiner is following a trail of your journey through the development of your assignment.

How to plan your time for your exam

1. Decide what sort of work to make or what discipline you will work within (painting/drawing/sculpture etc).
2. Identify the starting point.
3. Outline the route you are going to take to arrive at the examination piece.

How to evaluate your work

You will have time at the end of your exam to evaluate your work.

1. The evaluation should show what you have discovered, what you have made as a result of these discoveries and what you are going on to next.
2. The evaluation is not an assessment. Don’t write “I could have done this better”
3. Group together what your thoughts were.
4. Go back through the unit and find 2-3 key issues that you discovered and that mattered when you made your final piece.
5. Make connections between your work and the work of the other artists that you’ve studied.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A01</th>
<th>Analyse and evaluate critical sources such as images, objects, artefacts and texts, showing understanding of purpose, meanings and contexts.</th>
<th>Look at artists’ work - respond (show understanding)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A02</td>
<td>Develop ideas through sustained investigations and explorations, selecting, and using materials, processes and resources, identifying and interpreting relationships and analysing methods and outcomes.</td>
<td>Experiment with techniques (materials)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A03</td>
<td>Record observations, experiences, ideas, information and insights in visual and other forms.</td>
<td>Develop your ideas, collect things to help with this</td>
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<tr>
<td>A04</td>
<td>Present a personal coherent and informed response, realising intentions and articulating and explaining connections with the work of others.</td>
<td>Make a personal response. Final piece</td>
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**How to display your work**

1. You need to display each unit clearly and separately.
2. You do not need to mount loose sheets of work but try and create a sense of unity about how they are displayed.
3. Make sure that the connection is clear between each sheet of preparatory studies, the relevant sketchbook page and your final piece. Maybe put a photo of your final piece on the cover of your sketchbook.
**GCSE Exam Checklist**

This is the minimum work required for your GCSE art exam. You can use this sheet as a guide to help you organise and plan your exam preparation.

Tick off the tasks when you have completed them.

1. Brainstorm (Mind Map) (annotated).

2. Initial ideas/sketches sheet.


4. Image mood board.

5. 2 Artist’s Research.

6. Drawings, photographs, sketches, paintings, written recordings and ideas.

7. 4 compositional ideas.

8. 1 final compositional idea in colour. This will be a finished final piece idea that you use for your exam.

9. A written analysis of the successes of your research, and explaining the process of coming to the idea of your final piece.

**Top Tips.....**

- Annotate all of your work.

- Write about your opinions, ideas, plans, thoughts, developments and successes and ways to improve.

- Keep everything.

- Stick to your strengths when choosing your medium.