

A Level Art and Design

Specification

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design

Art, Craft and Design (9AD0) Fine Art (9FA0)

Graphic Communication (9GC0) Textile Design (9TE0)

Three-dimensional Design (9TD0) Photography (9PY0)

First teaching from September 2015

First certification from 2017

Issue 6

About Pearson

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This specification is Issue 6. Key changes are summarised on the next page. We will inform centres of any changes to this issue. The latest issue can be found on our website.

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Summary of Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design specification Issue 6 changes

Summary of changes made between previous issue and this current issue	Page number
<p>Page 57 of the specification has been removed and replaced with the following text and a link out to the candidate authentication form.</p> <p>Appendix 1: Art and Design Authentication Sheet</p> <p>Students must sign an authentication sheet to confirm that the work submitted has been carried out without assistance other than that which is acceptable under the scheme of assessment. Teachers and centres must be satisfied that the work is the student's own, and both teachers and students must sign the authentication sheet to this effect.</p> <p>Each component submitted for assessment must be accompanied by the completed assessment grid and a signed copy of the authentication sheet.</p> <p>Please download the authentication form from our website.</p>	57

Earlier issues 2, 3 and 4 show previous changes.

If you need further information on these changes or what they mean, contact us via our website at: qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/contact-us.html.

Introduction

The Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design is designed for use in schools and colleges. It is part of a suite of GCE qualifications offered by Pearson.

Purpose of the specification

This specification sets out:

- the objectives of the qualification
- any other qualifications that a student must have completed before taking the qualification
- any prior knowledge and skills that the student is required to have before taking the qualification
- any other requirements that a student must have satisfied before they will be assessed or before the qualification will be awarded
- the knowledge and understanding that will be assessed as part of the qualification
- the method of assessment and any associated requirements relating to it
- the criteria against which a student's level of attainment will be measured (such as assessment criteria).

Rationale

The Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design meets the following purposes, which fulfil those defined by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual) for Advanced GCE qualifications in their *GCE Qualification Level Conditions and Requirements* document, published in April 2014.

The purposes of this qualification are to:

- define and assess achievement of the knowledge, skills and understanding that will be needed by students planning to progress to undergraduate study at UK higher education institutions, particularly (although not only) in the same subject area
- set out a robust and internationally comparable post-16 academic course of study to develop that knowledge, skills and understanding
- enable HE institutions to identify accurately the level of attainment of students
- provide a basis for school and college accountability measures at age 18
- provide a benchmark of academic ability for employers.

Qualification aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of the Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design are to enable students to develop:

- intellectual, imaginative, creative and intuitive capabilities
- investigative, analytical, experimental, practical, technical and expressive skills, aesthetic understanding and critical judgement
- independence of mind in developing, refining and communicating their own ideas, their own intentions and their own personal outcomes
- an interest in, enthusiasm for and enjoyment of art, craft and design
- their experience of working with a broad range of media
- an understanding of the interrelationships between art, craft and design processes and an awareness of the contexts in which they operate
- knowledge and experience of real-world contexts and, where appropriate, links to the creative industries
- knowledge and understanding of art, craft, design and media and technologies in contemporary and past societies and cultures
- an awareness of different roles, functions, audiences and consumers of art, craft and design.

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Qualification at a glance

The Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design consists of two components, both teacher assessed and externally moderated by us.

The qualification can be achieved by following one of the six titles as detailed on pages 11–26. Students must complete all assessment in May/June in any single year.

Component 1

***Paper codes: 9AD0/01, 9FA0/01, 9GC0/01, 9TE0/01, 9TD0/01, 9PY0/01**

Title: Personal Investigation

- Internally set, assessed by the teacher and externally moderated.
- Availability: May/June
- First assessment: 2017

**60% of the
total
qualification**

Overview of content

This component allows students opportunities to generate and develop ideas, research primary and contextual sources, record practical and written observations, experiment with media and processes, and refine ideas towards producing personal resolved outcome(s).

This will require students to address each of the Assessment Objectives given on page 3. Students must work within one of the following titles: Art, Craft and Design, Fine Art, Graphic Communication, Textile Design, Three-dimensional Design, Photography.

Overview of assessment

- Incorporates three major elements: supporting studies, practical work, and a personal study.
- Supporting studies and practical work will comprise a portfolio of development work and outcomes based on themes and ideas developed from personal starting points.
- The personal study will be evidenced through critical written communication showing contextual research and understanding in a minimum 1000 words of continuous prose, which may contain integrated images. The personal study comprises 12% of the total qualification and is marked out of 18.
- Work must cover all four Assessment Objectives and be marked using the assessment grid on page 33–35.
- Marks available: 90.

*See *Appendix 6: Codes* for a description of these codes and all other codes relevant to this qualification.

Component 2

*Paper codes: 9AD0/02, 9FA0/02, 9GC0/02, 9TE0/02, 9TD0/02, 9PY0/02

Title: Externally Set Assignment

- Externally set, assessed by the teacher and externally moderated.
- Availability: May/June
- First assessment: 2017

**40% of the
total
qualification**

Overview of content

This component allows students opportunities to generate and develop ideas, research primary and contextual sources, record practical and written observations, experiment with media and processes, and refine ideas towards producing personal resolved outcome(s) in response to an externally set theme.

This will require students to address each of the Assessment Objectives given on page 3.

Students **must** continue to work within the same title as component 1.

Overview of assessment

- Incorporates two major elements: preparatory studies and the 15-hour period of sustained focus.
- Preparatory studies will comprise a portfolio of practical and written development work based on the Externally Set Assignment.
- During the 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions, students will produce final outcome(s) extending from their preparatory studies in response to the Externally Set Assignment.
- The Externally Set Assignment is released on 1 February and contains a theme and suggested starting points.
- Students have from 1 February until the commencement of the final 15-hour period of sustained focus to develop preparatory studies.
- The 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions may take place over multiple sessions (a maximum of five, within three consecutive weeks).
- Work must cover all four Assessment Objectives and be marked using the assessment grid on pages 33–35.
- Marks available: 72.

*See *Appendix 6: Codes* for a description of these codes and all other codes relevant to this qualification.

Assessment Objectives and weightings

All student work will be assessed against the following Assessment Objectives. Work is assessed using the assessment grids on pages 33–35. Assessment Objectives are equally weighted in this qualification.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Develop ideas through sustained and focused investigations informed by contextual and other sources, demonstrating analytical and critical understanding	25
AO2	Explore and select appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes, reviewing and refining ideas as work develops	25
AO3	Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions, reflecting critically on work and progress	25
AO4	Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and, where appropriate, makes connections between visual and other elements	25
Total		100%

Knowledge, skills and understanding

Content for both components

Introduction

This qualification can be followed through the broad-based title of Art, Craft and Design or through one of five endorsed titles: Fine Art, Graphic Communication, Textile Design, Three-dimensional Design and Photography. Details of all titles are set out in the following pages. When students are entered for an endorsed title, they will follow content in that endorsed title for both components. Students undertaking the Art, Craft and Design title will work in disciplines chosen from **at least two** of the other five endorsed titles for Component 1. For Component 2, students undertaking the Art, Craft and Design title may choose to produce work in **one or more** disciplines, giving the option to specialise if desired. For the remaining endorsed titles, students are expected to cover similar content for both components.

Art and Design titles

All titles explore practical and critical/contextual work through a range of processes and media.

Art, Craft and Design: through a broad-based course of study, developed through a range of 2D, 3D and time-based processes and media, drawn from disciplines from **at least two** of the other five endorsed titles in Component 1, with study of **one or more** disciplines in Component 2.

Fine Art: through the disciplines of painting and drawing, printmaking, sculpture, lens-based image making.

Graphic Communication: through the disciplines of advertising, illustration, branding, information design.

Textile Design: through the disciplines of textiles for interiors, fine art textiles, fashion textiles.

Three-dimensional Design: through the disciplines of spatial design, product design, design crafts.

Photography: through the disciplines of film-based photography, digital photography, film and video.

For all titles, students are required to develop practical and theoretical knowledge and understanding of:

- relevant materials, processes, technologies and resources
- how ideas, feelings and meanings can be conveyed and interpreted in images and artefacts
- how images and artefacts relate to the time and place in which they were made and to their social and cultural contexts

- continuity and change in different genres, styles and traditions
- a working vocabulary and specialist terminology.

For all titles, students are required to develop the skills to:

- record experiences and observations in a variety of ways using drawing or other appropriate visual forms; undertake research; gather, select and organise visual and other appropriate information
- explore relevant resources; analyse, discuss and evaluate images, objects and artefacts; make and record independent judgements
- use knowledge and understanding of the work of others to develop and extend thinking and inform own work
- generate and explore potential lines of enquiry using appropriate media and techniques
- apply knowledge and understanding in making images and artefacts; review and modify work; plan and develop ideas in the light of their own and others' evaluations
- organise, select and communicate ideas, solutions and responses, and present them in a range of visual, tactile and/or sensory forms.

Developing students' knowledge, skills and understanding in art and design

Students need opportunities to generate ideas and research from primary and contextual sources, record their findings, experiment with media and processes, and develop and refine their ideas towards producing outcome(s). It is essential that students review their progress at appropriate points in the development of their work.

Each component aims to develop students' ability to generate and develop ideas for their practical work and to build contextual understanding, from either a self-selected or teacher-negotiated focus. Students will be required to:

- develop ideas through sustained and focused investigations informed by contextual and other sources, demonstrating analytical and critical understanding
- explore and select appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes, reviewing and refining ideas as work develops
- record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions, reflecting critically on work and progress
- present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and, where appropriate, makes connections between visual and other elements .

For all titles, students should also:

- understand how ideas generate starting points for art and design practice and form an integral part of the creative process
- understand how images and artefacts relate to ethical and political contexts
- undertake sustained development and refinement of ideas

- develop their visual language to communicate ideas
- demonstrate skilful use of the formal elements, including line, tone, colour, shape, pattern, texture, form and structure
- record evidence of their progress, in an on-going critical and analytical review
- respond to a theme, stimulus or ideas
- make connections between their investigations and creative intentions
- realise intentions
- produce and present outcome(s).

Additional guidance

Drawing

Drawing is an essential skill for studying art and design at GCE and degree level. It forms a core element of the practice of artists, craftspeople and designers. It can take many forms; at its simplest and most direct it consists of marks of pencil or pen on paper, though it can employ any media and be applied in two and three dimensions or time-based media.

Drawing in the context of this qualification is taken to mean the following: recording the observed world, using mark-making in appropriate media; exploring ideas visually, through the act of mark-making; investigating, through the exploration of drawing media to find new ways of expressing ideas, feelings or observations; experimenting with various tools, materials and techniques. Further details are given in the following sections.

Annotation

Notes can be used to annotate visual work, to reflect on students' own work and that of others, as a development log and to record notes on experiments, ideas or visits. Students should aim to use specialist terminology and vocabulary relevant to art and design in their annotations.

Personal study

The personal study, which is an assessed element of Component 1, is a separate piece of writing which must comprise a minimum of 1000 words of continuous prose. Further details are outlined in the section on Component 1, pages 26–28.

Critical and contextual knowledge and understanding

Along with written annotation, an important aspect of student progression in art and design is the application of critical and contextual knowledge and understanding, and an ability to express and justify ideas. Developments of these aspects are integrated within practical work, written annotation and the spoken word. They may be honed, for example, through practical visual analysis; by using the spoken word in a critique, a discussion or an interview; through investigation of some aspect of art and design, e.g. from a museum, gallery or site visit.

Students should develop a critical understanding of their own work and appreciate it in relation to historical and contemporary contexts. In the broadest sense, this may be through looking at art, craft and design in galleries and museums, through various media, in the designed world and in understanding how art and design relates to everything around them.

Students should consider the impact of global influences, cultures and traditions both past and present, particularly those that are influential in relation to technique, colour, symbolism, ritual, social climate and location. Environmental and social issues have long been a source of work and debate for artists and designers, with issues such as poverty, sustainability, consumption and political movements stimulating points of creative investigation.

Where appropriate, students should make reference in their development work to influences from past and contemporary creative practice. They should become familiar with the work of artists, craftspeople and designers who have made a major contribution to practical and conceptual development in their area. They should be familiar with contemporary and emerging concepts and learn how to analyse and critically evaluate work, demonstrating an understanding of purposes, meanings and contexts.

Students should make links between investigation, drawing, design development, project management, technical and digital applications, final presentation and evaluation. There should be a continuous critical response to their own work, through methods such as an on-going learning log or blog, annotations and written explanations of technical and creative processes as well as notes about references and sources of information.

The critique is used in higher education as a vehicle for developing the student's ability to use specialist terminology and vocabulary, to listen to and respond to others' interpretations, to defend their own work and to express their thoughts and feelings on art and design. This can be an effective tool for students' to practice contextualising and verbalising an understanding of art and design concepts in relation to their own work.

Evidence of a student's critical and contextual knowledge and understanding will be found, for example, in annotated sketchbooks, visual studies, research notes into artists and designers, reviews and evaluations, and in creative expression of intentions.

Discrete evidence of in-depth study, and critical and contextual knowledge and understanding, will also be shown through the personal study of a minimum 1000 words of continuous prose, as outlined in Component 1, pages 26–28

Digital and non-digital media

While digital media offers new possibilities for making art and design, many of the underlying principles are common to non-digital media. Formal elements apply in the same way, although there are fundamental differences between screen-based and print-based images, such as the potential for different forms of interaction.

Many types of digital media are relatively new, while others extend the functions of non-digital media. They are subject to continual change in techniques and processes both in their own right and in the way they interact with non-digital media. Digital media can function as a tool, a process, a method of dissemination and a means of interaction with any audience.

Students can work entirely in digital media or entirely in non-digital media, or in any combination of the two, provided the Assessment Objectives are addressed.

Further guidance on how digital and non-digital media may be applied is given in the title sections.

Depth of study

Through following this Advanced Level specification, it is expected that students will achieve in-depth knowledge, understanding and skills in art and design that will aid their progression to foundation and degree-related study in this area.

In-depth knowledge, understanding and skills can be achieved through:

- advanced specialisation in particular disciplines, techniques or processes
- extended development of particular themes, ideas or issues
- theoretical research and showing increased understanding
- integration of practical, written and other forms of communication
- rigorous exploration of an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approach.

Art, Craft and Design (9AD0)

Introduction

The broad-based Art, Craft and Design title will enable students to explore a range of two-dimensional, three-dimensional or time-based approaches to their studies.

Artists, craftspeople and designers, while working within their own disciplines, are often inspired and influenced by those working in a wide range of different creative areas. They draw inspiration from images, compositions, forms and ideas outside of their own discipline. They work frequently in multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary ways, breaking traditional boundaries to create works of art, craft and design that combine ideas, concepts and materials in new ways.

Artists, craftspeople and designers all follow a creative process, in which they explore and develop approaches to communicating ideas visually. When generating and developing new ideas they are pro-active, persistent and self-motivated. Producing creative, dynamic and exciting outcomes, they can inspire and challenge the viewer through interaction with their work and engagement with their ideas.

Disciplines within Art, Craft and Design

Students should be encouraged to work and develop skills in a multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary way, exploring the connections between areas of art, craft and design and gaining knowledge and understanding of the scope and variety of disciplines and approaches.

Students undertaking the Art, Craft and Design title will work in disciplines chosen from **at least two** of the other five endorsed titles for Component 1, with the option to specialise in Component 2 by producing work in **one or more** disciplines. The disciplines available are: painting and drawing, printmaking, sculpture, lens-based image making, advertising, illustration, branding, information design, textiles for interiors, fine art textiles, fashion textiles, spatial design, product design, design crafts, film-based photography, digital photography, and film and video.

For *Component 1: Personal Investigation*, students must work in **at least two** disciplines, drawn from different endorsed titles.

For *Component 2: Externally Set Assignment*, students may choose to produce work in **one or more** disciplines.

Students may produce work entirely from a single discipline from one of the endorsed titles for Component 2. If they do so, their work will be standardised with the work from students taking that endorsed title.

Please refer to the endorsed title sections for further details.

Art and Design (Fine Art) (9FA0)

Introduction

Fine art requires engagement with aesthetic and intellectual concepts through the use of traditional and/or digital media, materials, techniques and processes for the purpose of self-expression, free of external constraints. Fine art may be created to communicate ideas and messages about the observed world, the qualities of materials, perceptions, or preconceptions. It can also be used to explore personal and cultural identity, society and how we live, visual language, and technology. Fine Art allows us to consider and reflect on our place in the world, both as individuals and collectively.

Drawing and other materials processes

Drawing in fine art forms an essential part of the development process from initial idea to finished work; from rough sketches, to diagrams setting out compositions, to digital drawings used for installations or as part of three-dimensional work. Students should use a variety of tools, materials and techniques, as appropriate, for recording their surroundings and source materials. Students should consider the application and implications of new and emerging technologies that can be used in conjunction with traditional and digital fine art materials.

Contextual understanding and professional practice

Contexts for fine art can be found in a wide range of sources; for example, from historical works in museums, contemporary art shows and fairs, an exhibition at a local gallery, films, architecture, music, literature and nature.

Students are required to develop the knowledge, skills and understanding outlined on pages 5 and 6. When undertaking work in fine art, students should also engage with:

- concepts such as figuration, representation and abstraction
- how the formal elements evoke responses in the viewer
- various forms or presentation in fine art and the ways that audiences may respond to or interact with them
- sustainable materials and production processes in the construction of work
- the potential of collaborative working methodologies in the creative process

Disciplines within fine art

For the purposes of this qualification, fine art is sub-divided into the following four disciplines:

- painting and drawing
- printmaking
- sculpture
- lens-based image making.

Students will be required to work in one or more of the disciplines to communicate their ideas. By working across disciplines, they will extend their understanding of the scope of fine art; by focusing on one discipline, they will gain a deeper understanding of specific processes within fine art.

Painting and drawing

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- characteristics of materials such as plasticity, opacity, translucence, malleability and transparency
- properties of colour, such as hue, tint, saturation, tone and colour perception
- materials such as graphite, wax crayon, oil pastel, soft pastel, aquarelle, charcoal, ink, chalk, conté crayon, gouache, watercolour, acrylic paint, oil paint, dyes and computer software
- the use of a range of tools, such as artists' brushes, decorators' tools, knives, sponges, digital software, fingers, card squeegees, scrapers, sticks, found objects and natural forms
- the potential for exploring combinations of materials, such as combining drawn and painted elements, collage, found objects, including inert materials to add textures/impart meaning.

Printmaking

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- print qualities and how they result from different printmaking tools, materials and processes
- printing processes such as screen printing, intaglio printing, relief printing.

Sculpture

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- producing forms in three dimensions, utilising volume, space, materials and movement
- modelling techniques such as the manipulation of plastic materials such as clay, plaster or wax using hands, tools or using 3D software

- carving techniques such as cutting and abrading
- construction techniques such as fixing or joining materials such as card, metals and plastics, using processes such as soldering, brazing, welding, glueing, jointing, riveting, bolting and 3D printing
- materials such as wood, stone, plaster, leather, clay, textiles, card, plastics, wax, recyclable materials, ready-mades and found objects/materials.

Lens-based image making

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the production processes of artworks in a range of lens and time-based media, such as mixed media, installation, site-specific, montage, digital, film and video, animation and sound
- elements that can contribute to lens-based image making such as lighting, sets, environments and sound
- qualities and functions of various film and video formats, such as 8mm film, analogue video, digital video, HD, 4K, .flv, .mov, .wmv, animated gif
- editing, including knowledge of the variety of ways in which images might be juxtaposed to create appropriate effects, such as in-camera editing, non-linear, offline edits, use of timekey, compression, in and out points.

Art and Design (Graphic Communication) (9GC0)

Introduction

Graphic communication conveys information and ideas through visual means. The critical element for a graphic designer is the effective communication of a message or idea through the organisation of images and words. The scope of graphic communication has been extended through the growth of design applications in the home and in public and through the development of the internet. Graphic designers need to understand user and audience needs and how these groups respond to various forms of visual communication; as well as how changes to working practices lead to new forms of communication and presentation.

Drawing and other materials processes

Drawing in the context of graphic communication forms an essential part of the development process from initial idea to finished product; from rough sketches to diagrams setting out designs, including digital drawings. Students should use a variety of tools and materials, as appropriate, for recording their surroundings and source materials. Students must be alert to the possibilities offered by a range of materials, techniques and processes within graphic communication and of the important role of signs and symbols. They must be able to balance aesthetic and commercial considerations when producing graphic solutions to defined problems.

As well as developing skills in their use, students should become aware of and be able to judge when it is appropriate to use traditional or computer-based methods within graphic communication processes, for example in developing roughs, layouts and mock-ups of potential design solutions, in recording and developing ideas and for final designs and presentation. Sometimes ideas or feelings need to be recorded and developed rapidly; the keys to rapid execution are familiarity with and availability of materials. Students should consider the application and implications of new and emerging technologies that can be used in conjunction with traditional and digital graphic communication materials.

Contextual understanding and professional practice

Contexts for graphic communication can be found in a wide range of sources; for example, from historical collections and museums, contemporary graphic communication shows and fairs, the local environment of signage, advertising and branding, films, architecture, music, literature and nature.

Students should consider the issues, opportunities and constraints involved in image and content copyright. They should be aware of the circumstances and conditions in which it is acceptable to incorporate images and design concepts originated by others, and of the appropriate steps to take to ensure permission to reproduce their own work is suitably managed.

Students are required to develop the knowledge, skills and understanding outlined on pages 5 and 6. When undertaking work in graphic communication, students should also engage with:

- how audiences may respond to the use of words, images and how the formal elements evoke responses in the viewer
- the basic typographical and layout requirements for digital and print-based products
- sustainable materials and production processes in the construction of work
- the potential of collaborative working methodologies in the creative process.

Disciplines within graphic communication

For the purposes of this qualification, graphic communication is sub-divided into the following four disciplines:

- advertising
- illustration
- branding
- information design.

Students will be required to work in one or more of the disciplines to communicate their ideas. By working across disciplines, they will extend their understanding of the scope of graphic communication; by focusing on one discipline, they will gain a deeper understanding of specific processes within graphic communication.

Advertising

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- how graphic communication is used to convey information, arouse interest, tell stories, create brand recognition, sell a product or service, promote brand loyalty
- the role of graphic communication within marketing strategies, promotional campaigns, corporate identity design, logo design
- design briefs, clients, audiences, web-based and digital advertising, use of social media
- the use of images and typography in advertising, such as photography, animation and video.

Illustration

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the relationships between illustration and narrative
- illustration briefs, clients and audiences
- thumbnails, sketches, dissections, plans and elevations
- the use of digital technology such as photo-editing and vector-based software alongside and in combination with traditional wet and dry working processes

- illustration for a variety of purposes, such as book, magazine, advertising, covers, web-based, interactive
- infographics as a way of communicating data through imaginative charts and diagrams.

Branding

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- how packaging is determined by its contents
- marketing briefs, clients and audiences, brand identity, brand loyalty
- making suitable production drawings, which may include computer-generated ideas and developments
- surface images, illustration decoration or pattern for packaging
- development and construction of three-dimensional prototypes, considering production materials, recyclable design, using sustainable or renewable materials
- planning and developing procedures for reproduction and manufacture
- specifying sustainable materials and production processes that are suitable for recycling and/or reuse
- the legal requirements for information that must be included on certain types of packaging, and for barcoding and tracking.

Information design

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- letter forms, font types, serif and sans serif fonts, leading, paragraph indents, hanging indents, justification, alignment, headings, kerning and sub-headings
- typographical requirements for digital and print-based products, such as magazine design, newspaper design, web page design, leaflet and poster design
- the appropriate use of templates, page layout, style sheets, image manipulation, compression, workflow and file types
- 3d digital graphic techniques, such as modelling objects, rotation, lathing, extruding, linking, creating and applying textures and lighting effects
- moving image/time-based digital graphic techniques, such as storyboarding, sound, animation, colour consistency
- the appropriate use and combination of words, visual 2D and 3D representations, time and desired user behaviours and responses
- interface design, such as the use of symbols and words to aid and enhance navigation, principles of control panel display, use of navigational structures and levels
- a variety of presentation formats for different audiences, such as web-based, projection, touch-screen, mobile phones, DVD, downloadable content.

Art and Design (Textile Design) (9TE0)

Introduction

Textile design is a versatile discipline that involves the creation, selection, manipulation and application of a range of materials and processes in order to produce fabrics for different purposes. Textile designers are expected to work in a multi-disciplinary way to create ideas, concepts, materials and techniques for different applications; for example in fashion and clothing, there are specialised areas such as lingerie, nightwear, sportswear, accessories or innovative clothing for theatre or film production. Technological innovation in textile development is used increasingly to produce specialist fabrics, which can be protective, fireproof, waterproof, or performance enhancing.

Some textile designers create fabrics for interior applications such as upholstery, bed linens, curtains, wallpapers, carpets and rugs or work more generally as surface designers for vinyl coverings, tiles, leather, glass, packaging, greetings cards and wrapping paper. Textile design can also be interpreted as a personal and individual fine art discipline, being used to create installations, mixed media constructions, tapestries, three-dimensional pieces, applications, soft sculpture and wall hangings.

Drawing and other materials processes

At the core of any textile art and design related practice is drawing. Drawing is an essential skill in the development process, from initial visual research, recording from primary sources, through to the translation of ideas into finished designs. The practice of drawing in textile design embraces traditional and non-traditional tools with digital translations and applications, whether these relate to fine art based textiles, fashion and clothing, interiors or surface design.

Students should be aware of and apply traditional values of drawing, such as line, tone and shape in conjunction with digital applications for sewing, knitting, weaving and embroidery, as well as digital imaging software. Students could use drawing, photography and video as tools for recording their surroundings and source materials. A range of drawing methods will encourage students to consider multiple ways of reading, thinking and applying drawing in different contexts. This also enables textile design students to consider drawing as a tool of translation, analysis, design and illustration. Students should use a variety of tools and materials, as appropriate, for recording their surroundings and source materials.

Students should consider the application and implications of new and emerging technologies that can be used in conjunction with traditional and digital textile materials.

Contextual understanding and professional practice

Contexts for textile design can be found in a wide range of sources; for example, from galleries, historical collections and museums, contemporary trade fairs and fashion shows, a local exhibition, films, architecture, music, literature and nature.

Students should gain an awareness of environmental and global factors relating to textile design as well as a clear consideration of the aesthetics of the end product.

In addition, it is important that students are aware of current trends in textile and fashion design and development in order to achieve contextual currency in their work. This can be done through investigation into textile and fashion consultancies and agencies. Students should be familiar with contemporary and emerging concepts and learn how to analyse and critically evaluate textile design, demonstrating an understanding of purposes, meanings and contexts.

Students are required to develop the knowledge, skills and understanding outlined on pages 5 and 6. When undertaking work in textile design, students should also engage with:

- a range of materials and tools used for textiles processes, including ethically and ecologically considered sourcing
- how the formal elements evoke responses in the viewer
- the need for the specification of sustainable materials and energy-saving production processes in the construction of works and products
- sustainable materials and production processes in the construction of work
- the potential of collaborative working methodologies in the creative process.

Disciplines within textile design

For the purposes of this qualification, textile design is sub-divided into the following three disciplines:

- textiles for interiors
- fine art textiles
- fashion textiles.

Students will be required to work in one or more of the disciplines to communicate their ideas. By working across disciplines, they will extend their understanding of the scope of textile design; by focusing on one discipline, they will gain a deeper understanding of specific processes within textile design.

Textiles for interiors

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the appropriate and necessary skills, which may include computer-generated ideas for development in colour, materials and construction, design, repeat pattern, surfaces and materials
- knowledge and application of techniques such as weaving, knitting, embroidery, appliqué and fused or felted textiles
- the basis of textile or surface design printing, including croquis and repeating pattern
- techniques such as mono-print, transfer-relief, relief-print, wood-cut, lino-cut, silk-screen and digital printing
- techniques such as resist dyeing (for example batik, tie and dye methods), shibori, silk painting, hand-painting and spraying.

Fine art textiles

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- a range of materials and tools for making fine art textiles, including, where appropriate, digital
- ways in which ideas and feelings can be effectively communicated through the organisation of materials and formal elements
- how audiences may respond to the variety of forms that work may take, including methods of presentation
- the appropriate skills to combine and exploit a range of media, materials and approaches that reflect contemporary fine art textile practice
- a working knowledge of a range of techniques.

Fashion textiles

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the creation and development of fashion design ideas, which may include drawing or recording skills, digital designs and the preparation of toiles or samples
- the appropriate skills to combine and explore a range of materials and approaches
- the appropriate skills of modelling, cutting, joining and embellishing in textiles or a range of appropriate media
- a working knowledge of a range of textile techniques chosen from other textile disciplines
- links to the broader areas of fashion, such as marketing, promotion and styling.

Art and Design (Three-dimensional Design) (9TDO)

Introduction

Three-dimensional design includes a range of art, craft and design practices to meet a specific need with sensitivity to both function and aesthetics. Form, function, materials and ultimate destination and use of the design or artefact are all important considerations for the three-dimensional designer. Students should be able to realise the full potential of their ideas and designs through the application of appropriate technical processes, though outcome(s) are likely to be in the form of prototypes, models and other forms of presentation.

Drawing and other materials processes

Drawing for designers forms an essential part of the development process from initial idea to finished product; from rough sketches to diagrams setting out patterns, to digital drawings used for products, spatial design or as an adjunct to design craft. Students should use a variety of tools and materials, as appropriate, for recording their surroundings and source materials.

Drawing is often an essential two-dimensional stage in the development of three-dimensional objects. Students will need to have an understanding of the way a three-dimensional world is depicted in two dimensions, for example by applying the rules of three-point perspective and the tools and conventions of 3D design software. Sometimes ideas or feelings need to be recorded and developed rapidly; the keys to rapid execution are familiarity with and availability of materials.

Students should be alert to the possibilities offered by a range of materials and the role of digital media in three-dimensional design. As well as developing skills in their use, students should become aware of and be able to judge when it is more appropriate to use traditional or computer-based methods of design and presentation. Students must continue to develop their understanding and application of the formal elements, and in particular the use of texture, colour and light, giving consideration to psychological and physical impact on the viewer in order to evoke a positive emotional response. Students should consider the application and implications of new and emerging technologies that can be used in conjunction with traditional and digital three-dimensional design materials.

Contextual understanding and professional practice

Contexts for three-dimensional design can be found in a wide range of sources; for example, from galleries, historical collections and museums, contemporary design and craft fairs, the built environment, restoration projects, products, craft items, films, architecture, music, literature and nature.

Students should understand the appropriate application of a range of design skills, including concept formulation and analysis of a brief, experimentation, evaluation and communication to a range of different audiences. They should investigate specific areas of a design problem, determine relevant sources of information and use them to research and explore possible solutions. Students should be familiar with contemporary and emerging concepts and learn how to analyse and critically evaluate three-dimensional design, demonstrating an understanding of purposes, meanings and contexts.

Students are required to develop the knowledge, skills and understanding outlined on pages 5 and 6. When undertaking work in three-dimensional design, students should also engage with:

- the properties and characteristics of a range of materials and tools used for modelling and manufacturing places, spaces and three-dimensional products including, where appropriate, digital
- the requirements for space, light, shape, form and colour in different design contexts and how they can be used to evoke emotional responses
- how the formal elements evoke responses in the viewer
- sustainable materials and production processes in the construction of work
- the potential of collaborative working methodologies in the creative process.

Disciplines within three-dimensional design

For the purposes of this qualification, three-dimensional design is sub-divided into the following three disciplines:

- spatial design
- product design
- design crafts.

Students will be required to work in one or more of the disciplines to communicate their ideas. By working across disciplines, they will extend their understanding of the scope of three-dimensional design; by focusing on one discipline, they will gain a deeper understanding of specific processes within three-dimensional design.

Spatial design

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the way in which spatial design incorporates the design of performance spaces, interiors, exhibitions, the built environment and architecture
- developing ideas involving scale drawings and models, plans, elevations, cross-sections and, where appropriate, perspectives, visualisations, models, fly-throughs and axonometric drawings, props, costumes and maquettes
- the demands of text, script, sound, choreography, stage directions, production, screenplay in relation to spatial design
- factors that influence design solutions in private and public interiors and within the built environment

- the role of technology in contemporary interiors and public spaces, including aspects such as service design, intelligent lighting, energy-saving devices and interactivity.

Product design

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- a range of consumer product types, such as mechanical, electronic and decorative
- the generation and development of ideas, through appropriate drawing skills, computer-aided designs and the preparation of maquettes, prototypes and models
- real and virtual modelling, bending, cutting and fastening in materials such as clay, wood, plastic, card, glass, metal, textiles, including recycled materials
- influencing factors, such as interface and service design, portability, maintainability, miniaturisation and potential for shared information
- the realisation of product design concepts through an understanding of the properties and characteristics of a range of materials and processes
- product design as a component of branding, market position and opportunity and the ways in which customers relate to different products
- batch or mass production, core industrial methods and the potential impact of new production concepts.

Design crafts

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the properties and characteristics of a range of materials and processes, such as, clay, wood, plastic, card, glass, metal and textiles
- the potential of a craft-based approach in the production of artefacts such as jewellery, furniture, lighting, textiles, containers and toys
- the ways in which different materials can be combined in the production of artefacts
- the routes to market for craft-based items, such as specialist shops, tourist locations, events, exhibitions, online galleries
- the design of commissioned pieces for specific locations, individuals, clients or organisations.

Art and Design (Photography) (9PY0)

Introduction

Photography has been used by practitioners to record, document and present examples of everyday life, in ordinary and extraordinary circumstances. It has also been used as the vehicle for artistic expression, communicating personal ideas about the world around us. It is used to convey personal identity more widely than any other art form, is applied in the creative process across art, craft and design and is widely used in social, commercial and scientific contexts. The development of affordable lens-based technology has changed the way that both professionals and the public use photography.

Drawing and other materials processes

The word photography could be taken to mean 'a graphic representation with light'. In this way a photograph can take on the qualities of a drawing. In the context of this endorsed title, drawing forms an essential element of both development and final product. A camera can record the observed world but is not able on its own to explore ideas. Students must reflect on, refine and apply the observations they make with a camera, and determine which tools or techniques are most appropriate in their exploration of ideas. Drawing methods such as pen or pencil on paper may enhance their development and understanding of photographic ideas, for example to plan shots, analyse and deconstruct their own imagery, or record ways in which practitioners have used formal elements and visual language. Students should use a variety of tools and materials, as appropriate, for recording their surroundings and source materials.

Photography includes works in film, video, digital imaging and light-sensitive materials. Sometimes specific techniques and processes are used to convey messages and create works related to other disciplines, such as web-based animations, photographic images in printed journals, and light projections within theatrical or architectural spaces.

Many practitioners define their image before it has even been taken by scouting locations and by planning a shot around specific weather conditions or time of day, using filters, studio lighting, reflectors, soft boxes, props, makeup, or backgrounds to control each element within the frame.

Students should consider the application and implications of new and emerging technologies that can be used in conjunction with traditional and digital photography materials.

Contextual understanding and professional practice

Contexts for photography can be found in a wide range of sources; for example, from galleries and museums, contemporary photography shows, web-based sources, films, architecture, music, literature and nature.

Students must consider the issues, opportunities and constraints involved in image and content copyright. They should be aware of the circumstances and conditions in which it is acceptable to incorporate images and content originated by others, and of the appropriate steps to take to ensure permission to reproduce their own work is suitably managed. Students should be familiar with contemporary and emerging concepts and learn how to analyse and critically evaluate photography, demonstrating an understanding of purposes, meanings and contexts.

Students are required to develop the knowledge, skills and understanding outlined on pages 5 and 6. When undertaking work in photography, students should also engage with:

- the operations and principles of creating a photographic image, including the use of available and controlled light, lenses, cameras and light-sensitive materials, including digital and non-digital
- a range of materials used in photography, including print and screen-based materials
- how the formal elements evoke responses in the viewer
- the processes for production of digital and print-based photographs
- methods of presentation of photographic images
- sustainable materials and production processes in the construction of work
- the potential of collaborative working methodologies in the creative process.

Disciplines within photography

For the purposes of this qualification, photography is sub-divided into the following three disciplines:

- film-based photography
- digital photography
- film and video.

Students will be required to work in one or more of the disciplines to communicate their ideas. By working across disciplines, they will extend their understanding of the scope of photography; by focusing on one discipline, they will gain a deeper understanding of specific processes within photography.

Film-based photography

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- film types, film speeds, specialised films which will facilitate the processes of generating and developing ideas, pushing/pulling films, reciprocity failure
- viewpoint, composition, focus, aperture, shutter speed, exposure, through the lens metering
- darkroom techniques, using appropriate paper types, developing and printing, emulsions, exposures, tone and contrast
- techniques such as polarisation and solarisation when printing, photograms, photomontage

- acquisition, manipulation and distribution of the image through computers, scanners, photocopiers and computer software.

Digital photography

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- the principles of digital photography, including the pixel and digital processing
- viewpoint, white balance, composition, focus, aperture, shutter speed, exposure, shooting modes, histograms
- the use and qualities of image acquisition hardware and software, image manipulation and analogies between digital and other forms of photography
- the relationships between colour and tone for screen and print-based media, screen calibration, colour gamut, file formats such as raw, jpeg, tiff, png
- the use of a range of source material, software and hardware in the generation and development of ideas.

Film and video

Students will develop integrated knowledge, skills and understanding of the following:

- synopsis, storyboards, scripting, camera angles, viewpoints, length of shot, cutting, composition, cropping and pacing, which may include computer-generated ideas and developments
- various animation processes, such as stop-frame, rostrum and 3D modelling and associated hardware and software
- qualities and functions of various film and video formats, such as 8mm film, analogue video, digital video, HD, 4K, .flv, .mov, .wmv, animated gif
- the use of sound, narration and storyline and their relation to moving images
- editing, including knowledge of the variety of ways in which images might be juxtaposed to create appropriate effects, such as in-camera editing, non-linear, offline edits, use of timekey, compression, in and out points.

Component 1: Personal Investigation

Overview

This component is weighted 60% of the total qualification.

This component incorporates **three major elements: supporting studies, practical work** and a personal study of a minimum 1000 words of continuous prose.

These elements should be seen as integrally connected. Supporting studies may combine investigation and research for both the practical work and personal study, however, the personal study **must** be presented as a separate outcome. The practical work and personal study may be approached in any order, or progress simultaneously.

The purpose of the Personal Investigation is to develop a portfolio of practical work and a minimum 1000 words of continuous prose that shows critical understanding in relation to the practical portfolio. This component offers teachers ample opportunities to structure programmes of study that encourage breadth and depth in the development of students' visual language.

Work produced will be based around themes and subject matter developed from personal starting points, to be negotiated with the teacher. The Personal Investigation is internally set and assessed, and externally moderated. Centres should support students in addressing the aims and objectives for the component. All work must be completed in advance of internal assessment and standardisation. The personal study must be submitted for assessment at the same time as the practical work.

This component is assessed against all four Assessment Objectives. Please see pages 33–35.

Supporting studies

Supporting studies can help to generate ideas and focus for the practical work and the written personal study. Supporting studies will be evidenced throughout the working process and can take many forms, such as recorded research, written annotation and practical exploration and development.

Supporting studies must be submitted with outcome(s) produced during the course of the Personal Investigation. Supporting studies must show the full breadth and depth of students' visual and written critical thinking in the progress of their work for both elements.

Practical work

This work will consist of a body of development work and outcome(s). See pages 11–26 for further details relating to each title.

The personal study

The personal study will consist of a critical and analytical written piece of a minimum 1000 words continuous prose, making links to the student's own practical investigations, supported by contextual research. The personal study comprises 12% of the final qualification and is marked out of 18. Through the personal study, students will demonstrate understanding of relevant social, cultural or historical contexts. Students will also express personal interpretations or conclusions, and use technical and specialist vocabulary.

The focus of the personal study can be any concept, movement, person, people, artefact(s), or other source of reference. However, it must be related to their own ideas, investigations and practical work.

Students will not be specifically penalised on the basis of the length of their written component and any difference from the indicative minimum word count of 1000 words. However, failure to meet the minimum word count may restrict students' ability to develop the required depth and breadth to access the full mark range.

The personal study can take any form but must:

- be presented as a separate piece in writing
- be a minimum 1000 words on the chosen subject
- be written in continuous prose
- be in a presentable format for assessment
- include a full bibliography, citing all references.

Students will need to consider:

- critical and analytical content
- expression of personal interpretations and conclusions
- contextual research and understanding
- links between research, analysis and own investigations
- use of specialist terminology and vocabulary
- clarity of expression and language
- appropriate structure and presentation.

The personal study must be the student's own work, forming an essential part of their independent investigations. Development of the personal study may be supported through presentations to the class, discussions and individual tutorials. Teachers can also help students to focus their ideas for the personal study by asking them to produce a proposal or an outline of their intentions.

Students may support their progress in writing the minimum 1000 words with visual examples of their own work and the work of others, sketchbook annotation, notes from visits, exploration of materials and the development of their own ideas.

Any references to others' writing should be acknowledged through a bibliography. Internet sources should be cited with a brief description of the source material.

The personal study is marked against all four Assessment Objectives. An additional criterion for the marking of the written communication is included in the assessment grid on page 35.

To summarise:

- supporting studies will help to prepare for both practical work and personal study
- the practical work and personal study may be approached in any order, or progress simultaneously
- the outcome for the personal study must form a separate presentation
- work must not be added to or altered once submitted for assessment
- this component will be assessed using the assessment grid on pages 33–35. Assessment Objectives 1 to 4 should be applied to the practical work and supporting studies; criterion 5 (which covers all four assessment objectives) should be applied to the minimum 1000–word continuous prose personal study only.

Component 2: Externally Set Assignment

Overview

This component is weighted 40% of the total qualification.

This component incorporates **two major elements: preparatory studies** and **the 15-hour period of sustained focus**. The Externally Set Assignment represents the culmination of the GCE Qualification allowing students to draw together all the knowledge, understanding and skills developed throughout. The Externally Set Assignment consists of one broad-based thematic starting point to which students respond by developing a portfolio of practical work and final outcome(s).

The Externally Set Assignment comprises an externally set theme with suggested starting points. Students will need to develop their own personal work from this theme and related starting points.

It is internally assessed, and externally moderated. The Externally Set Assignment will be available from 1 February of each year. Students can then begin their preparatory studies, culminating in the final 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions. The 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions may take place over multiple sessions (a maximum of five, within three consecutive weeks). All student work must be completed in advance of centres' internal assessment and standardisation.

Preparatory studies

Preparatory studies can help to provide focus for the development of ideas and outcomes. Preparatory studies will be evidenced throughout the creative journey and can take many forms such as recorded research, written annotation and practical exploration and development.

Preparatory studies must be submitted with final outcome(s) produced during the period of 15 hours' sustained focus. The preparatory studies must show the full breadth and depth of students' visual and written critical thinking in the progress of their work.

15-hour period of sustained focus

During the 15-hour period of sustained focus students will produce their final outcome(s) responding to the Externally Set Assignment theme, based on their preparatory studies. This work must be produced unaided under controlled examination conditions. The 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions may take place over multiple sessions (a maximum of five, within three consecutive weeks). Students should plan the best use of the 15 hours to complete all final outcome(s) within this time. Students must not access their work outside of assessment time. Work must not be added to or altered after the 15-hour supervised period has ended.

To summarise:

- preparatory studies will support the work for the period of sustained focus
- knowledge, understanding and skills should primarily be communicated through a portfolio of practical work
- the Externally Set Assignment will be available on 1 February in the year of certification
- the delivery of this component should be planned to include appropriate guidance during the preparatory period (from 1 February until the commencement of the final 15 hours), encouraging students to develop ideas, intentions and response(s) independently
- students must produce work unaided under examination conditions during the 15-hour period of sustained focus
- the 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions may take place over multiple sessions (a maximum of five, within three consecutive weeks)
- work completed as preparatory studies and during the 15-hour period of sustained focus must be presented together for assessment and moderation
- work must not be added to or altered after the 15-hour supervised period has ended
- this component will be assessed using the assessment grid on pages 33–35. Only Assessment Objectives 1 to 4 should be used when assessing students' work.

Assessment grids

Teachers must assess students' work using the criteria in the following assessment grids. The same grids must be used for all titles.

For Component 1 (60% of the qualification):

- Assessment Objectives 1–4 are to be used for practical work and written annotation where present.
- The personal study grid is to be used only for the assessment of the personal study of a minimum 1000 words continuous written prose.

For Component 2 (40% of the qualification):

- Assessment Objectives 1–4 are to be used for the assessment of all practical work and written annotation where present.

Mark bands 1 to 6 each contain three marks. Teachers/assessors must establish whether the work being assessed is in the top, middle or bottom of a given band for each criterion.

Band 0 should be used where work has **not** achieved the required standard for this qualification.

Please use the mark grids in *Appendix 2: Teacher Mark Sheets* when entering marks for assessment of each component by each student.

The following grid relates to all Advanced level student practical work and annotation. The grid assesses all four Assessment Objectives equally.

	0	Level 1 Limited ability			Level 2 Basic ability			Level 3 Emerging competent ability			Level 4 Competent and consistent ability			Level 5 Confident and assured ability			Level 6 Exceptional ability		
Marks Objectives	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Assessment Objective 1 Develop ideas through sustained and focused investigations informed by contextual and other sources, demonstrating analytical and critical understanding	No rewardable material	Development of ideas shows limited ability Sustained and focused investigations show limited ability, partially informed by contextual and other sources Limited ability in analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows basic ability Sustained and focused investigations are basic, partially informed by contextual and other sources Basic analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows emerging competence in ability Sustained and focused investigations show emerging competence informed by contextual and other sources Emerging competence in analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows competent and consistent ability Sustained and focused investigations are competent and consistent, informed by contextual and other sources Competent and consistent analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows confident and assured ability Sustained and focused investigations are confident and assured, thoroughly informed by contextual and other sources Confident and assured analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows exceptional ability Sustained and focused investigations are exceptional, thoroughly informed by contextual and other sources Exceptional analytical and critical understanding		
Assessment Objective 2 Explore and select appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes, reviewing and refining ideas as work develops	No rewardable material	Limited ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Limited ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Basic ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Basic ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Emerging competence in ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Emerging competence in ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Competent and consistent ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Competent and consistent ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Confident and assured ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Confident and assured ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Exceptional ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Exceptional ability to review and refine ideas as work develops		

	0	Level 1 Limited ability			Level 2 Basic ability			Level 3 Emerging competent ability			Level 4 Competent and consistent ability			Level 5 Confident and assured ability			Level 6 Exceptional ability		
Marks Objectives	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Assessment Objective 3 Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions, reflecting critically on work and progress	No rewardable material	Ability to record is limited and partially relevant to intentions Limited ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is basic and partially relevant to intentions Basic ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record shows emerging competence and relevance to intentions Emerging competence in ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is competent and consistent, and relevant to intentions Competent and consistent ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is confident and assured, and relevant to intentions Confident and assured ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is exceptional and relevant to intentions Exceptional ability to reflect critically on work and progress		
Assessment Objective 4 Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and, where appropriate, makes connections between visual and other elements	No rewardable material	Limited ability to present a personal and meaningful response Limited ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Basic ability to present a personal and meaningful response Basic ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Emerging competence in ability to present a personal and meaningful response Emerging competence in ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Competent and consistent ability to present a personal and meaningful response Competent and consistent ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Confident and assured ability to present a personal and meaningful response Confident and assured ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Exceptional ability to present a personal and meaningful response Exceptional ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate		

The following grid relates only to Advanced level Component 1: Personal Study. The grid relates to all four Assessment Objectives equally.

	0	Level 1 Limited ability			Level 2 Basic ability			Level 3 Emerging competent ability			Level 4 Competent and consistent ability			Level 5 Confident and assured ability			Level 6 Exceptional ability		
Marks Objectives	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Personal Study (AO1/AO2/ AO3/AO4)	No rewardable material	All level descriptions for Level 1 apply in addition to the level description below. Limited ability in use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 2 apply in addition to the level description below. Basic use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 3 apply in addition to the level description below. Emerging competence in use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 4 apply in addition to the level description below. Competent and consistent use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 5 apply in addition to the level description below. Use of written communication and specialist terminology is confident and assured, and expresses ideas fluently			All level descriptions for Level 6 apply in addition to the level description below. Use of written communication and specialist terminology is exceptional and expresses complex ideas with authority		

Assignment setting, taking and marking

Assignment setting

Component 1

Students will develop their assessed responses for component 1 from themes and subject matter developed from personal starting points, to be negotiated with the teacher. Teachers must ensure that there is sufficient potential for the student to meet the Assessment Objectives.

Component 2

The Externally Set Assignment is set by Pearson and will be released on 1 February in the year of assessment. This will be available on our secure website on 1 February and hard copies will be dispatched to centres based on entries.

Assignment taking

Authenticity

Students must work to develop a personal response to the assignment. Teacher knowledge of student work in progress will help to confirm the authenticity of individual submissions. Students must ensure that all quotations and citations are referenced using an established referencing system, such as Harvard.

To ensure that submissions are free from plagiarism the student and the teacher are required to sign the *Art and Design Authentication Sheet* (see *Appendix 1*).

In component 2 – during the final 15 hours of sustained focus, students must produce work unaided.

During this period of sustained focus students may refer to preparatory work. All preparatory work must be labelled to make it distinct from work produced during the period of sustained focus and it must be stored securely by the centre at the end of each session.

Collaboration

As part of this creative process, working with others may be of great benefit. Through the use of a learning log, students can track their own progress and contribution to any group work. Students must be supervised and, when working with others to develop a response to the assignment, their own contribution should be tracked by the student and checked by the teacher.

Students must sign an authentication sheet to confirm that the work submitted has been carried out without assistance other than that which is acceptable under the scheme of assessment. Teachers and centres must be satisfied that the work is the student's own, and **both** teachers and students **must** sign the authentication sheet to this effect.

In component 2 – during the final 15 hours of sustained focus, students must produce work unaided.

Feedback

Teachers may help students to understand instructions, assessment objectives and controls. Teachers must not provide students with solutions.

There are some cases where students may require technical assistance which may be given by teachers. The following are some examples of the technical assistance which may properly be given in order to ensure the safety of the students:

- the welding of an armature for a figure, the student having determined the proportions and disposition of the components
- the selection of the *type of dye* to be used on a particular material, but not the *colour*. It should however be noted that students who offer printmaking in any form will be expected to carry out all necessary processes themselves without the teacher's aid
- the loading of the kiln and the firing of the ware (the latter is in any case not included in the time allowance) but not the preparation of the clay and the shaping or throwing of the ware.

The following are some examples of the technical assistance which may properly be given in order to ensure students' work is not misplaced and is available for assessment:

- the filing, formatting, rendering and storage of digital image, video or audio data files, but not the editing or manipulation of the content contained in those files which constitute any part of the final presented output, and are therefore part of the creative process. Any other technical (hardware or software) support related to digital processing that does not in any way assist with the creative decision-making process.

Feedback is not allowed where an activity is part of the creative process, that activity should be counted within the timed examination period. Students are advised to keep a time-sheet in order to record the time spent on such activities.

Resources

Students must have equal access to IT resources.

In component 2:

- during the final 15 hours of sustained focus, in situations where computer workstations are situated near one another, invigilators must ensure that students are working independently
- internet access is prohibited under examination conditions, and must be disabled on school workstations used during the 15 hours' sustained focus. Mobile devices with internet access are not permitted.

Secure storage of work

Component 1 – once submitted for assessment, students must not be able to access their work. Work must not be added to or altered once submitted for assessment.

Component 2 – once the final 15 hours of sustained focus has commenced students must not be able to access their work outside the assessment setting. Work must not be added to or altered after the 15-hour supervised period has ended.

Where students are completing the 15 hours of sustained focus over a number of sessions, at the end of each session all work must be saved and stored securely by the centre. This includes the work in progress and the preparatory studies. It is the responsibility of the centre to ensure that no additional work is brought in or out of each session.

Time control

Students have from 1 February until the commencement of the final 15 hours of sustained focus to prepare and develop work towards the Externally Set Assignment. During this period ongoing work for this component must not be shared with others through the use of online forums or social media. The 15-hour period of sustained focus may be divided into shorter sessions up to a maximum of five sessions. The 15 hours of controlled assessment should be carried out over three consecutive weeks.

Assignment marking

Teachers should mark all student work using the Teacher Mark Sheets in *Appendix 2*. The teacher mark sheets should be copied and used as necessary when marking each student's work. A sheet should be used for each component. The sheets for each student need to be displayed with the relevant work for moderation.

Work presented for assessment is internally marked by teachers and externally moderated. Within a centre, internal standardisation is carried out across all titles for each component to ensure a consistent standard is applied to each title. During the internal standardisation process, teachers must:

- mark their own group's responses
- mark sample pieces of work together to compare marking standards across all teaching groups
- discuss any differences and ensure there is a common understanding of the criteria
- amend marks so they are consistent
- pay particular attention to marks awarded across both components and across all titles to ensure consistency of marking, using the generic assessment grid on pages 33–35 of the specification.

Presentation of work

Centres must ensure that all work is presented in the most appropriate format for the medium of the work, allowing visiting moderators to view the original work in all cases.

Reproductions of the original artwork, including photographs of non-photographic work, on-screen display of artwork, on-line portfolios or video are acceptable means of presentation for assessment where:

- the work is digital in nature (e.g. graphic design, 3D design, digital art, web design)
- the work is created specifically with the intention of implementing a digital medium or format as an integral part of the final piece (e.g. videotape or photographs of site-specific work).

Larger and/or 3D pieces may be presented separately from portfolios/sketchbooks.

Any other work may be presented in a portfolio, which may include sketchbooks.

In component 1 – the continuous prose should be submitted as a separate presentation, which can take any written form, but must be in an appropriate format to allow readers to access the content.

Student work must be clearly labelled and identifiable by name and component number.

Each component submitted for assessment must be accompanied by the completed assessment grid and a signed copy of the authentication form.

Please refer to the *Centre Guidance for GCE Art and Design* for detailed information on the presentation and submission of work.

Marking, standardisation and moderation

Work presented for assessment is marked by teachers. Where marking has been carried out by more than one teacher in a centre, there must be a process of internal standardisation carried out to ensure that there is a consistent application of the assessment objectives.

- Centre assessors must use the same assessment grids for all student work.
- Marks awarded by the centre will be subject to external moderation through visiting moderators from Pearson.
- Moderation of a sample of student work will ensure consistency with national standards.
- Pearson will notify centres of the students whose work has been selected for moderation. This sample will take cohort size into account.
- The moderator will contact the centre to arrange a visit at a mutually convenient time. On the day of the moderator's visit, the centre must display all work from students identified in the sample so that it can be moderated during the visit.
- If the moderation of the sampled students indicates that the centre's assessment is not sufficiently accurate in relation to the national standard, marks may be adjusted.

Please refer to the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) *Instructions for conducting non-examination assessments (new GCE and GCSE specifications)* on the JCQ website: www.jcq.org.uk for further information. The assessment of this qualification must comply with these instructions.

Marks awarded by the centre will be subject to external moderation by a visiting moderator from Pearson. Moderation will ensure consistency with national standards. Pearson will notify centres of the students whose work has been selected for moderation. This sample will take cohort size into account.

The moderator will contact the centre to arrange a visit at a mutually convenient time. On the day of the moderator's visit, the centre must display all work from students identified in the sample so that it can be moderated during the visit.

If the moderation indicates that centre assessment does not reflect national standards, an adjustment will be made to students' final marks to compensate.

For further information about standardisation and moderation please refer to the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) *Instructions for Conducting non-examination assessments (new GCE and GCSE specifications)* on the JCQ website: www.jcq.org.uk. The assessment of this qualification must comply with these instructions.

Security and backups

It is the responsibility of the centre to ensure that the Externally Set Assignment is kept secure until released.

It is the responsibility of the centre to store the work that students have submitted for assessment securely.

Secure storage is defined as a securely-locked cabinet or cupboard. Where students are producing artefacts, secure storage is defined as a classroom studio or workshop that is locked or supervised from the end of one session to the start of the next.

Secure storage also applies to electronic data. For example, centres should collect memory sticks for secure storage between sessions or restrict student access to specific areas of the centre's IT network.

For materials stored electronically, centres are strongly advised to utilise firewall protection and virus-checking software, and to employ an effective backup strategy, so that an up-to-date archive of students' evidence is maintained.

It is the centre's responsibility to keep the work that students have submitted for assessment secure. If the work submitted for assessment is lost or damaged whilst being kept secure by the centre, through reasons beyond their control e.g. fire, flood etc., the centre may apply to Pearson for Special Consideration so that students may still be considered for assessment of the qualification. For further information please refer to the Centre Guidance document for GCSE Art and Design on the Pearson website.

Centres must ensure that photographic or digital records are made and held within the centre as student's progress through both components in order to support any Special Consideration application should this prove to be necessary at a later date.

After the completion of all assessment, centres are advised to archive completed, assessed work to free up space for work in progress and may release original work to the relevant student.

Malpractice

Candidate malpractice

Candidate malpractice refers to any act by a candidate that compromises or seeks to compromise the process of assessment or which undermines the integrity of the qualifications or the validity of results/certificates.

Candidate malpractice in controlled assessments discovered before the candidate has signed the declaration of authentication form does not need to be reported to Pearson.

Candidate malpractice found in controlled assessments after the declaration of authenticity has been signed, and in examinations **must** be reported to Pearson on a *JCQ M1 Form* (available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice). The completed form should be emailed to candidatemalpractice@pearson.com. Please provide as much information and supporting documentation as possible. Note that the final decision regarding appropriate sanctions lies with Pearson.

Failure to report candidate malpractice constitutes staff or centre malpractice.

Staff/centre malpractice

Staff and centre malpractice includes both deliberate malpractice and maladministration of our qualifications. As with candidate malpractice, staff and centre malpractice is any act that compromises or seeks to compromise the process of assessment or undermines the integrity of the qualifications or the validity of results/certificates.

All cases of suspected staff malpractice and maladministration **must** be reported immediately, before any investigation is undertaken by the centre, to Pearson on a *JCQ M2(a) Form* (available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice). The form, supporting documentation and as much information as possible can be emailed to pqsmalpractice@pearson.com. Note that the final decision regarding appropriate sanctions lies with Pearson.

Failure to report malpractice itself constitutes malpractice.

More-detailed guidance on malpractice can be found in the latest version of the document *JCQ General and Vocational Qualifications Suspected Malpractice in Examinations and Assessments*, available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice.

Student/teacher authentication section

Centres must ensure that the student authentication section is completed for each student by both the student and teacher.

Declaration by the student that:

- the work is their own, that is there are no instances in which the work has been copied from another source, which includes published literature (text books, journals and magazines), the internet, class notes/teacher provided templates, previous independent investigations and the work of any other person
- they have access to and understand the JCQ regulations – Information for students.

Declaration by the teacher that:

- the work was conducted under the requirements set out in the specification
- the work is solely the student's own
- the work can be authenticated as such to the best of the teacher's ability
- they have indicated where any planning and processing was not undertaken individually
- they have indicated if necessary where the student has needed additional support over and above that required to complete the work and has also indicated via annotation on the student's work how this has affected their marking.
- the students have completed the work in the required time (e.g. 15 hours for the Externally Set Assignment)
- students have not accessed their preparatory supporting studies after completing the timed test.

The following are **not** to be included in the time allowance for the examination:

- rest period for models
- arrangement of still-life groups
- stretching of screens, preparation of blocks and plates
- mixing of photographic chemicals and washing and drying prints

- drying of printing inks
- the mounting of models and sculptures
- drying and firing of pottery and sculpture
- fixing dye, dyeing yarn, washing and finishing of hand-woven fabrics, stretching of embroidery
- the making of a bare model stage
- ceramic work should, where appropriate, be fired and completed before presentation for assessment. In certain cases, considerable time is required for drying-out and firing. It is suggested that students working with clay should commence their timed examination sufficiently early to ensure that the work is completed in good time.

Missing or incomplete Authentication forms

If an Authentication form is found to be missing, the Awarding Organisation will in the first instance contact the centre to rectify the matter. If this request is not addressed satisfactorily, the Awarding Organisation will take further action, which may lead to a malpractice investigation and/or withholding the centre's A Level Art and Design results.

Further information

For up-to-date advice on teacher involvement and administration of coursework, please refer to the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) *Instructions for conducting non-examination assessments (new GCE and GCSE specifications)* document on the JCQ website: www.jcq.org.uk

Health and safety

It is the responsibility of the teacher/invigator to ensure that safe working practice is observed at all times.

Assessment

Assessment summary

Students must complete all assessment in May/June in any single year.

Component 1

***Paper codes: 9AD0/01, 9FA0/01, 9GC0/01, 9TE0/01, 9TD0/01, 9PY0/01**

Title: Personal Investigation

- First assessment: May/June 2017.
- The assessment consists of 90 raw marks.
- Work presented for assessment draws on topics from across the qualification relevant to the title being followed.
- The assessment is completed over the duration of the course.
- Assessment evidence consists of responses to internally set and negotiated assignments and personal starting points, including practical work, supporting studies and a personal study comprising a minimum 1000 words of continuous written prose.
- Work must not be added to or altered once submitted for assessment.
- All work must be submitted at the end of the course prior to internal assessment.

**60% of the
total
qualification**

Component 2

*Paper code: 9AD0/02, 9FA0/02, 9GC0/02, 9TE0/02, 9TD0/02, 9PY0/02

Title: Externally Set Assignment

- First assessment: May/June 2017.
- The assessment consists of 72 raw marks.
- The Externally Set Assignment theme and starting points will be released each year, on 1 February.
- The 15-hour period of sustained focus under examination conditions may take place over multiple sessions (a maximum of five, within three consecutive weeks).
- Students must not access their work outside of assessment time.
- All work must be submitted at the end of the course prior to internal assessment.
- Work must not be added to or altered after the 15-hour supervised period has ended.
- Centres must ensure that work submitted for assessment is valid for the series in which it is submitted.

**40% of the
total
qualification**

The sample assessment materials for component 2 can be found in the *Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design Sample Assessment Materials* document.

*See *Appendix 6: Codes* for a description of this code and all other codes relevant to this qualification.

Assessment Objectives and weightings

Students must:		% in GCE
A01	Develop ideas through sustained and focused investigations informed by contextual and other sources, demonstrating analytical and critical understanding	25
A02	Explore and select appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes, reviewing and refining ideas as work develops	25
A03	Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions, reflecting critically on work and progress	25
A04	Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and, where appropriate, makes connections between visual and other elements	25
Total		100%

Breakdown of Assessment Objectives

Component	Assessment Objectives				Total for all Assessment Objectives
	A01	A02	A03	A04	
Component 1: Personal Investigation	15%	15%	15%	15%	60%
Component 2: Externally Set Assignment	10%	10%	10%	10%	40%
Total for this qualification	25%	25%	25%	25%	100%

Entry and assessment information

Student entry

Details of how to enter students for the examinations for this qualification can be found in our *UK Information Manual*. A copy is made available to all examinations officers and is available on our website at: qualifications.pearson.com/en/support-topics/centre-administration/information-manual.html

Forbidden combinations and discount code

Centres should be aware that students who enter for more than one GCE qualification with the same discount code will have only one of the grades they achieve counted for the purpose of the School and College Performance Tables – normally the better grade (please see *Appendix 6: Codes*).

Students should be advised that if they take two qualifications with the same discount code, colleges, universities and employers are very likely to take the view that they have achieved only one of the two GCEs. The same view may be taken if students take two GCE qualifications that have different discount codes but have significant overlap of content. Students or their advisers who have any doubts about their subject combinations should check with the institution to which they wish to progress before embarking on their programmes.

Access arrangements, reasonable adjustments and special consideration

Access arrangements

Access arrangements are agreed before an assessment. They allow students with special educational needs, disabilities or temporary injuries to:

- access the assessment
- show what they know and can do without changing the demands of the assessment.

The intention behind an access arrangement is to meet the particular needs of an individual student with a disability without affecting the integrity of the assessment. Access arrangements are the principal way in which awarding bodies comply with the duty under the Equality Act 2010 to make 'reasonable adjustments'.

Access arrangements should always be processed at the start of the course. Students will then know what is available and have the access arrangement(s) in place for assessment.

Reasonable adjustments

The Equality Act 2010 requires an awarding organisation to make reasonable adjustments where a person with a disability would be at a substantial disadvantage in undertaking an assessment. The awarding organisation is required to take reasonable steps to overcome that disadvantage.

A reasonable adjustment for a particular person may be unique to that individual and therefore might not be in the list of available access arrangements.

Whether an adjustment will be considered reasonable will depend on a number of factors, which will include:

- the needs of the student with the disability
- the effectiveness of the adjustment
- the cost of the adjustment; and
- the likely impact of the adjustment on the student with the disability and other students.

An adjustment will not be approved if it involves unreasonable costs to the awarding organisation, timeframes or affects the security or integrity of the assessment. This is because the adjustment is not 'reasonable'.

Special consideration

Special consideration is a post-examination adjustment to a student's mark or grade to reflect temporary injury, illness or other indisposition at the time of the examination/assessment, which has had, or is reasonably likely to have had, a material effect on a student's ability to take an assessment or demonstrate his or her level of attainment in an assessment.

Further information

Please see our website for further information about how to apply for access arrangements and special consideration.

For further information about access arrangements, reasonable adjustments and special consideration, please refer to the JCQ website: www.jcq.org.uk.

Equality Act 2010 and Pearson equality policy

Equality and fairness are central to our work. Our equality policy requires all students to have equal opportunity to access our qualifications and assessments, and our qualifications to be awarded in a way that is fair to every student.

We are committed to making sure that:

- students with a protected characteristic (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) are not, when they are undertaking one of our qualifications, disadvantaged in comparison to students who do not share that characteristic
- all students achieve the recognition they deserve for undertaking a qualification and that this achievement can be compared fairly to the achievement of their peers.

Teachers can find details on how to make adjustments for students with protected characteristics in the policy document *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration*, which is on our website, qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/understanding-our-qualifications/policies-for-centres-learners-and-employees.html

Synoptic assessment

Synoptic assessment requires students to work across different parts of a qualification and to show their accumulated knowledge and understanding of a topic or subject area.

Synoptic assessment enables students to show their ability to combine their skills, knowledge and understanding with breadth and depth of the subject.

In this qualification, synoptic assessment can be found throughout both assessments, as the Assessment Objectives and criteria are assessed holistically across all student evidence in each component.

Awarding and reporting

This qualification will be graded, awarded and certificated to comply with the requirements of the current *Code of Practice* published by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual).

The marks for components in this qualification will be scaled by Pearson to represent the relative weighting of 60% for Component 1 and 40% for Component 2. All marks submitted by centres should be in raw marks based on the assessment grids pages 32-24.

Component	Weighting	Raw Marks	Scaling Factor	Scaling Mark
1	60%	90	x 1.2	108
2	40%	72	x 1	72

The Advanced GCE qualification will be graded and certificated on a six-grade scale from A* to E using the total subject mark. Individual components are not graded.

The first certification opportunity for the Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Art and Design will be 2017.

Students whose level of achievement is below the minimum judged by Pearson to be of sufficient standard to be recorded on a certificate will receive an unclassified U result.

Language of assessment

Assessment of this qualification will be available in English. All student work must be in English.

Other information

Student recruitment

Pearson follows the JCQ policy concerning recruitment to our qualifications in that:

- they must be available to anyone who is capable of reaching the required standard
- they must be free from barriers that restrict access and progression
- equal opportunities exist for all students.

Prior learning and other requirements

There are no prior learning or other requirements for this qualification.

Progression

Students can progress from this qualification to:

- further education courses such as the BTEC Level 3 Foundation Diploma in Art and Design (QCF)
- higher education courses such as BTEC Higher National Diplomas in art and design subjects, or direct to a BA Honours degree with an art and design focus
- apprenticeships or other training
- employment in a related sector.

Relationship between GCSE and Advanced GCE

It is likely that students will have studied a Level 1/Level 2 qualification such as a GCSE in Art and Design.

Progression from GCSE to Advanced GCE

There is a distinct step up from GCSE in terms of content and skills to study art and design as a subject at Advanced GCE.

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Appendix 1: Art and Design Authentication Sheet

Students must sign an authentication sheet to confirm that the work submitted has been carried out without assistance other than that which is acceptable under the scheme of assessment. Teachers and centres must be satisfied that the work is the student's own, and both teachers and students must sign the authentication sheet to this effect.

Each component submitted for assessment must be accompanied by the completed assessment grid and a signed copy of the authentication sheet.

[Please download the authentication form from our website.](#)

Appendix 2: Teacher Mark Sheets

The grids shown on the next three pages should be copied and used as necessary when marking each student's work. A sheet should be used for each component. You should write a mark for each criterion and then total them in the boxes provided. The sheets for each student need to be displayed with the relevant work for moderation. These sheets can also be found for download on the Edexcel website.

	0	Level 1 Limited ability			Level 2 Basic ability			Level 3 Emerging competent ability			Level 4 Competent and consistent ability			Level 5 Confident and assured ability			Level 6 Exceptional ability			Mark awarded
Marks Objectives	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Assessment Objective 1 Develop ideas through sustained and focused investigations informed by contextual and other sources, demonstrating analytical and critical understanding	No rewardable material	Development of ideas shows limited ability Sustained and focused investigations show limited ability, partially informed by contextual and other sources Limited ability in analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows basic ability Sustained and focused investigations are basic, partially informed by contextual and other sources Basic analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows emerging competence in ability Sustained and focused investigations show emerging competence informed by contextual and other sources Emerging competence in analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows competent and consistent ability Sustained and focused investigations are competent and consistent, informed by contextual and other sources Competent and consistent analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows confident and assured ability Sustained and focused investigations are confident and assured, thoroughly informed by contextual and other sources Confident and assured analytical and critical understanding			Development of ideas shows exceptional ability Sustained and focused investigations are exceptional, thoroughly informed by contextual and other sources Exceptional analytical and critical understanding			
Assessment Objective 2 Explore and select appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes, reviewing and refining ideas as work develops	No rewardable material	Limited ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Limited ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Basic ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Basic ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Emerging competence in ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Emerging competence in ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Competent and consistent ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Competent and consistent ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Confident and assured ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Confident and assured ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			Exceptional ability to explore and select appropriate to intentions Exceptional ability to review and refine ideas as work develops			

	0	Level 1 Limited ability			Level 2 Basic ability			Level 3 Emerging competent ability			Level 4 Competent and consistent ability			Level 5 Confident and assured ability			Level 6 Exceptional ability			Mark awarded
Marks Objectives	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Assessment Objective 3 Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions, reflecting critically on work and progress	No rewardable material	Ability to record is limited and partially relevant to intentions Limited ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is basic and partially relevant to intentions Basic ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record shows emerging competence and relevance to intentions Emerging competence in ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is competent and consistent, and relevant to intentions Competent and consistent ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is confident and assured, and relevant to intentions Confident and assured ability to reflect critically on work and progress			Ability to record is exceptional and relevant to intentions Exceptional ability to reflect critically on work and progress			
Assessment Objective 4 Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and, where appropriate, makes connections between visual and other elements	No rewardable material	Limited ability to present a personal and meaningful response Limited ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Basic ability to present a personal and meaningful response Basic ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Emerging competence in ability to present a personal and meaningful response Emerging competence in ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Competent and consistent ability to present a personal and meaningful response Competent and consistent ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Confident and assured ability to present a personal and meaningful response Confident and assured ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			Exceptional ability to present a personal and meaningful response Exceptional ability to realise intentions and make connections where appropriate			

The following grid relates only to Advanced level Component 1: Personal Study. The grid relates to all four Assessment Objectives equally.

	0	Level 1 Limited ability			Level 2 Basic ability			Level 3 Emerging competent ability			Level 4 Competent and consistent ability			Level 5 Confident and assured ability			Level 6 Exceptional ability			Mark awarded
Marks Objectives	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Personal Study (AO1/AO2/ AO3/AO4)	No rewardable material	All level descriptions for Level 1 apply in addition to the level description below. Limited ability in use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 2 apply in addition to the level description below. Basic use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 3 apply in addition to the level description below. Emerging competence in use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 4 apply in addition to the level description below. Competent and consistent use of written communication and specialist terminology			All level descriptions for Level 5 apply in addition to the level description below. Use of written communication and specialist terminology is confident and assured, and expresses ideas fluently			All level descriptions for Level 6 apply in addition to the level description below. Use of written communication and specialist terminology is exceptional and expresses complex ideas with authority			

Appendix 3: Level 3 Extended Project qualification

What is the Extended Project?

The Extended Project is a standalone qualification that can be taken alongside GCEs. It supports the development of independent learning skills and helps to prepare students for their next step – whether that be university study or employment. The qualification:

- is recognised by universities for the skills it develops
- is worth half of an Advanced GCE qualification at grades A*–E
- carries UCAS points for university entry.

The Extended Project encourages students to develop skills in the following areas: research, critical thinking, extended writing and project management. Students identify and agree a topic area of their choice (which may or may not be related to a GCE subject they are already studying), guided by their teacher.

Students can choose from one of four approaches to produce:

- a dissertation (e.g. an investigation based on predominately secondary research)
- an investigation/field study (e.g. a practical experiment)
- a performance (e.g. in music, drama or sport)
- an artefact (e.g. a creating a sculpture in response to a client brief or solving an engineering problem).

The qualification is coursework based and students are assessed on the skills of managing, planning and evaluating their project. Students will research their topic, develop skills to review and evaluate the information, and then present the final outcome of their project.

Students: what they need to do

The Extended Project qualification requires students to:

- select a topic of interest for an in-depth study and negotiate the scope of the project with their teacher
- identify and draft an objective for their project (e.g. in the form of a question, hypothesis, challenge, outline of proposed performance, issue to be investigated or commission for a client) and provide a rationale for their choice
- produce a plan for how they will deliver their intended objective
- conduct research as required by the project brief, using appropriate techniques
- carry out the project using tools and techniques safely
- share the outcome of the project using appropriate communication methods, including a presentation.

Teachers: key information

- The Extended Project has 120 guided learning hours (GLH) consisting of:
 - a taught 40 GLH element that includes teaching the technical skills (e.g. research skills)
 - a guided 80 GLH element that includes mentoring students through the project work
- Group work is acceptable, however it is important that each student provides evidence of their own contribution and produces their own report.
- 100% externally moderated.
- Four Assessment Objectives: manage, use resources, develop and realise, review.
- Can be run over 1, 1½ or 2 years.
- Can be submitted in January or June.

How to link Extended Project with Art and Design

The Extended Project creates the opportunity to develop transferable skills for progression to higher education and to the workplace through the exploration of either an area of personal interest or a topic of interest from within the Art and Design qualification content. For example, students could choose to create an artefact which would give them an opportunity to develop their skills in creating work in response to a design brief, carrying out research into materials, processes and techniques and exploring alternative ways of realising their design. Alternatively, they could choose to complete a dissertation around an artist, period of history or art movement.

Skills developed

Through the Extended Project students will develop skills in the following areas:

- independent research skills, including skills in research into materials, processes, techniques and the use of different media
- planning/project management, including the refining of creative ideas in response to a design brief
- developing ideas about alternative ways of realising the design brief, experimenting creatively and developing new technical skills
- evaluation of different ways of realising a design brief
- critical thinking.

Using the Extended Project to support breadth and depth

In the context of the Extended Project, critical thinking refers to the ability to give a reasoned justification for decisions taken during the development process about the choice of materials, processes and techniques, including reflection on alternative design possibilities.

There are no specified materials that students are expected to study and in the Extended Project Qualification (EPQ); students are assessed on the quality of the work they produce and the skills they develop and demonstrate. It is expected that the project will also demonstrate *extension* in one or more dimensions:

- **deepening understanding** – the student explores a topic in greater depth than would be expected at GCE
- **broadening skills** – the student learns a new skill. In an art-based project, this might involve learning to work in a new medium or acquiring and using new technical skills
- **widening perspectives** – the student’s project spans different subjects. This might involve discussing historical, philosophical or ethical aspects of an art-based topic or making links with other subject areas such as Psychology, Business or Music.

Choosing topics and narrowing down to a question

An artefact Extended Project question involves working towards the realisation of a design brief, perhaps set by a real or imaginary client, using research into choice of media, materials, processes and techniques to inform a developmental process in which different ways of realising the brief are explored and the final artefact is developed and refined. The process ends with a review of the project, including a presentation. The evidence of the development process should be submitted using appropriate records, such as design development sheets, sketchbooks, photographs and a written report (typically around 3000 words in length), and an activity log of the project process.

For example, consider a student with an interest in graphics who decided to carry out a project with the aim of creating a series of advertisements for a leading soft drinks manufacturer. During the research phase, the student searched for examples of advertisements and carried out a visual analysis. Alternative advertising formats were considered and research was also conducted into the theory and psychology of advertising, including the appropriateness of different formats for various markets. During development work, a number of creative avenues were explored, with extensive creation of images, using photography and graphic techniques. The stages of the creative process were recorded in a sketchbook with annotated images, photographs and writing based on research. The project ended with a presentation in which the images were shown to an audience and the design process explained. As part of the project review, the student carried out a questionnaire survey to assess the impact of the images.

Other sample titles for artefact projects include:

- *nature’s vessels* – design and make a series of ceramic forms based on natural containers such as seedpods, shells or nests
- *portrait and personality* – make a series of 2D or 3D images that are based on the theme of portraiture
- *illustration* – make illustrations for either a poem or a children’s story of your choice
- *recycled* – design and make a collection of sophisticated jewellery or body adornment from unconventional recycled materials

- *the issue is ...* – produce graphic material (illustrations, posters, leaflets etc) for a promotional campaign on an issue of your choice. The subject may be social, environmental, ethical or political
- *erosion and decay* – produce a series of images (paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, mixed media) based on the theme of erosion and decay.

Students may also choose to write a dissertation exploring some aspect of art and design. For example, a dissertation could be written on the question: 'Is modern art more about the search for meaning than the search for beauty?'. A student could also carry out an investigation/field study, using data collection to explore a hypothesis about art and design. For example, 'Is there evidence that the decor of a classroom can influence the mood of students?'

Appendix 4: The context for the development of this qualification

All our qualifications are designed to meet our World Class Qualification Principles^[1] and our ambition to put the learner at the heart of everything we do.

We have developed and designed this qualification by:

- reviewing other curricula and qualifications to ensure that it is comparable with those taken in high-performing jurisdictions overseas
- consulting with key stakeholders on content and assessment, including learned bodies, subject associations, higher education academics, teachers and employers to ensure this qualification is suitable for a UK context
- reviewing the legacy qualification and building on its positive attributes.

This qualification has also been developed to meet criteria stipulated by Ofqual in their documents *GCE Qualification Level Conditions and Requirements* and *GCE Subject Level Conditions and Requirements for Art and Design*, published in April 2014.

^[1] Pearson's World Class Qualification Principles ensure that our qualifications are:

- **demanding**, through internationally benchmarked standards, encouraging deep learning and measuring higher-order skills
- **rigorous**, through setting and maintaining standards over time, developing reliable and valid assessment tasks and processes, and generating confidence in end users of the knowledge, skills and competencies of certified students
- **inclusive**, through conceptualising learning as continuous, recognising that students develop at different rates and have different learning needs, and focusing on progression
- **empowering**, through promoting the development of transferable skills, see *Appendix 1*.

From Pearson’s Expert Panel for World Class Qualifications

May 2014

“The reform of the qualifications system in England is a profoundly important change to the education system. Teachers need to know that the new qualifications will assist them in helping their learners make progress in their lives.

When these changes were first proposed we were approached by Pearson to join an ‘Expert Panel’ that would advise them on the development of the new qualifications.

We were chosen, either because of our expertise in the UK education system, or because of our experience in reforming qualifications in other systems around the world as diverse as Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and a number of countries across Europe.

We have guided Pearson through what we judge to be a rigorous qualification development process that has included:

- Extensive international comparability of subject content against the highest-performing jurisdictions in the world
- Benchmarking assessments against UK and overseas providers to ensure that they are at the right level of demand
- Establishing External Subject Advisory Groups, drawing on independent subject-specific expertise to challenge and validate our qualifications
- Subjecting the final qualifications to scrutiny against the DfE content and Ofqual accreditation criteria in advance of submission.

Importantly, we have worked to ensure that the content and learning is future oriented. The design has been guided by what is called an ‘Efficacy Framework’, meaning learner outcomes have been at the heart of this development throughout.

We understand that ultimately it is excellent teaching that is the key factor to a learner’s success in education. As a result of our work as a panel we are confident that we have supported the development of qualifications that are outstanding for their coherence, thoroughness and attention to detail and can be regarded as representing world-class best practice.”

Sir Michael Barber (Chair)

Chief Education Advisor, Pearson plc

Professor Lee Sing Kong

Director, National Institute of Education, Singapore

Bahram Bekhradnia

President, Higher Education Policy Institute

Professor Jonathan Osborne

Stanford University

Dame Sally Coates

Principal, Burlington Danes Academy

Professor Dr Ursula Renold

Federal Institute of Technology, Switzerland

Professor Robin Coningham

Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Durham

Professor Bob Schwartz

Harvard Graduate School of Education

Dr Peter Hill

Former Chief Executive ACARA

All titles are correct as of May 2014.

Appendix 5: Transferable skills

The need for transferable skills

In recent years, higher education institutions and employers have consistently flagged the need for students to develop a range of transferable skills to enable them to respond with confidence to the demands of undergraduate study and the world of work.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines skills, or competencies, as 'the bundle of knowledge, attributes and capacities that can be learned and that enable individuals to successfully and consistently perform an activity or task and can be built upon and extended through learning.'¹

To support the design of our qualifications, the Pearson Research Team selected and evaluated seven global 21st-century skills frameworks. Following on from this process, we identified the National Research Council's (NRC) framework as the most evidence-based and robust skills framework. We adapted the framework slightly to include the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) ICT Literacy and Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS) Skills.

The adapted National Research Council's framework of skills involves:²

Cognitive skills

- **Non-routine problem solving** – expert thinking, metacognition, creativity.
- **Systems thinking** – decision making and reasoning.
- **Critical thinking** – definitions of critical thinking are broad and usually involve general cognitive skills such as analysing, synthesising and reasoning skills.
- **ICT literacy** – access, manage, integrate, evaluate, construct and communicate³.

Interpersonal skills

- **Communication** – active listening, oral communication, written communication, assertive communication and non-verbal communication.
- **Relationship-building skills** – teamwork, trust, intercultural sensitivity, service orientation, self-presentation, social influence, conflict resolution and negotiation.
- **Collaborative problem solving** – establishing and maintaining shared understanding, taking appropriate action, establishing and maintaining team organisation.

¹ OECD (2012), Better Skills, Better Jobs, Better Lives (2012):<http://skills.oecd.org/documents/OECDskillsStrategyFINALENG.pdf>

² Koenig, J. A. (2011) Assessing 21st Century Skills: Summary of a Workshop, National Research Council

³ PISA (2011) The PISA Framework for Assessment of ICT Literacy, PISA

Intrapersonal skills

- **Adaptability** – ability and willingness to cope with the uncertain, handling work stress, adapting to different personalities, communication styles and cultures, and physical adaptability to various indoor and outdoor work environments.
- **Self-management and self-development** – ability to work remotely in virtual teams, work autonomously, be self-motivating and self-monitoring, willing and able to acquire new information and skills related to work.

Transferable skills enable young people to face the demands of further and higher education, as well as the demands of the workplace, and are important in the teaching and learning of this qualification. We will provide teaching and learning materials, developed with stakeholders, to support our qualifications.

Appendix 6: Codes

Type of code	Use of code	Code number
Discount codes	<p>Every qualification eligible for performance tables is assigned a discount code indicating the subject area to which it belongs.</p> <p>Discount codes are published by the DfE.</p>	Please see the GOV.UK website*
Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) codes	<p>Each qualification title is allocated an Ofqual Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) code.</p> <p>The RQF code is known as a Qualification Number (QN). This is the code that features in the DfE Section 96 and on the LARA as being eligible for 16–18 and 19+funding, and is to be used for all qualification funding purposes. The QN will appear on students' final certification documentation.</p>	<p>The QN for the qualification in this publication is:</p> <p>601/4958/9</p>
Subject codes	The subject code is used by centres to enter students for a qualification. Centres will need to use the entry codes only when claiming students' qualifications.	<p>Art, Craft and Design: 9AD0</p> <p>Fine Art: 9FA0</p> <p>Graphic Communication: 9GC0</p> <p>Textile Design: 9TE0</p> <p>Three-dimensional Design: 9TD0</p> <p>Photography: 9PY0</p>

Type of code	Use of code	Code number
Component code	These codes are provided for reference purposes. Students do not need to be entered for individual components.	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Art, Craft and Design: 9AD0/01 Fine Art: 9FA0/01 Graphic Communication: 9GC0/01 Textile Design: 9TE0/01 Three-dimensional Design: 9TD0/01 Photography: 9PY0/01</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>Art, Craft and Design: 9AD0/02 Fine Art: 9FA0/02 Graphic Communication: 9GC0/02 Textile Design: 9TE0/02 Three-dimensional Design: 9TD0/02 Photography: 9PY0/02</p>

* <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/key-stage-4-qualifications-discount-codes-and-point-scores>

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