



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

ART HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9799/01

Paper 1 Analytical Studies in Western and non-Western Art

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 60

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Relative weightings of the assessment objectives:

Sections 1 – 4	(a) question × 3	(b) question × 3	Total for Paper 1	
	mark	mark	mark	%
AO1	18	0	18	30
AO2	0	18	18	30
AO3	6	6	12	20
AO4	6	6	12	20
Total	30	30	60	100

Candidates are to answer questions **(a)** and **(b)** from any three sections.

There are two grids, each out of ten marks for questions **(a)** and **(b)** in each section.

Question **(a)** relates to formal, visual or other forms of detailed analysis and/or questions on materials and processes with a particular focus on assessment objective AO1 whilst including AO3 and AO4. Question **(b)** is a contextual question about the specific example which could include contextual discussion of subject matter, patronage, reception and matters relating to the political and historical context, with a particular focus on assessment objective AO2, whilst including AO3 and AO4.

Use the generic marking scheme levels to find the mark. Marking should be done holistically taking into consideration the weighting of marks for each assessment objective as they are reflected in the descriptor. First find the level which best describes the qualities of the response, then find the point within the level to establish a mark out of 10 for both parts **(a)** and **(b)**.

Examiners will look for the best fit, not a perfect fit, when applying the bands. Where there are conflicting strengths, then note should be taken of the relative weightings of the different assessment objectives, to determine which band is best suitable. Examiners will provisionally award the middle mark in the band and then moderate up or down according to individual qualities within the answer. Add together the six responses to give a total mark out of 60 for the script as a whole.

The question-specific notes describe the area covered by the question and define its key elements. Candidates may answer the question from different angles using different emphases, and arguing different points of view. There is no one required answer and the notes are not exhaustive. However, candidates must answer the question set and not their own question; the question-specific notes provide the parameters within which markers may expect the discussion to dwell.

Rubric infringement

If a candidate has answered four sections instead of three, mark all questions and add the marks for the three highest sections together to give the total marks. If the candidate has answered fewer questions than required or only part of one section, mark what is there and write 'rubric error' clearly on the front page of the script.

Question (a): Detailed analysis and/or materials and processes (10 marks)

10	Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sensitive and searching approach to the process of visual or other forms of detailed analysis, demonstrated through either five or more relevant analytical points OR fewer points but comprehensively developed, with very close scrutiny of the specific example in support of the analytical points. • Excellent ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. • A sophisticated response with exceptional use of subject terminology.
8–9	Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assured and confident understanding of visual or other forms of detailed analysis, demonstrated through five or more relevant analytical points OR fewer points but thoroughly developed, with thorough scrutiny of the specific example in support of the analytical points. • Assured ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. • A very confident focused response with assured use of subject terminology.
6–7	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A solid approach to visual or other forms of detailed analysis with fewer developed points with good scrutiny of the specific example in support of the analytical points. • Good ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. • A proficient response with appropriate use of subject terminology.
4–5	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutiny of the specific example is not fully developed in support of analytical points with fewer points, less confidently focused and less enquiring. • Distinguishes between fact, theory and personal judgement. • A relevant response in which subject terminology is used but with inaccuracies and/or omissions.
2–3	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal reference to the specific example in support of the analytical points with very few relevant points. • Barely distinguishes between fact, theory and personal judgement. • A basic, mostly relevant response with very limited subject terminology.
1	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reference to the specific example in support of the analytical points with almost no relevant observations. • Little evidence of the ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. • Some response to the question but subject terminology is either non-existent or very confused if used.
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rewardable response.

Question (b): Discussion of contextual evidence (10 marks)

10	Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensively developed with five or more relevant contextual points OR fewer points; demonstrating complete confidence and a questioning approach to the appropriate contextual material. Excellent ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. A sophisticated response with exceptional use of subject terminology.
8–9	Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoroughly developed with five or more relevant contextual points OR fewer; demonstrating a confident use of appropriate contextual material. A confident focused response with assured use of subject terminology.
6–7	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A confident but less comprehensive understanding and knowledge of the contextual material with fewer developed points. Good ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. A proficient response with appropriate use of subject terminology.
4–5	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less confidently focused with fewer points, or with irrelevant inclusions. Distinguishes between fact, theory and personal judgement. A relevant response in which subject terminology is used but with inaccuracies and/or omissions.
2–3	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic though limited understanding of contextual material. Barely distinguishes between fact, theory and personal judgement. A basic, mostly relevant response, but with very limited subject terminology.
1	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few relevant observations of a contextual nature. Little evidence of the ability to distinguish between fact, theory and personal judgement. Some response to the question but subject terminology is either non-existent or very confused if used.
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable response.

Section 1: Painting

Chris Ofili, *The Holy Virgin Mary*, 1996 (paper collage, oil paint, glitter, polyester resin, map pins, elephant dung on linen) (243.8 × 182.9 cm) (Mona, Tasmania/Saatchi Gallery)

1 (a) Discuss the use of unconventional materials in this work. [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- The painting is composed of layers of oil paint and resin. The resin holds the particles of glitter in suspension. There is a rich textural quality to the surface seen in the rippling lines formed around the figure of Mary and in the radiating lines of her halo. The figure of Mary is covered in dots of paint. These show influence from Aboriginal art, an exhibition of which Ofili had seen at the Hayward Gallery.
- Two balls of elephant dung on the floor support the painting's lower edge. The work leans at an angle against the wall. A third ball represents Mary's exposed right breast. These give the work a sculptural quality. Ofili's visit to Zimbabwe in 1992 was a stimulus for introducing overtly African elements into his work.
- The map pins are used in a decorative manner to spell out the words 'Virgin' and 'Mary' on the balls of dung on the floor and to draw the aureole of the nipple on the Virgin's breast.
- Multiple photographs of female genitalia and buttocks from pornographic magazines are used to create abstract patterns; they also suggest cherubim.
- The use of predominantly yellow-golds in the background and blues for the Virgin's gown create a radiant contrast analogous to the effect of icons and gilded Renaissance altarpieces.
- Glitter, map pins and collage from magazines can be seen as 'low art' materials giving the work a kitsch aspect which also suggests children's art. The careful, repetitive method of making connects with a craft aesthetic.
- Ofili described the layering of media as being influenced by sound samples in rap music.

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

(b) Discuss the controversial reception the painting received. How can the image be interpreted? [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- The painting was part of the *Sensation* exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1997. In this context, it received relatively little comment. The most stinging criticism of the painting was that it was 'decorative'.
- When the painting was shown in New York at the Brooklyn Museum in 1999, the then Mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, threatened to cut the museum's funding if it continued to display the work. The use of pornographic magazines and elephant dung on a painting of the Virgin Mary was regarded as disrespectful and even blasphemous.
- The pornographic material suggesting cherubim or seeds and the leafy shapes in the Virgin's robe can be interpreted as symbols of fecundity. The golden ground appears to pulsate with life. There is a questioning of the Church's attitude to sexuality and the use of elephant dung can be seen to give a more earthy identity to motherhood.

- A subtext of objection to the painting was that the Virgin was shown as black. The work was defended on the grounds that the historical Mary was as much likely to be black as she was white. Ofili simultaneously addresses the stereotyping of black culture while radically reinterpreting the image of Mary. Yet there is a tenderness shown too. There may be both irony and a serious question in the title of the work. Ofili has said, "My project is not a PC project...It allows you to laugh about issues that are potentially serious."
- The work holds within it contradictory elements – the pure and the dirty, the sacred and the profane, the smooth and the rough. The viewer is drawn in and then repulsed.
- The confrontational approach that Ofili employs in both his imagery and materials connects with his involvement in hip-hop music and a sampling of popular African, British and American culture.

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

Section 2: Sculpture

Gislebertus, *Tympanum*, Autun Cathedral, c. 1130–45 (stone) (width 640 cm) (Cathedral of Saint-Lazare, Autun)

2 (a) What are the main stylistic features of this sculpture? [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- The tympanum fills the void created by the structural arch over a central set of doors resting on a lintel.
- It is carved from large blocks of stone. Some of the figures are in the round.
- The figure of Christ has scallop-like patterns representing drapery.
- The figures are elongated in form.
- The figures vary in scale.
- The limbs of figures often create sharp angles.
- There is a rhythmic quality to the figures, particularly on the lower register.
- It is boldly inscribed GISLEBERTUS HOC FECIT – 'Gislebertus made this.'

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

(b) Describe the subject matter in this work. [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- The scene is the Last Judgement from the Apocalypse.
- It has a didactic function – a move in emphasis from ritual to preaching. It is also linked to pilgrimage.
- The figure of Christ, much larger than the others, is enthroned in a mandorla with a diapered border.
- The inscription around the mandorla, which is borne by four angels, reads: 'I alone dispose of all things and crown the just; those who follow crime I judge and punish.' Above it are medallions containing the sun and moon.

- The scenes to either side are divided into two horizontal bands by narrow arcading: below to the right is the *Weighing of Souls* with demons pulling downwards countered by St. Michael; and to the left are St. Peter, who takes one of the saved by the hands, and eight Apostles, who turn towards Christ in adoration. Above to the right are two enthroned figures, possibly Enoch and Elijah, and a trumpeting angel; and to the left are the enthroned Virgin and a second trumpeting angel.

The upper register is Paradise.

- Below, on the lintel, is the *Resurrection of the Dead*: the long procession of souls is separated by an angel wielding a sword. An inscription above contrasts the joy of the Blessed: 'Thus shall rise again everyone who does not lead an impious life, and endless light of day shall shine for him;' with the despair of the Damned that reads: 'Let fear strike those whom earthly error binds, for their fate is shown by the horror of these figures.' One of the most powerful images is the figure whose head is grasped by two gigantic hands.
- The extremities of the tympanum are filled by scenes of Heaven and Hell, with two further trumpeting angels in the angles.
- The outer archivolt of the doorway is carved with medallions containing the *Labours of the Months* and the *Signs of the Zodiac*.

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

Section 3: Architecture

Le Corbusier, *Villa Savoye*, Poissy-sur-Seine, 1929

3 (a) What structural elements in this building exemplify the International Style? [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- The house addressed 'the five points' which were Le Corbusier's basic ideas of architecture reinforced concrete. These became known as the International Style.
- Pilotis – the house is raised on reinforced concrete stilts to separate it from the earth, allowing the land to flow underneath. The white box of the *piano nobile* appears to float.
- Free façade – reinforced concrete frames allowed free planning of exterior walls and liberal use of glass.
- Open plan is made possible through the elimination of load-bearing walls. Partitions are used to separate space without hindering the openness of the structure.
- Ribbon windows echoing industrial architecture using metal frames. The curved ground floor walls use factory glazing.
- Roof garden – the idea around the roof garden was to unite the building and its surrounding landscape and make greenery a vital part of the architectural language.
- Other features: no ornament; asymmetric; pure colour – white on the outside, a colour with associations of newness, purity, simplicity and health; planes of subtle colour in the interior living areas, related to Purist painting; dynamic; non-traditional transitions between floors – spiral staircases and ramps; built-in furniture; integral garage (the curve of the ground floor of the house is based on the turning radius of the 1927 Citroën).

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

(b) In relation to the *Villa Savoye*, discuss Le Corbusier's radical ideas about architecture and society. [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- Situated at Poissy, near Versailles, on an open grassy site, the building was originally designed as a weekend country house. The same ideas were later used for the pressing need for mass urban housing. 'Architecture or revolution; revolution can be avoided' was a slogan from his book *Vers une Architecture*, 1923. Architecture was an instrument of moral and social reform. Hygiene, health and daylight were associated with such ideas.
- Le Corbusier aimed for the supremacy of function over aesthetic considerations. In some respects, it was a conscious and radical break with the past.
- The house was meant to be a 'machine à habiter' (machine to live in). It should be designed and manufactured in a rational manner, like cars, ships and aeroplanes. The parts of it could be mass-produced and assembled on site. Buildings would reflect a machine aesthetic.
- The 'International Style' that Le Corbusier used when designing the *Villa Savoye* moved away from the existing trend of creating the building as a block and decorating the external enclosure with ornaments; and instead focused more on the volume within the building – i.e. the actual spaces inside the walls and what they achieved.
- *Villa Savoye* is a modular design, the result of Le Corbusier's research into mathematics (the golden section) and human proportion. He wrote articles in the journal *L'Esprit Nouveau*, 1920–25, explaining his ideas.

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

Section 4: Drawing, printing, photography, collage and film

Richard Hamilton, *Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?* 1956 (collage) (26 × 24.8 cm) (Kunsthalle, Tübingen)

4 (a) How is the technique of collage used and what are the visual effects? [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- The images are gathered from printed sources such as magazines. The fusing of the collage depends on precise cutting with a scalpel.
- There is a relationship between the fictive space and the order in which the pieces are stuck. The background areas are applied first and overlaid with the foreground objects. Below the lollipop, for example, there may be five layers of paper.
- The work combines black and white and colour photographs.
- The room created has a perspective that nearly coheres in terms of angles and recession. The furniture, reel-to-reel and staircase are seen from the same viewpoint.
- The medium has naturally lent itself to the inclusion of text.
- The section of the Earth looming from the ceiling connects with the bizarre conjunctions found in Dada and Surrealist collages.

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

(b) What does the imagery in this work tell us about the concerns of Pop Art? [10]

Candidates are expected to make some or all of the following points:

- Richard Hamilton defined Pop Art as 'Popular (designed for a mass audience); Transient (short term solution); Expendable (easily forgotten); Low Cost; Mass Produced; Young (aimed at youth); Witty; Sexy; Gimmicky; Glamorous; and Big Business'.
- The muscle-man and pin-up make an ironic reference to sexual stereotypes and declare an interest in sex, youth and glamour.
- The modern furniture, Hoover and reel-to-reel attest to the post-war consumer boom. In 1957, the British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, said Britons 'have never had it so good.'
- America is mythologised as a land of plenty from Britain, a country that had only seen the end of rationing in 1954. The US magazine, *Ladies' Home Journal*, is a source for some of the collage.
- The *Young Romance* comic framed on the wall is an affectionate nod to pulp fiction and the punchy graphic style. Roy Lichtenstein in the US would base a whole career on this.
- The cinema frontage and sign advertising a film from the 1920s, *The Jazz Singer*, visible through the window, contrasts with the television in the room. The woman shown on the television looks like a person from a soap opera, cheap domestic dramas that were a vehicle for advertising.
- Brands are highlighted, such as the Ford marque on the lampshade.
- 'Acceptance of the mass media entails a shift in our notion of what culture is.' (Lawrence Alloway) *Just what is it...* makes the case for this idea.
- The lollipop bears the word 'Pop', one of the earliest references to what would become the name of a style.
- It was created for the *This is Tomorrow* exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. It featured in the catalogue and as a blown-up image at the entrance.

Valid and relevant points not mentioned above should be rewarded.

