Printe	ed Pa	age:- 04 Subject	Code:- ACSE0303				
		Roll. No					
NO	IDA I	INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TEC	•				
(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow) B.Tech							
	SEM: III - THEORY EXAMINATION (2023-2024)						
Subject: Design Thinking-I							
Tim	e: 3 F	Hours	Max. Marks: 100				
		nstructions:					
		fy that you have received the question paper with					
	_	estion paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, 6 (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.	& C. It consists of Multiple Choice				
		mcQ s) & subjective type questions. m marks for each question are indicated on righ	t -hand side of each auestion.				
		e your answers with neat sketches wherever nece	· -				
		suitable data if necessary.	•				
		bly, write the answers in sequential order.					
		t should be left blank. Any written material after	a blank sheet will not be				
evalud	atea/ci	checked.					
SECT	TION-	<u>N-A</u>	20				
1. Atte	empt a	all parts:-	N.				
1-a.	_	As per the definition of Design Thinking by IDE	O, which one is the main				
		component- (CO1)					
	(a)	Desirability					
	(b)	Feasibility					
	(c)	Viability					
	(d)	All of the above					
1-b.	D	Design Thinking typically helps in [CO	1]				
	(a)	Innovation					
	(b)	Data analytics					
	(c)	Financial planning					
	(d)	Operational efficiency					
1-c.	C	Children tend to learn important values and beha	viors from their family, by				
	ol	observing them. (CO2)					
	(a)	TRUE					
	(b)	FALSE					
1-d.		Breaking down a problem into its constituent par which of the following steps in the Standard Age	_				
	(a)	Analysing the problem					
	(b)						
		<u>*</u>					

(c)	Evaluation Problem Solutions		
(d)	Criteria development		
People Centered Design Methodology involves [CO3]			
(a)	A problem solving approach for people that is linear and convergent		
(b)	A problem solving approach which is abstract and results in making people buy		
prod	ucts		
(c)	A problem solving approach for people that both diverges and converges		
Which of these is an effective question to use in the transition stage between Define and Ideate in design thinking?			
(a)	How many prototypes should we develop?		
(b)	How might we increase battery life?		
(c)	What is our customer's problem?		
(d)	How are we going to solve this?		
ce m	ell phone because he is afraid of contracting brain cancer from using one. No atter how much you try to persuade him with other information, he will not	1	
(a)	Confirmation Bias		
(b)	Ostrich Bias		
(c)	Blindspot Bias		
(d)	Anchoring Bias		
Characteristics of Critical Thinkers are (CO4)			
(a)	Observation		
(b)	Curiosity		
(c)	Introspection		
(d)	All of the above		
Scientific inquiry begins with [CO5]			
(a)	A problem to solve or a question to answer		
(b)	Observation		
(c)	Laboratory tests		
(d)	A checklist of procedures		
Statements given in support of another statement are called [CO5]			
(a)	Conclusions		
(b)	Premises		
(c)	Arguments		
(d)	Summaries		
empt a	all parts:-		
E	xplain each one of the three Capacity Levers that drive the design mind.	2	
	(d) Pe (a) (b) prod (c) W D (a) (b) (c) (d) C (a) (b) (c) (d) Se (a) (b) (c) (d) St (a) (b) (c) (d) Empt a	(d) Criteria development People Centered Design Methodology involves [CO3] (a) A problem solving approach for people that is linear and convergent (b) A problem solving approach which is abstract and results in making people buy products (c) A problem solving approach for people that both diverges and converges Which of these is an effective question to use in the transition stage between Define and Ideate in design thinking? (a) How many prototypes should we develop? (b) How might we increase battery life? (c) What is our customer's problem? (d) How are we going to solve this? Your dad read that using cell phones can cause brain cancer. He refuses to buy a cell phone because he is afraid of contracting brain cancer from using one. No matter how much you try to persuade him with other information, he will not listen. This is an example of?(CO4) (a) Confirmation Bias (b) Ostrich Bias (c) Blindspot Bias (d) Anchoring Bias Characteristics of Critical Thinkers are (CO4) (a) Observation (b) Curiosity (c) Introspection (d) All of the above Scientific inquiry begins with [CO5] (a) A problem to solve or a question to answer (b) Observation (c) Laboratory tests (d) A checklist of procedures Statements given in support of another statement are called [CO5] (a) Conclusions (b) Premises (c) Arguments	

2.b.	How prosperity can be ensured in human life?(CO2)	2
2.c.	What is 5 Why tool. How it helps in root cause finding. (CO3)	2
2.d.	Explain 16 characteristics of critical thinkers.(CO4)	2
2.e.	Briefly discuss the significance of propositional logic in critical thinking?	2
SECTI	ON-B	30
3. Answ	ver any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	How is Design thinking different from Critical Thinking? (CO1)	6
3-b.	Who benefits from the DT and how? What kinds of problems can it be applied towards? (CO1)	6
3-c.	Describe the theory of Maccasin walk.(CO2)	6
3-d.	Discuss the importance of societal culture in reference to current state.(CO2)	
3.e.	A financial advisor needs a way to have meaningful conversations with more clients because business grows through genuine conversation with clients – not through paperwork. Create a POV statement. (CO3)	6
3.f.	In what way is critical thinking "thinking outside the box"? (CO4)	6
3.g.	Discuss the significance of argument and statement in design thinking.	6
SECTI	ON-C	50
4. Ansv	ver any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Give any 2 instances of importance of listening over hearing. Illustrate with real time examples (CO1)	10
4-b.	What are 13 musical notes of Design mindset. How do they impact our thinking (CO1)	10
5. Ansv	ver any one of the following:-	
5-a.	Discuss the ways to overcome the negative sentiments.(CO2)	10
5-b.	Describe the importance of ethical behaviour in society.(CO2)	10
6. Ansv	ver any one of the following:-	
6-a.	Attempt a journey map of a first-year student who comes from a rural background and enters your classroom- (i) Draw the persona, (ii) Identify various touch points, (iii) Capture journey map elements at each touch point and rate them by plotting a graph (CO3)	10
6-b.	How to make a classroom experience interesting for students (i) Do the Brainstorming (ii) Use Random Association Technique (iii) Construct a Mindmap (iv) Apply 10gm, 100gm, 1000gm (v) Identify QBL (CO3)	10
7. Answ	ver any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	Is background knowledge important for critical thinking? Justify it.(CO4)	10
7-b.	Contrast between argumentation versus rhetoric.(CO4)	10
8. Answ	ver any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Give three different ways of judging the presence of an argument with suitable	10

examples.

8-b. Write short note on following: (1) Premise and conclusion (2) Truth and logic condition

10

