Print	ed Pac	ge:-03 Subject Code:- BCSE0103 /BCSEH0103						
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NO	IDA	INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA						
_, 3	(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)							
	B.Tech							
		SEM: I - THEORY EXAMINATION (2024- 2025)						
	Subject: Design Thinking-I							
		Hours Max. Marks: 50 structions:						
		y that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.						
		stion paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice						
		MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.						
2. <i>Ma</i> .	ximun	n marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.						
		your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.						
		uitable data if necessary.						
		ly, write the answers in sequential order. should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be						
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SECTION-A								
	•	all parts:-						
1-a.		Then multiple knowledge clusters converge above the plane is called 1 CO1,K1)						
	(a)	Alignment						
	(b)	Perspective						
	(c)	Idea						
	(d)	None of the above						
1-b.	T1	he feeling of acceptance of excellence in the other is called (CO2,K1) 1						
	(a)	guidance						
	(b)	reverence						
	(c)	respect						
	(d)	glory						
1-c.	Jo	ourney map is best defined as. (CO3,K1)						
	(a)	It is a map to locate where the customer has travelled						
	(b)	This only applies to the travel industry, since it involves maps						
	(c)	It is a typical journey of a customer who goes through a certain experience						
	(d)	The map that leads us to a profit making enterprise						
1-d.	A	n effective must be able to relay his or her ideas in a compelling way 1 and then absorb the responses of others (CO4,K1).						
	(a)	Design Thinkers						

	(b) Chucai fillikeis	
	(c) Creative thinkers	
	(d) None of the above	
1-e.	This fallacy assumes that a compromise between two extreme conflicting points is always true. Which fallacy does it refer? (CO5,K1)	
	(a) The Middle Ground Fallacy	
	(b) The Burden of Proof Fallacy	
	(c) The Texas Sharpshooter Fallacy	
	(d) The Correlation/Causation Fallacy	
2. At	tempt all parts:-	
2.a.	Explain perspective element of SEPIA. (CO1,K4)	2
2.b.	Define diversity in reference to ethical behaviour.(CO2,K1)	2
2.c.	What does White hat represents? (CO3,K1)	2
2.d.	Define Incongruence with Example.(CO4,K1)	2
2.e.	How does logic differ from critical thinking? (CO5,K1)	2
SEC'	ΓΙΟΝ-Β	15
3. An	swer any three of the following:-	
3-a.	Illustrate 2 examples of power of observation and how it can help undertsanding a problem. Give real time examples. (CO1,K3)	5
3-b.	Discuss the agents of Socialization.(CO2,K1)	5
3.c.	Attempt a journey map of a first-year student who comes from a rural background and enters your classroom. Draw the persona and Identify various touch points. Capture journey map elements at each touch point and rate them by plotting a graph. (CO3,K1)	5
3.d.	Discuss in detail the pillars of critical thinking. (CO4,K1)	5
3.e.	Elaborate the role of critical thinking in scientific reasoning with example. (CO5,K1)	5
SEC'	<u>FION-C</u>	20
4. An	swer any one of the following:-	
4-a.	What is Design Culture? What does it include? (CO1,K1)	4
4-b.	Difference between Lean Thinking and Critical Thinking. (CO1,K1)	4
5. An	swer any one of the following:-	
5-a.	Examine and write about yourself as co-existence of self and body. (CO2,K1)	4
5-b.	Differentiate between the culture of start-up and established corporate.(CO2,K1)	4
6. An	swer any one of the following:-	
6-a.	Describe the steps of Personas. (CO3,K1)	4
6-b.	Describe Edward de Bono's six thinking hats and explain their role in problem solving (CO3 K1)	4

7. Answer any <u>one</u>	of the following:-
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7-a.	Demonstrate tribalism and give any example related to it. How it is handled by critical thinking? (CO4,K3)	4
7-b.	Distinguish various types of cognitive biases. (CO4,K1)	4
8. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Differentiate between simple and compound statement? (CO5,K1)	4
8-b.	Discuss the significance of argument and statement in design thinking. (CO5.K1)	4

