CBCS SCHEME

BIDTK158/258/22BD16

Question Paper Version: A

First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech./B.Design Degree Examination, June/July 2025

Innovation and Design Thinking

Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

| 1. | Answer all | the fift | y questions, | each | question | carries | one mark |
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- 2. Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.
- 3. For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.
- 4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
- Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.

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|----|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Design | tninking | supports in |

- a) Developing the product
- b) Developing the strategy
- c) Developing the process
- d) All of these
- 2. What is design considerations are not linked with?
 - a) Products

b) Services

c) Business

- d) Computers
- Design thinking supports in developing product features to improve the services to the customers.
 - a) Yes

- b) No
- 4. Design thinkers in an organizations are
 - a) People
- b) Employees
- c) Managers
- d) All of these

- 5. What are the steps of Design Thinking process?
 - a) Understand > Draw > Ideate > Create > Test
 - b) Empathize > Define > Ideate > Prototype > Test
 - c) Empathize > Design > Implement > Produce > Test
 - d) Understand > Define > Ideate > Produce > Try
- 6. Which of the below firm is associated the most with design thinking?
 - a) Ikea
- b) Ideo
- c) Idea
- d) lkei

- 7. Design thinking helps in?
- a) Innovation

b) Data analytics

c) Financial planning

d) Operational efficiency

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| 8. | and gain an understanding of other people's exp | | d) Empathize | | |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| 9. | When defining a problem your problem stateme a) True b) False | nt should include so | olutions? | | |
| 10. | a) Right type of team b) | Right team culture All of these | | | |
| 11. | The main uses of a customer journey map are, a) This gives design thinkers a near first-hand exthrough. b) The map can give us the emotional roller coac) c) The output of the map is a list of problems the d) The map also serves as a visual aid to committee. | aster of the designer nat the design techni | ques involve | | |
| 12. | | | У | | |
| | a) Visual b) Textual c) | Graphs | d) None of these | | |
| 13. | | napping. Conduct | d) Feedback | | |
| 14. | | proposed solution Both (a) and (b) | used to, d) None of these | | |
| 15. | | ninking Mind mapping | d) Online marketing | | |
| 16. | Co-creation with respect to design thinking means a) Building a new product with in the available resources. b) Any process that brings users and designers together to work towards a shared goal c) Finding a new market for the product available d) None of these CMRIT LIBRARY BANGALORE - 560 037 | | | | |
| 17. | | Classify | d) All of these | | |
| 18. | Visualization as a tool of design thinking would involve presenting data through a) Clear presentations b) Images and Stories c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these | | | | |
| 19. | a) Create better value for the customers b) To set common skills and goals for value cha c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these | in partners | | | |

| 20. | Rapid concept development with reference to design thinking tool refers to, a) New business opportunities b) Faster thinking ability c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these |
|-----|---|
| 21. | Procedure models facilitates communication between a) Business Analysts b) Process Partners c) Developers d) All of these |
| 22. | In the last few decades business process model has replaced organization's packages, Time and movement (TMS) and Total Quality Management (TQM). a) Yes b) No |
| 23. | Identify which is not the advantage of business process modeling from below options a) Improves process communications b) Increase control and consistency c) Improves operational efficiency d) Decreases market-share and in-turn revenues |
| 24. | Agile methods are popular in software industry but other industries do not want to pursue those agile methods. a) True b) False |
| 25. | Design thinking features include, a) Uses empathy to understand how people feel about using a product or service b) Ultimate goal is to improve customer live and knowledge c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these |
| 26. | Agile method can accommodate changes at any time compared to the waterfall method a) True b) False |
| 27. | Design thinking encompasses, a) Feasibility b) Viability c) Desirability d) All of these |
| 28. | Where does the information of defining the problem in the define stage come from a) Testing stage b) Prototype stage c) Ideate stage d) Empathy stage |
| 29. | What is the meaning of SCRUM? a) Systematic customer resolution unravelling meeting b) Systematic continues recharge unravelling meeting c) Systematic customer redesign unravelling meeting d) Systematic continues recovery unravelling meeting |
| 30. | Agile methodology is a practice, a) Continuous iteration of development and testing in the software development process b) Continuous thinking of development and verify the software development process c) Continuous process of thinking and verify the software development process d) Continuous follows up of thinking and design the software development process |

| 31. | Strategic management is the process of setting, a) Goals b) Procedures c) Objectives d) All of these | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 32. | Which of the below mentioned is not the practice of integrating design thinking and strategic innovation? a) Reviewing b) Stimulating c) Collaborating d) All of these | | | |
| 33. | Sustaining innovation means, a) Concept of improving and growing the existing markets b) Create a new value to the existing market and also create a completely new market c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these | | | |
| 34. | Disruptive innovation means, a) Concept of improving and growing the existing markets b) Create a new value to the existing market and also create a completely new market c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these | | | |
| 35. | a) a new technology completely disrupts existing business or economy and creates a new business model b) refers to a series of small, gradually built improvements to existing products processes or methods to maintain competitive position over time c) both (a) and (b) d) None of these | | | |
| 36. | technologies, a) True b) False | | | |
| 37. | In what type of innovation one or more components of a product is changed while the overall design stays the same. a) Architectural innovation c) Both (a) and (b) b) Modular innovation d) None of these | | | |
| 38. | a) Concept is based on long term perspectiveb) To create competitive space for the products and servicesc) Combines business process with creative solutions to the problems in the organizationsd) All of these | | | |
| 39. | What are the four quadrants of innovation matrix? a) Radically disruptive-incrementally disruptive b) Radically sustaining-incrementally sustaining c) both (a) and (b) d) None of these | | | |
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| 40. | Benefits of interaction between the design thinking and strategic innovation in an organization are, a) Design thinking helps in developing products and services and in turn strategy of the organization. b) Design thinking provides an opportunity to integration of new idea essential for the development of right strategy for the organization. c) both (a) and (b) d) None of these |
|-----|--|
| 41. | Mr. Rahul wants to design a new bed that he can sell to nursing homes to use with their patients. However, Rahul doesn't want anything to do with older adults or people with disabilities. According to the design thinking process, Mr.Rahul will face problems because he is missing a) Empathy b) Creativity c) Practicality d) Imagination |
| 42. | Mr. Ram is creating a new product for university students. He takes a design thinking approach. His first step is addressing who he is creating the product for and conducts research on understanding this target market. What is this step in the design thinking process? a) Define b) Ideate c) Empathize d) Prototype |
| 43. | Learning goals in design thinking workshop are related to, a) Define learning outcomes b) Mapping with the problem statement c) Understanding culture of the organization d) Defining learning styles |
| 44. | During the design thinking workshop, providing introduction is important to engage participants. a) True b) False |
| 45. | Closing remarks of the design thinking workshop supports in motivating the participants to apply concepts of design thinking at the workplace. a) True b) False |
| 46. | Stages of Design thinking workshop are planning stage and workshop stage a) True b) False |
| 47. | In the stages of design thinking empathy means a) Identifying areas of concern in the business b) Identifying from the perspective of the employees c) Identifying from the perspective of the product d) All of these |
| 48. | You will interview people to gain an understanding of how they feel during the stage of design thinking. a) Test b) Define c) Ideate d) Empathize |
| 49. | Prototype should only be demonstrated and tested within the team. a) True b) False |
| 50. | No alterations are to be made after the testing phase. a) True b) False |
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