**Design & Technology**

**AQA A-Level** Logo

Description automatically generated with low confidence

**Design styles and movements**

**Materials required for questions**

* Pencil
* Rubber
* Calculator

**Instructions**

* Use black ink or ball-point pen
* Try answer all questions
* Use the space provided to answer questions
* Calculators can be used if necessary
* For the multiple choice questions, circle your answer

**Advice**

* Marks for each question are in brackets
* Read each question fully
* Try to answer every question
* Don’t spend too much time on one question

**Good luck!**

**Q1.** Which movement rejected industrialisation to focus on handmade craftsmanship?

**A** Art Deco

**B** Arts and Crafts

**C** Postmodernism

**Q2.** What design style is characterised by geometric symmetry and sunburst motifs?

**A** Bauhaus

**B** Memphis

**C** Art Deco

**Q3.** The Bauhaus school is most closely associated with which principle?

**A** Form follows function

**B** Ornamentation as crime

**C** Less is a bore

**Q4.** Which movement used bold colours and playful forms to reject modernist minimalism?

**A** Arts and Crafts

**B** Postmodernism (Memphis)

**C** Art Deco

**Q5.** Explain how developments in manufacturing techniques affected the work of Bauhaus designers **(6 marks)**

**Q6.** State three characteristics associated with products from the Memphis postmodern design group **(3 marks)**

**Q7.** Discuss how the philosophy and design style of Art Deco have influenced the development of products **(8 marks)**

**Q8**. Using the image below as a reference discuss how the Memphis Design Movement has influenced consumer choice and expectations **(9 marks)**

A living room with colorful furniture

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Answers**

**Q1**. B

**Q2**. C

**Q3**. A

**Q4**. B

**Q5**.

Tubular steel

* The development of tubular steel allowed the production of single piece furniture, a key feature of Bauhaus designs.
* The use of tubular steel lent itself to minimal designs without ornamentation as favoured by the ‘form follows function’ mission statement.
* Chrome plated tubular steel gave a monochromatic minimal look without variation to standardise the appearance of products for the masses.
* The Bauhaus wished to embrace the machine aesthetic created during production.

Laminated veneers

* Laminated veneers allowed the production of complex curved forms without the need for wastage processes
* Identical forms could be reproduced using moulds and formers allowing large scale production that would reduce costs to the customer and make products accessible to all.

Specific examples:

B3 Wassily chair

* Production of a lightweight frame armchair with elasticity associated with tubular steel.
* Monochromatic colour scheme which was easily adjustable with a variety of leather components.

Cesca Chair

* Cantilever chair design striving towards ‘fried air’ concept associated with the design school

**Q6.**

* Use of bold colour schemes.
* Simplistic use of geometric forms to produce complex juxtapositions.
* Use of zoomorphic or anthropomorphic forms to create ‘friendly’ designs.
* The production of 3D art forms rather than purely functional products.
* Use of pattern as a surface decoration.
* Use of modern unconventional materials.

**Q7.**

* Eclectic / ideas come from a wide range of sources.
* Decorative / elegant / glamorous style.
* Geometric shapes / zig-zag lines / symmetry
* Bright / garish colours
* New materials (e.g. stainless steel, aluminium, plywood, bakelite)
* Opulent architectural and decorative arts style.
* Popular modernism.
* A response to human need for pleasure / a reaction against austerity.
* Primary purpose to be beautiful / ornamental.
* Both hand-crafted and machine-made items accepted.
* Affordable materials should be used.

**Q8.**

* Founder member Ettore Sottsass
* Originated in the Post-Modernist period
* Also known as the ‘New International Style’
* Influential products in the 1980s
* Challenged conventional shapes, colours, textures and patterns
* Inspiration from Art Deco and Pop Art
* Concepts in stark contrast to so called ‘good design’
* Products vibrant, eccentric and ornamental
* Influences of Indian and Aztec art
* Culture of rock music, travel and excess
* Gave consumers alternative and exciting choices
* Consumers needed to make brave bold purchase decisions
* Made consumers think about design
* May not attract consumers with traditional or conservative tastes
* Influenced designers such as Philippe Starck who maintained some of the philosophies.