

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: **TEJS 294**

COURSE TITLE: **Idea Development**

Instruction: Answer **all** questions in Section A and any **three** questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Deriving different shapes from a form while retaining part of the original form is referred to as.....
 - A. Doodle making
 - B. Idea development
 - C. Item development
 - D. Pattern making

2. Which of the following statements best describes creativity?
 - A. Bringing about something new
 - B. Conforming to the norm
 - C. Making a copy of a work
 - D. Reproducing an existing design
3. The following are basic techniques employed in idea development **except**
 - A. Addition
 - B. Incision
 - C. Integration
 - D. Intersection
4. A 'Logo' is an example of a idea development product.
 - A. multi-dimensional
 - B. multi-task
 - C. three-dimensional
 - D. two-dimensional
5. The drawing of a group of shoes is termed as
 - A. Integrated drawing
 - B. Life drawing
 - C. Still-life drawing
 - D. Natural drawing
6. The period of insight is where suddenly, the answer to a problem comes to the mind.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. The second stage of the design process is analysis/research.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. The design process begins with the identification of the problem.
 - A. True
 - B. False
9. The following are basic idea development techniques **except**
 - A. Addition
 - B. Subtraction
 - C. Multiplication
 - D. Intersection

10. In perspective drawing, some lines appear to converge at the
- A. Meeting point
 - B. Vanishing point
 - C. Vertical point
 - D. Horizontal point
11. Which of the following media requires the use of a fixative?
- a. Charcoal
 - b. Watercolour
 - c. Crayon
 - d. Poster colour
12. A category of things distinguished by common characteristics or quality is known as
- A. unity
 - B. dominance
 - C. opposition
 - D. contrast
13. Greater development of one part of a composition is termed as
- A. unity
 - B. dominance
 - C. opposition
 - D. contrast
14. A picture made in shades and tints of a particular colour is a.....
- A. Di-tone
 - B. Mono-tone
 - C. Di-chrome
 - D. Mono-chrome
15. The act of distinguishing by comparing differences in a design is called
- A. unity
 - B. dominance
 - C. opposition
 - D. variety

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16. Which of the following are two significant features of idea development?
- A. Brainstorming and prototyping
 - B. Researching and sketching
 - C. Evaluating and refining
 - D. Testing and presenting
17. How is idea development different from preliminary designing?
- A. Idea development is more creative, while preliminary designing is more technical.
 - B. Idea development is more abstract, while preliminary designing is more concrete.
 - C. Idea development is more individual, while preliminary designing is more collaborative.
 - D. Idea development is more general, while preliminary designing is more specific.
18. What are the two reasons that justify the importance of line in design?
- A. Line can create contrast and harmony in a design.
 - B. Line can define shape and form in a design.
 - C. Line can convey movement and emotion in a design.
 - D. Line can show depth and perspective in a design.
19. How are a sketch model and a prototype similar and different in design?
- A. They are both low-fidelity models, but a sketch model is made of paper, while a prototype is made of cardboard.
 - B. They are both high-fidelity models, but a sketch model is made of clay, while a prototype is made of plastic.
 - C. They are both rough models, but a sketch model is used to explore ideas, while a prototype is used to test functionality.
 - D. They are both final models, but a sketch model is used to present the design, while a prototype is used to produce the product.
20. What are two factors to consider when designing an artefact?
- A. The purpose and the audience of the artefact
 - B. The materials and the tools of the artefact
 - C. The aesthetics and the ergonomics of the artefact
 - D. The functionality and the durability of the artefact
21. Solidity in drawing is created by.....
- A. Designing
 - B. Flat colouring
 - C. Perspective
 - D. Still life

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22. According to the Copyright Act 2005, what is the term of protection for graphic art or visual art created by an individual in Ghana?

- A. 50 years after the death of the author
- B. 70 years after the death of the author
- C. The life of the author plus 70 years
- D. In perpetuity

23. What is the name of the legal exception that allows fair use of a work protected by copyright for purposes such as criticism, comment, education, or research?

- A. Creative commons
- B. Moral rights
- C. Public domain
- D. Permitted use

24. Which of the following is not a benefit of registering your graphic art or visual art with the Copyright Office in Ghana?

- A. It gives you a tax break.
- B. It provides you with a public record of your ownership of the copyright.
- C. It makes it easier to sue for copyright infringement.
- D. It gives you the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, perform, display, and create derivative works of your work.

25. What is the fair use doctrine?

- A. A legal doctrine that allows limited use of copyrighted material without permission.
- B. A law that applies to graphic art or visual art.
- C. A law in Ghana.
- D. A Creative commons

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. a. Explain the term creative process. (5 marks)
b. Examine **five** qualities of a creative person. (20 marks)
2. a. Draw a circle of about 12cm, in the circle organize:
 - i. Variety of shapes
 - ii. Variety of colours
 - iii. Rhythm of texture
 - iv. Contrast of shapes (15 marks)b. Discuss **five** reasons why a product is considered creative. (10 marks)
3. Discuss **five** factors to be considered when composing a design. (25 marks)
4. Using the concept of idea development, design a basic school crest in **ten** steps. (25 marks)
5. Draw FIVE circles **A,B,C,D** and **E**, each measuring 5cm in diameter and organise the following colour schemes by colouring, using the guidelines below:
 - a. Circle **A** – Warm colour against Cool background
 - b. Circle **B** – Cool colour against Cool background
 - c. Circles **C** – Cool colour against its Complement
 - d. Circle **D** – Warm colour against Warm background
 - e. Circle **E** – Hot colour against Cool background (25 marks)