

Design & Technology

Design influences, methods and figures

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 of the following designers, designed the 'Juicy Salif' – citrus squeezer



- A** Marcel Breuer
- B** Phillippe Starck
- C** Charles Eames

Q2. Which one of the following manufacturers, initially concentrated on designing and manufacturing 'metal' kitchenware?

- A** Alessi
- B** Raleigh
- C** Apple

Q3. Which one of the following designers, designed the London underground map?

- A** Philippe Starck
- B** Marcel Breuer
- C** Harry Beck

Q4. What design movement was Charles Rennie Mackintosh responsible for?

- A** Art deco
- B** Memphis
- C** Art Nouveau

Q5. What design movement was Ettore Scotsass responsible for?

- A** Memphis
- B** Arts and Crafts
- C** Bauhaus

Q6. The image below shows some Bauhaus style furniture



Give 2 key styles that represents the Bauhaus design movement. An example is given below **(2 marks)**

1. Economic use of material

2.

3.

Q10. Discuss how the design of the building was influenced by Art deco philosophies (9 marks)



Answers

Q1. B

Q2. A

Q3. C

Q4. C

Q5. A

Q6.

- Machine aesthetic using modern materials
- Geometric forms and clean lines
- Form follows function
- Products for the machine ages
- Everyday objects for everyday people

Q7.

- Form follows function
- Simplicity – removal of clutter
- Aimed to be affordable – Within reach of the masses, but rarely achieved
- Proportion – suitable size for current living conditions / not oversized
- Minimal decoration – humble / simple construction / rustic
- Experimentation with materials / techniques
- Preference for natural materials / beauty of natural materials
- Use unusual materials and precious metals
- Natural forms – plants / birds / animals
- Stylisation / symbolism / patterning / Medieval styles / stylised flowers / Celtic motifs / hearts / sailing ships
- Colour – used to provide unity and focus / highly decorated / coloured small areas
- Link between colour and nature
- Empowered people to design / make their own products / handmade
- Splendour and simplicity
- Were against industrially produced bland designs
- High quality / long lasting / handed down.

Q8.

- 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.

Q9.

- Unity and harmony across the various fine arts and crafts
- Establishment of 'modern' urban life
- Designers appreciated the benefits of mass production
- Embraced technological advances of the time
- Embraced the aesthetic possibilities of new materials including glass and stained glass
- High standards of craftsmanship and design to everyday objects
- The form of an object should be expressed through its function and function should be expressed through decorative forms
- Influenced by natural forms
- Elongated curvy 'whiplash' lines
- Stylised flowers/leaves/roots/buds/seedpods
- Exotic insects and peacock feathers
- Use of the female form/languid female figures/long flowing hair
- Influenced by the arts and artefacts of Japan
- Vertical lines and height
- Celtic/Arabian/Ancient Greek patterns provided inspiration for intertwined ribbon patterns

Q10.

- Art Deco emerged from France in the 1920s
- Eclectic yet elegant style that drew on tradition yet simultaneously celebrated the mechanised modern world
- Opulent style a reaction to the forced austerity of the First World War
- Often referred to as 'Hollywood' style
- Ocean liner aesthetics
- Use of geometric forms and patterns
- Vertical lines, symmetry and repetition
- Expensive materials eg polished stone
- Use of bright and pastel colours for features, window and door frames
- Use of white / cream / pale colours for the 'exterior envelope' of the building
- Use of geometric fan motifs / sunburst motifs
- Simplified sculptural forms of African, Egyptian and Aztec art and architecture
- Influences from Tutankhamun's tomb
- Explicit use of man-made materials
- Architecture that celebrated man's technological achievements in building skyscrapers and ocean liners

Q11.

- 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.