Design 2019 v1.1

IA2 high-level annotated sample response
July 2018

Project (35%)

This sample has been compiled by the QCAA to assist and support teachers to match evidence in student responses to the characteristics described in the instrument-specific marking guide (ISMG).

Assessment objectives

This assessment instrument is used to determine student achievement in the following objectives:

- 1. describe the features that define a HCD problem and design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design
- 2. represent ideas, a design concept and HCD information using ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping in the explore and develop phases
- 3. analyse needs and wants using primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information
- 4. devise ideas using divergent thinking strategies in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase
- synthesise ideas and HCD information to propose a HCD concept in the develop phase
- 6. evaluate the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and a HCD concept against design criteria to make refinements
- 7. make decisions about and use visual, written and spoken communication to present a design brief and design proposal for stakeholders.



Instrument-specific marking guide (ISMG)

Criterion: Exploring

Assessment objectives

- 1. describe the features that define a HCD problem and design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design
- 3. analyse needs and wants using primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information

The student work has the following characteristics:					
 discerning description of the features that define a HCD problem and essential design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design insightful analysis of needs and wants using relevant primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information to identify the significant features, constraints and the relationships between them. 	9–10				
 effective description of the features that define a HCD problem and design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design considered analysis of needs and wants using relevant primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information to identify valid features, constraints and the relationships between them. 	7–8				
 adequate description of the features that define a HCD problem and some design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design appropriate analysis of needs and wants using primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information to identify some features, constraints and the relationships between them. 	5–6				
 superficial description of a HCD problem and some design criteria superficial analysis of needs and wants using HCD information to identify partial features. 	3–4				
 description of aspects of a HCD problem statements about needs and/or wants. 	1–2				
does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0				

Criterion: Devising

Assessment objectives

4. devise ideas using divergent thinking strategies in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase

The student work has the following characteristics:						
 multiple ideas perceptively devised from different points of view — with each idea incorporating unique, credible and detailed attributes — using divergent thinking strategies in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase. 	6– <mark>7</mark>					
ideas purposefully devised — with each idea incorporating unique, credible and detailed attributes — using a divergent thinking strategy in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase.						
ideas appropriately devised — with each idea incorporating credible attributes in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase.						
ideas disjointedly devised in response to aspects of the HCD problem.						
does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0					

Criterion: Synthesising and evaluating

Assessment objectives

- 5. synthesise ideas and HCD information to propose a HCD concept in the develop phase
- 6. evaluate the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and HCD concept against design criteria and make refinements

The student work has the following characteristics:						
 coherent and logical synthesis by combining attributes of multiple ideas and HCD information to propose an innovative HCD concept in the develop phase critical evaluation of the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and a HCD concept against design criteria to make discerning refinements. 	9– <u>10</u>					
 logical synthesis by combining ideas and HCD information to propose a credible HCD concept in the develop phase reasoned evaluation of the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and the HCD concept against design criteria to make effective refinements. 	7–8					
 simple synthesis by combining ideas and HCD information to propose a HCD concept feasible evaluation of the strengths and limitations of ideas and the HCD concept against some design criteria to make adequate refinements. 	5–6					
 rudimentary synthesis of ideas to propose a partial HCD concept superficial evaluation of ideas or the HCD concept against some design criteria. 	3–4					
 unclear combination of ideas make statements about ideas or the HCD concept. 	1–2					
does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0					

Criterion: Representing and communicating

Assessment objectives

- 2. represent ideas, a design concept and HCD information using ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping in the explore and develop phases
- 7. make decisions about and use visual, written and spoken communication to present a design brief and design proposal for stakeholders

The student work has the following characteristics:	Marks
 sophisticated representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using fluent sequences of ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases discerning decision-making about, and fluent use of, spoken features, design-specific vocabulary and visual elements and principles to present a design proposal for a live or virtual stakeholder audience written conventions, features and design-specific language to present a design brief for stakeholders. 	7– <u>8</u> .
 considered representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using proficient ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases effective decision-making about, and proficient use of, spoken features, design-specific vocabulary and visual elements and principles to present a design proposal for a live or virtual stakeholder audience written conventions, features and design-specific language to present a design brief for stakeholders. 	5–6
 appropriate representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping in the explore and develop phases appropriate decision-making about, and use of, spoken features and visual elements and principles to present a design proposal written features to present a design brief. 	3–4
 cursory representation of ideas and information using unclear sketching or low-fidelity prototyping in the design process variable decision-making, and inconsistent use of, spoken features or visual elements written conventions. 	1–2
does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Task

Respond to the following question: How can the design of products, services and environments make the experience of ageing more attractive?

Use designing with empathy as an approach to understand and experience the needs and wants of older people. This will require you to:

- identify stakeholder/s who must be an older person or group of older people (aged over 60)
- apply the HCD process to respond to their needs and wants using design with empathy techniques.

Interacting with your identified stakeholder/s throughout the process will be important.

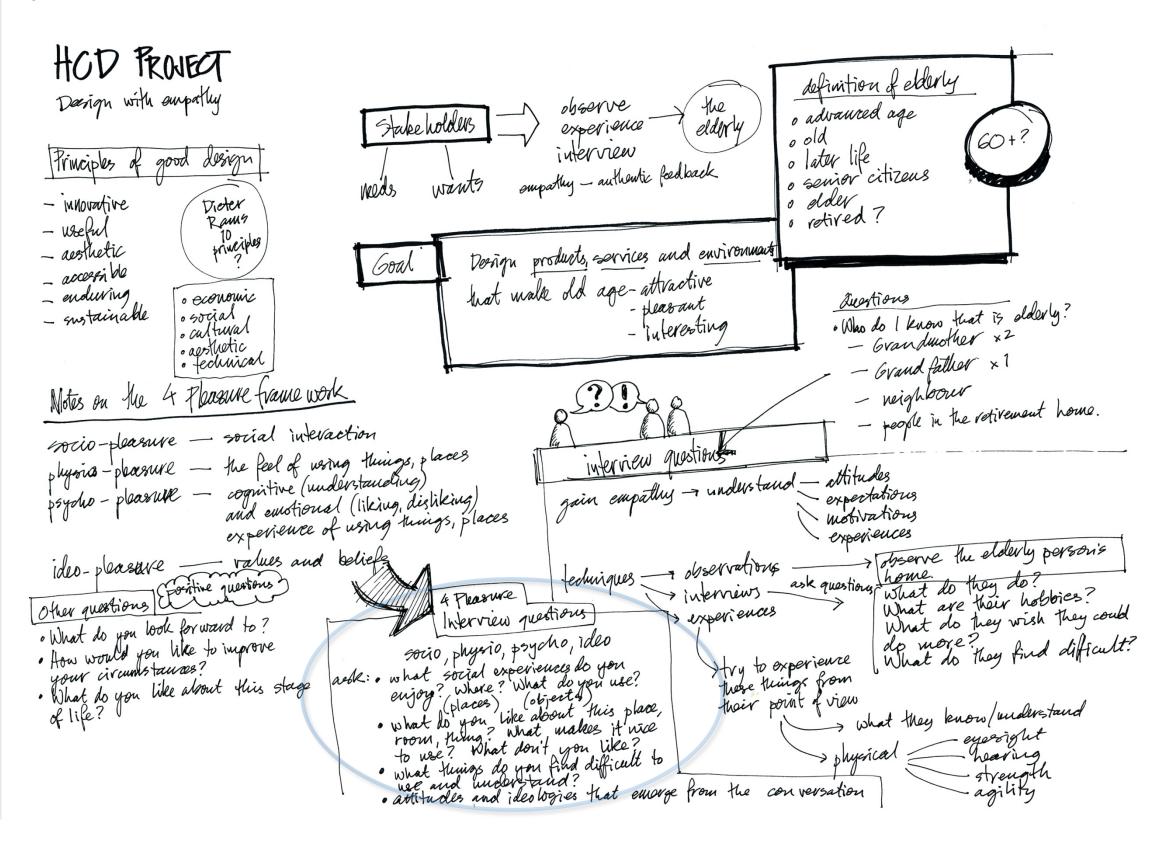
Sample response

Criterion	Marks allocated	Result
Exploring Assessment objectives 1 and 3	10	10
Devising Assessment objective 4	7	7
Synthesising and evaluating Assessment objectives 5 and 6	10	10
Representing and communicating Assessment objectives 2 and 7	8	8
Total	35	35

Part A

Exploring [9-10]

insightful analysis of needs and wants using relevant primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information to identify the significant features, constraints and the relationships between them



My Grandparents' House Occasional table From Kea.



Occasional table folded up

spare bedroom



sewing machine

clothes to be donated

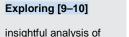


0

alarun

button

Alert button next to bed



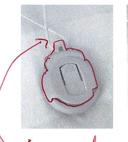
insightful analysis of needs and wants using relevant primary data about stakeholders and secondary data about existing designs and HCD information to identify the significant features, constraints and the relationships between them



opened for 2 Gran and Pop) but can open out for 6 if necessary but not wuch room for that)



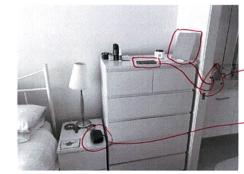
wardvolse full of crothes



Alarm pendant
- may be worn
or hung in
a good place

langard holder can

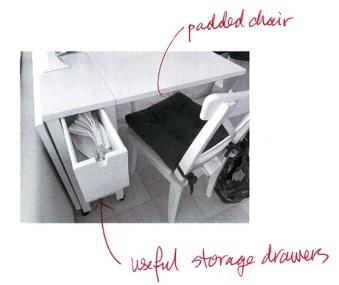
be unclipped



Pad Charging i Plene

power from ensuite

-clock radio instead of smartphone





Observations Hakeholder Intervious _ master bedroom - visitors room - 2 beds Home - 3 bedrooms Interview with Allen & Lilly (grand parents) utility room -Living from sold, small TV7 Location: home, high set weatherboard house 7 km from Brisboune 2 people/voridents large yard-chooks! NO player J observation: Kitchen - CD player/vadio safety is really important - influences 1 car, nearly his service (prefer car) - new fridge - modern electric store much behowiour - Kitchen table no dishwasher smell - a little musty, warm, home melt - no un crowave Verandah-enclosed sitting room Looking forward to: - school holiday visit of daughter (teacher) - visit of Lilly's brother (whole - he likes doing handy man things around the house * worried about security } Contact & communication -> social is important to them bleasure security - stay in the spare room/visitors room · fear Lilly's smart shone 1 Samsung Galaxy - "Words With Friends" game used for social messaging. Priesswe Prefers to talk on the phone rather than text. -> like Scrabble. Keeps ->"why do they have to be "smart'?" socio- and the mind sharp. psyho-pleasure (now hard they are) just wants a How would you like to improve your life, Eircumstances? What do you like about life? - Time! Time to see friends, work in the garden, family · Improve home security—not feeling locked in but safer - Choice. We could travel if we wrished to · Sort out the third bedroom—tidy up, store stuff elsewhere is be able to have more guests - Grand dildren - spoiling them, watching them · Better contact with distant friends and valatives : P- I deas guest room interior - storage and also attractive accommodation Ly widen social experience · Digital security - worried about scams, hacking

Exploring [9-10]

insightful analysis of needs and wants using secondary data about existing designs and identify the significant features, constraints and the relationships

Design 2019 v1.1

client my

Empalm

Ideas that

help people like Allen & Lilly

just for Allen & Lilly

not necessarily

· easy-to-use TV & remote control

· gardening fools, apron?

· video chat - long distance socialisation

· home security - feel safe but not locked in

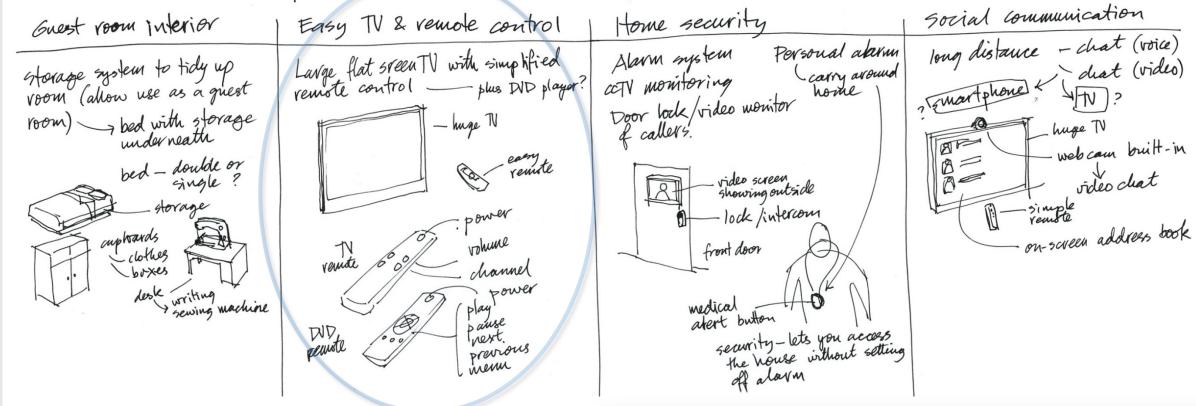
· digital security?

Exploring [9-10]

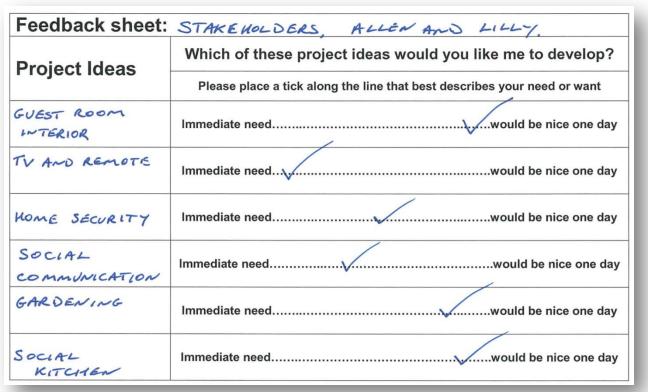
discerning description of the features that define a HCD problem and essential design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design

Priject Ideas

Which of these ideas will lead to a product, service of experience environment that will help make dd age attractive, pleasant and interesting?







INTERFACE



L6 TV for level manu

channel list



setup Mem - hardly ever - maybe elderly people don't need this? need



Audio Henry - most people never touch this after setting up a new



Picture Menu



Lock - child look

may be useful for when young grandchildren

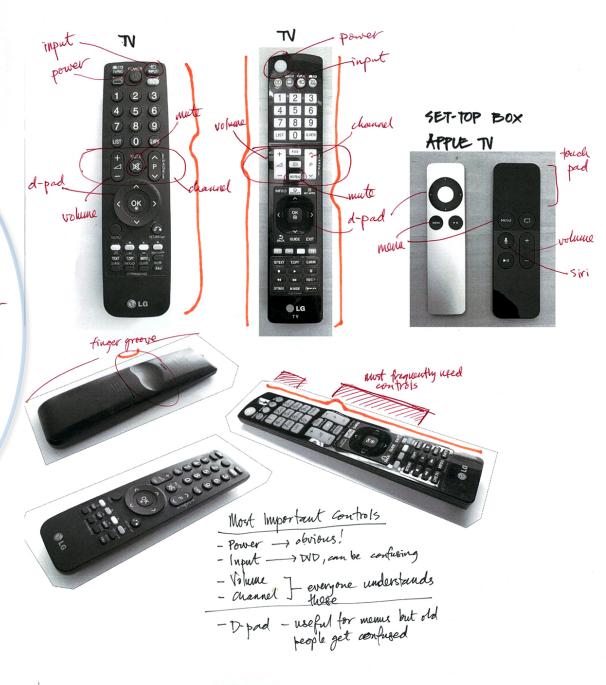
visit





Options





Exploring [9-10]

insightful analysis of

needs and wants using relevant primary data about stakeholders and

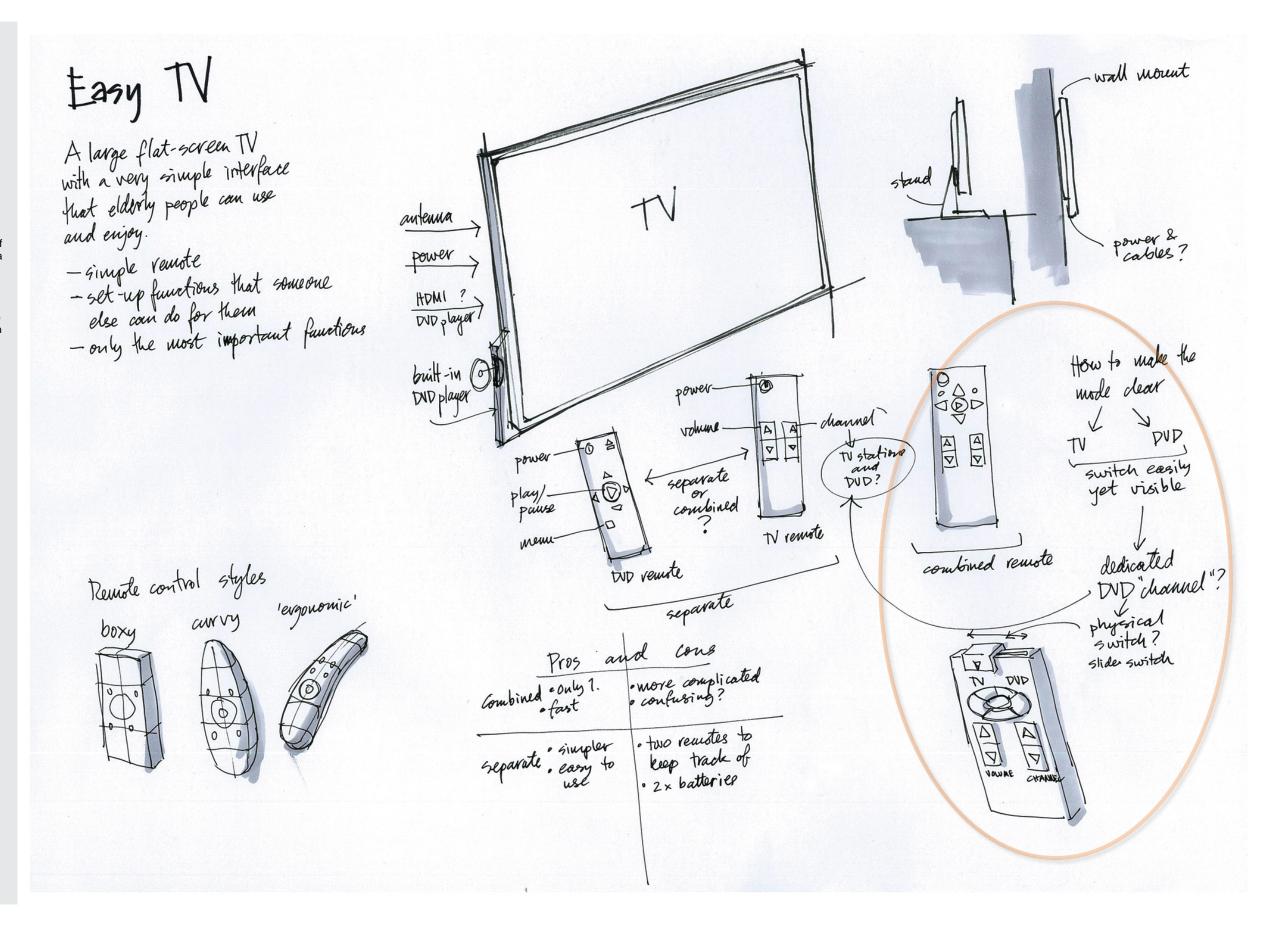
secondary data about

existing designs and HCD information to

identify the significant

features, constraints and the relationships between them

multiple ideas perceptively devised from different points of view — with each idea incorporating unique, credible and detailed attributes — using divergent thinking strategies in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase



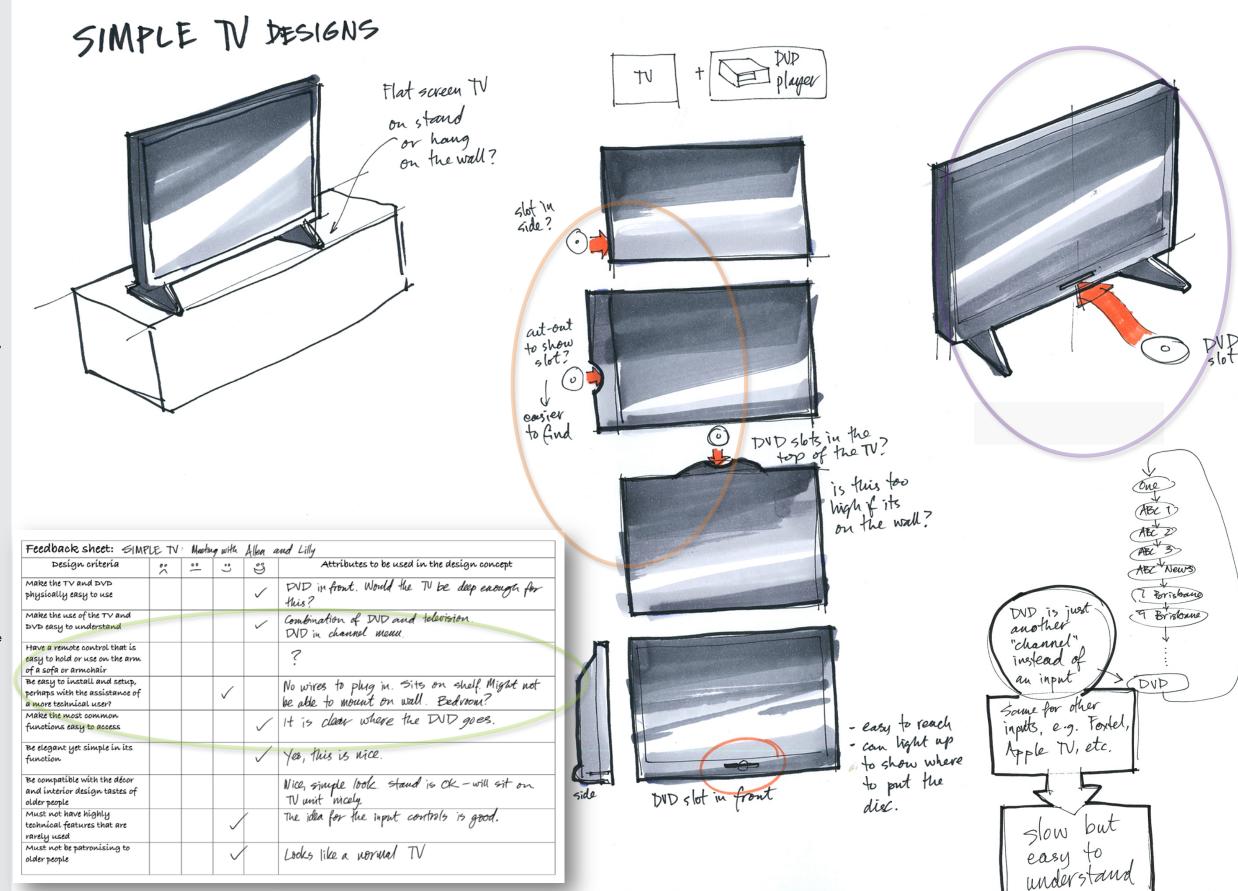
multiple ideas perceptively devised from different points of view — with each idea incorporating unique, credible and detailed attributes — using divergent thinking strategies in response to the HCD problem in the develop phase

Representing and communicating [7–8]

sophisticated representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using fluent sequences of ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases

Synthesising and evaluating [9-10]

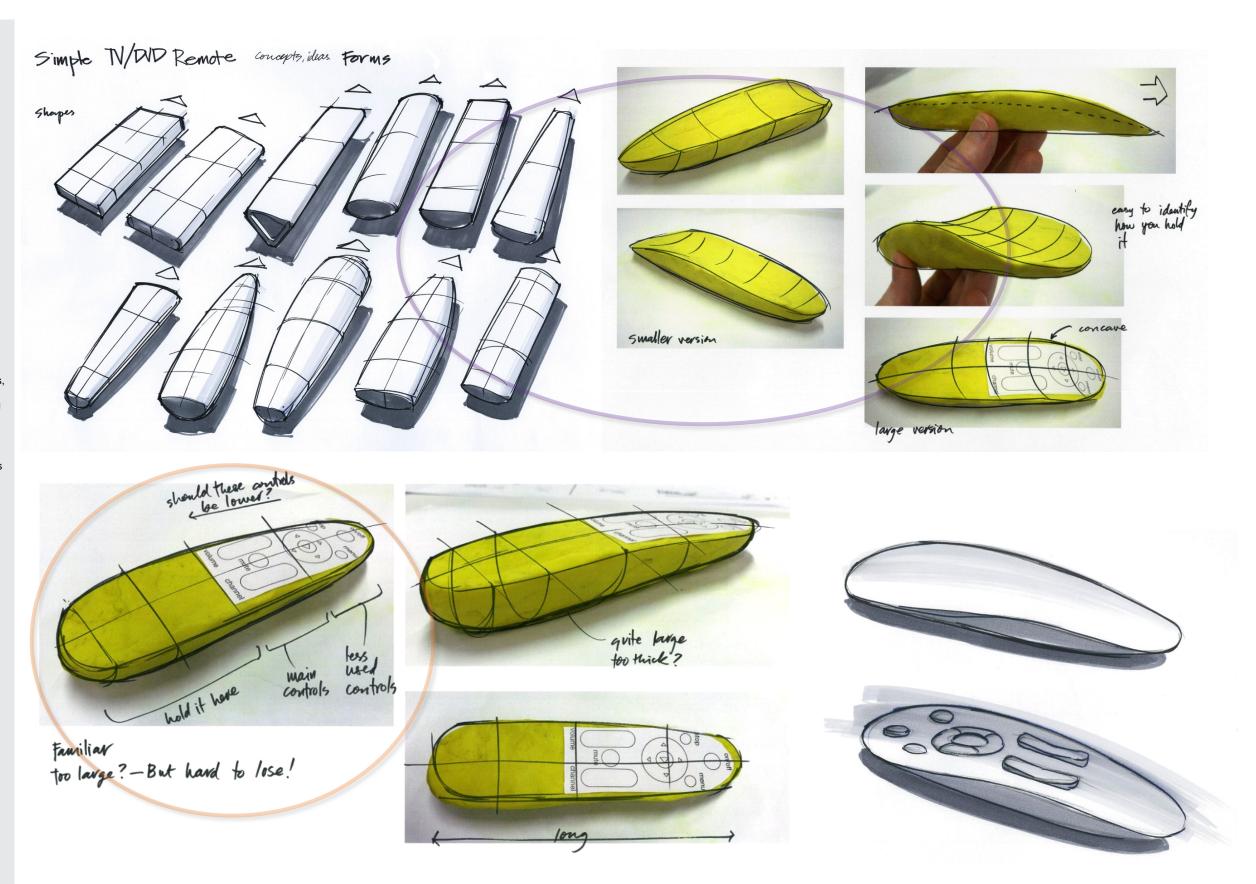
critical evaluation of the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and a HCD concept against design criteria to make discerning refinements



multiple ideas
perceptively devised
from different points of
view — with each idea
incorporating unique,
credible and detailed
attributes — using
divergent thinking
strategies in response
to the HCD problem in
the develop phase

Representing and communicating [7–8]

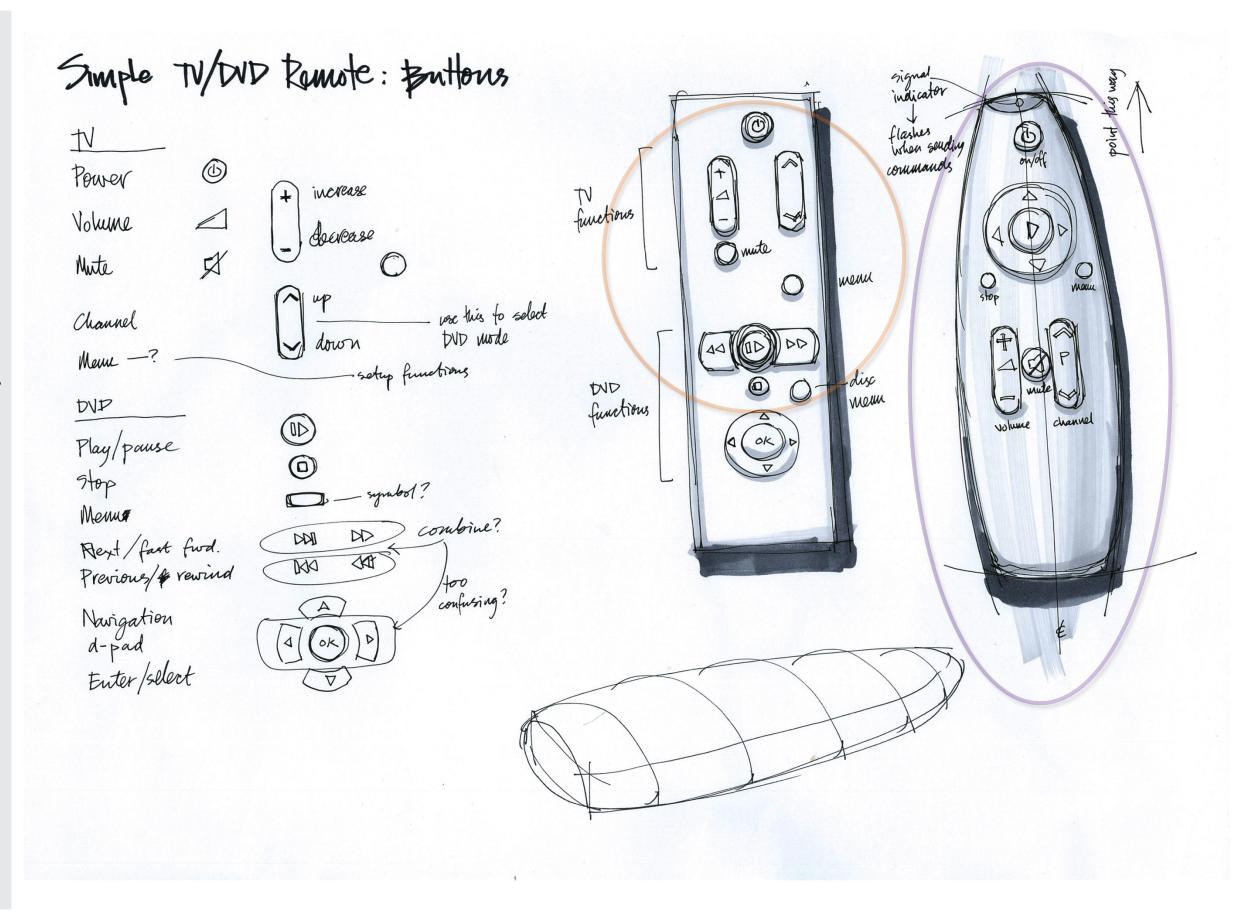
sophisticated representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using fluent sequences of ideation sketching, schematic sketching and/or low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases



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Representing and communicating [7–8]

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Representing and communicating [7–8]

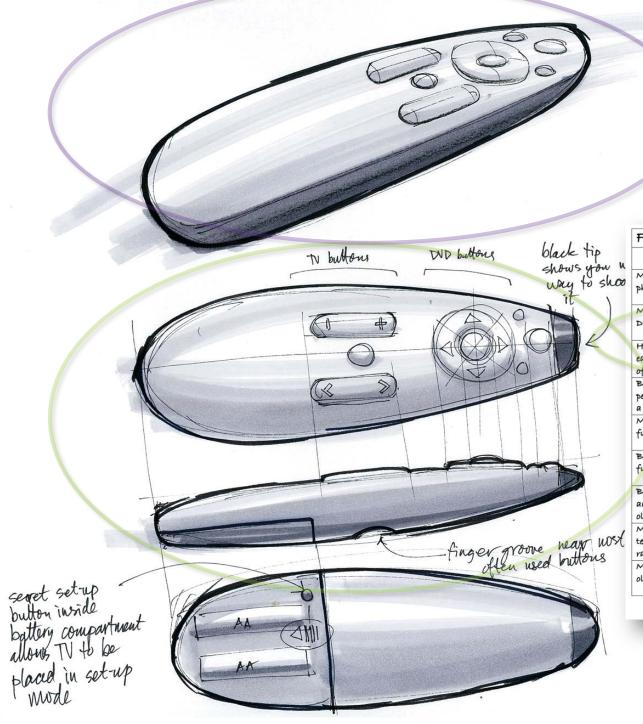
sophisticated representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using fluent sequences of ideation sketching, schematic sketching and/or low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases

Synthesising and evaluating [9-10]

coherent and logical synthesis by combining attributes of multiple ideas and HCD information to propose an innovative HCD concept in the develop phase

Synthesising and evaluating [9-10]

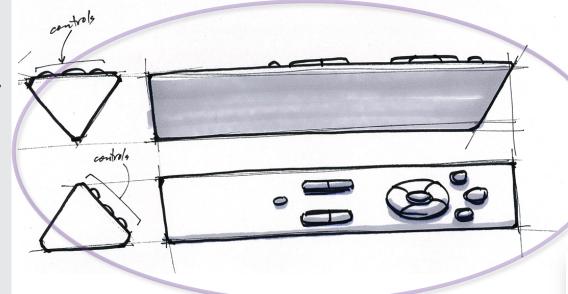
critical evaluation of the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and a HCD concept against design criteria to make discerning refinements



Design criteria	 tro (2	-	leeting G	with Allen and Lilly Attributes to be used in the design concept
Make the TV and DVD physically easy to use	/			Similar in style from existing remote controls but less complicated. IN Buttons.
Make the use of the TV and DVD easy to understand		/		could the arrows on the circle be raised? Simple layout of buttons.
Have a remote control that is easy to hold or use on the arm of a sofa or armchair	/			Curved shape may roll off the arm of the couch. Would it get lost too easily between couch cushous
Be easy to install and setup, perhaps with the assistance of a more technical user?			/	The hidden button is a clever idea.
Make the most common functions easy to access		/		Like the reversed on/off button.
Be elegant yet simple in its function				The shing black tip - shows which way to point and you can feel which way to hold it.
Be compatible with the décor and interior design tastes of older people				Doesn't particularly appeal.
Must not have highly technical features that are rarely used		/		Nice and simple.
Must not be patronising to older people		/		No problem with this but perhaps it could have more information or button labels. Maybe this would make it feel too complicated though.

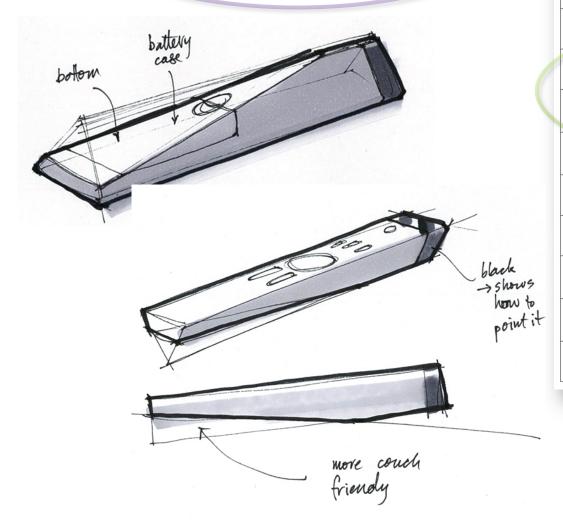
Representing and communicating [7–8]

sophisticated representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using fluent sequences of ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases



Synthesising and evaluating [9-10]

critical evaluation of the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and a HCD concept against design criteria to make discerning refinements



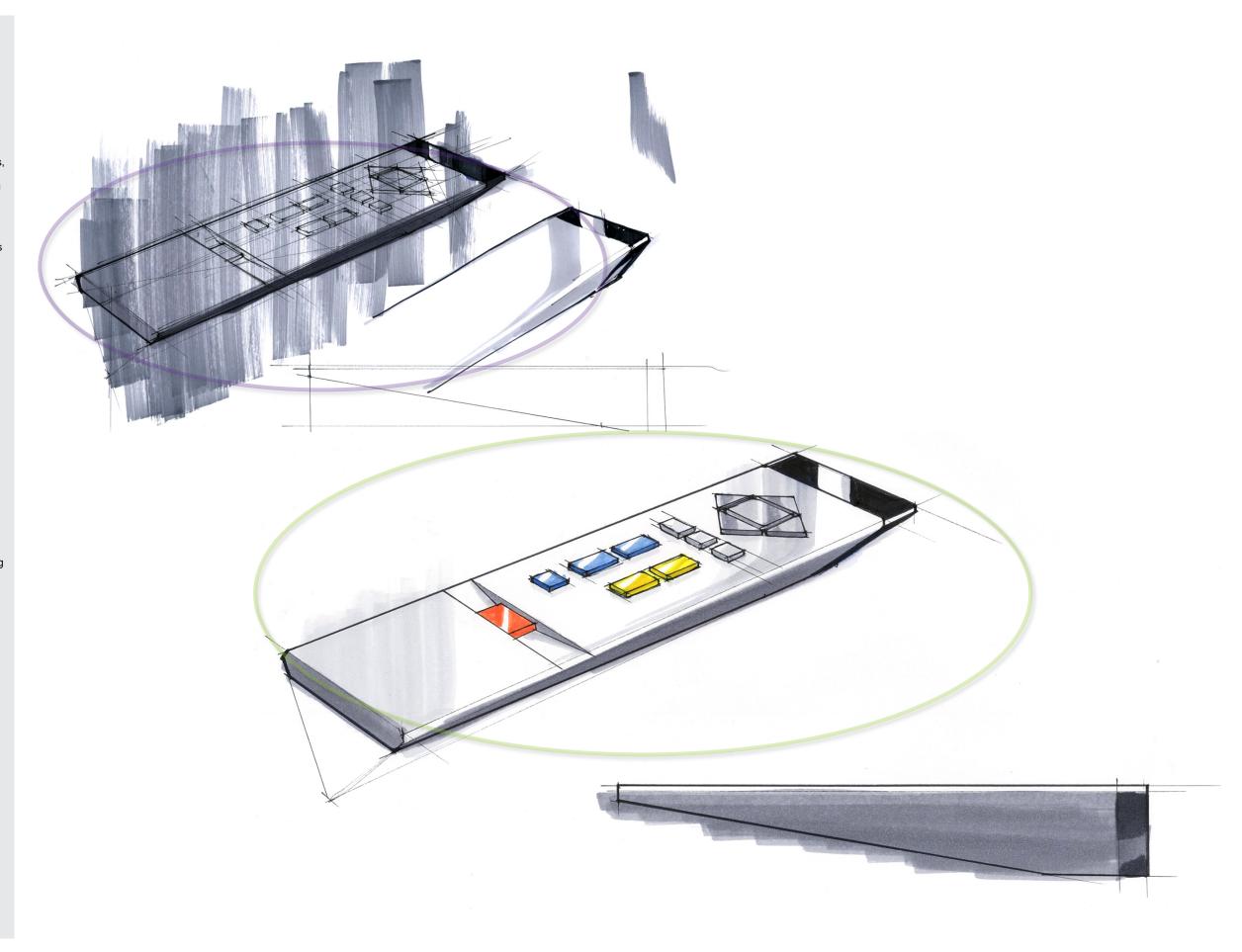
Feedback sheet: Re note Control 2. Mosting with Allen and Lilly Design criteria One of Attributes to be used in the design concept					
Design criteria	··	10	00	9	Attributes to be used in the design concept
Make the TV and DVD physically easy to use			/		Needs a flat side so it sits facing up. Not enough information on the buttons.
Make the use of the TV and DVD easy to understand			_		and the control layout from concept 1 be used? Might be easier to read. Colour? Feel?
Have a remote control that is easy to hold or use on the arm of a sofa or armchair					Flat base is good on bottom drawing.
Be easy to install and setup, perhaps with the assistance of a more technical user?		/			No information on this. Does it use the hidden set-up button like Concept 1?
Make the most common functions easy to access			/	/	On/off button location is really dever.
Be elegant yet simple in its function				/	Nice to have a different, distinct style of vemote control.
Be compatible with the décor and interior design tastes of older people				/	The shape is a good match for the style of the TV - both rectangular / angular.
Must not have highly technical features that are rarely used			U		Looles simple enough to use easily. Not sure about sot-up functions.
Must not be patronising to older people				/	Simple, clean lines without looking simplistic. Works well.

Representing and communicating [7–8]

sophisticated representation of ideas, a design concept and HCD information using fluent sequences of ideation sketching, schematic sketching and low-fidelity prototyping to progress understanding in the explore and develop phases

Synthesising and evaluating [9–10]

coherent and logical synthesis by combining attributes of multiple ideas and HCD information to propose an innovative HCD concept in the develop phase



Part B

Exploring [9-10]

discerning description of the features that define a HCD problem and essential design criteria based on stakeholders' requirements and principles of good design

Representing and communicating [7-8]

discerning decision-making about, and fluent use of, written conventions, features and designspecific language to present a design brief for stakeholders

Design brief

The main constraint of this project was to use design to make the experience of ageing seem more attractive. The focus had to be on people over 60 years old. I identified my grandparents (Allen and Lilly) as older people who I could help. I interviewed and observed them, and identified six different needs and wants. The problem that I have selected was identified by my grandfather. He mentioned their interest in watching sport and movies on TV and DVD. Their TV is old and they would like to update it, but are frustrated by current televisions and DVD players. New TVs are complicated to use and have a large range of features and controls. This includes the remote controls and the function screens on the TV. Additionally, the terminology used is unfamiliar and confusing. My grandmother prefers to leave this to my grandfather, but even he finds it puzzling.

I have decided to design an easy TV that will suit an older user like my grandparents. The design should focus on improving the enjoyment of the TV by older people. I will do this by considering both their physio-pleasure and psycho-pleasure. The problem is defined by the technical features, but the aesthetics of the TV and controls must also be considered.

Design criteria

Must:

- make the TV, DVD and remote control physically easier to use (useful)
- be elegant yet simple in its function to make the TV, DVD and remote control easier to understand (accessible)
- be compatible with the décor and tastes of older people (aesthetic).

Should:

• include aspects that are new or unique compared to commonly available TV and DVDs (innovative).

Must not:

 be patronising to older people or have limited appeal to a very small number of users (sustainable).

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Synthesising and evaluating [9-10]

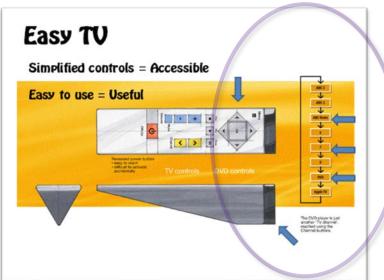
critical evaluation of the strengths, limitations and implications of ideas and a HCD concept against design criteria to make discerning refinements

Representing and communicating [7–8]

discerning decisionmaking about, and fluent use of, spoken features, designspecific vocabulary and visual elements and principles to present a design proposal for a live or virtual stakeholder audience

Part C







Welcome, I'd like to talk about the Easy TV that I designed for my grandparents.

The strengths of my design and main innovations are that the DVD function is built into the front of the TV where it is easy to find. The remote control matches the square physical form of the TV so it is obvious that it is the TV remote and communicates its intended function. This also is likely to make the style of the remote and TV more timeless as the aesthetics relate to the function rather than a current trend in form or colour. The remote is not too large or too small for Allen and Lilly. They said it felt just right when they were holding it and liked the aesthetics of the shape. I've also designed it so that the buttons that you use most are in easy reach.

The volume and channel buttons are right under your thumb and I put the recessed power button right at the bottom where you can access it without moving your hand. I've put the LED transmitter in the front and made it like a shiny glass, which makes it accessible as it is easy to know which way to point it. These things make it suit older people without being patronising.

To make the use of the TV and DVD easier to understand for Allen and Lilly, I have simplified the controls to make them accessible. In the top half of the remote control, I put the essential DVD controls. I removed a whole lot of functions for the DVD that Allen and Lilly didn't use or know what they were for.

Allen and Lilly found the input button confusing as they said that when it was pressed the TV behaves differently. Instead I design my TV user interface to allow the user to get the DVD functions just by using the channel button. It's by simply going up and down scrolling through the list of TV stations that you eventually get to the DVD function.

The main limitations with my design is that by simplifying the TV, DVD and remote they may not fulfil their intended purpose for all older people. Allen and Lilly wanted an easy to use TV, but other older people might want the functions I have eliminated. This may also affect the sustainability of the design as less people would be likely to buy this TV second hand if it had less functions than other TVs.

An implication of my design is that by removing the controls that are to do with setting up there would have to be some other way to do the initial setup. Perhaps there could be a hidden button on the remote that a repair person could use that no one ever touches after the setup of the TV.

In summary, the Easy TV is perfect for older people wanting a combination TV and DVD that is easy to use and understand. So that's my design for the Easy TV and I hope you found it interesting.