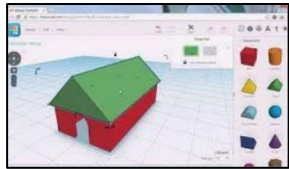


What we will learn



3D Modelling

3D means **three-dimensional**, or having 3 dimensions. For example, a box is a 3D shape, whereas a square is a 2D shape.



3D modelling involves using **computer software** to create 3D shapes, in order to produce models of real-world objects. 3D modelling allows us to **view** designs from different angles and experiment with various designs. 3D modelling is used in many industries, e.g. in interior design, architecture and making video games.

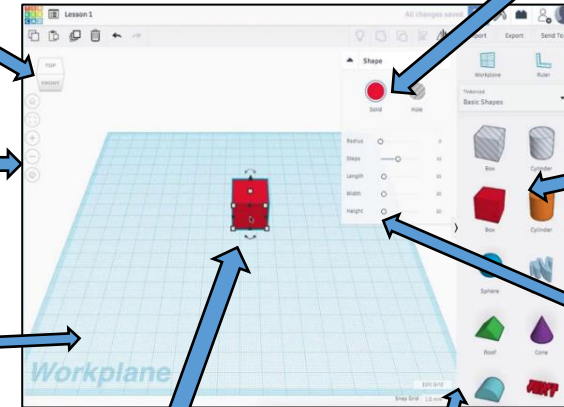
The basics of 3D modelling

The ViewCube Allows us to switch the view of the model e.g. from the front angle, top angle, or spin around to show the sides.

Change the colour/shading of your model, and make them solid or 'hole.'

Zoom in and zoom out. (+ -)

The workspace, where you can work on your model. The square panes help us to distances and dimensions accurately.



3D objects that can be dragged into the workspace and remodeled.

Alter the dimensions of your model, for example the length, height, width and shape.

Objects can be resized by dragging the handles (white squares).

When you move multiple objects into the same space, they merge.

Staying Safe online

S Stay Safe
Don't give out your personal information to people / places you don't know.

M Don't Meet Up
Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Always check with an adult you trust.

A Accepting Files
Accepting emails, files, pictures or texts from people you don't know can cause problems.

R Reliable?
Check information before you believe it. Is the person or website telling the truth?

T Tell Someone
Tell an adult if someone or something makes you feel worried or uncomfortable.

Follow these SMART tips to keep yourself safe online!

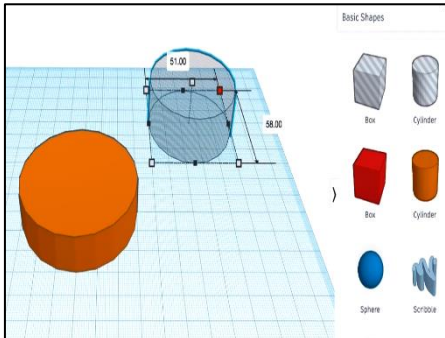
ATVs

An **all-terrain vehicle** means one that has one seat with three or more wheels with large tyres, handlebars for control and can travel over rough surfaces like mountains sides, gravel, sand, snow.



Making holes

Holes: Sometimes we need to create objects that are not solid – they have space inside/ within them.

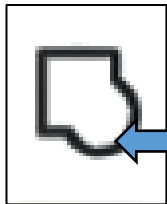
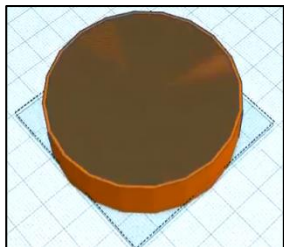


To achieve this, begin by adding a 3D shape onto the workspace. Then drag one of the 'holes' shapes onto the workspace. Adjust dimensions accordingly.

Drag the 'holes' shape over the 3D shape as desired.

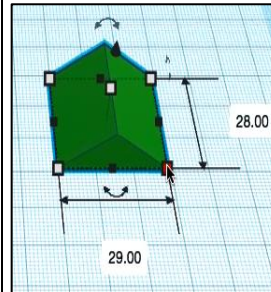
Click and drag a box around the shapes to select them.

Click the 'group' button to combine the shapes and create the hole.

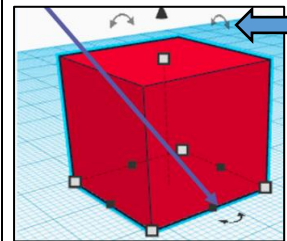


More advanced techniques

Duplicating: Click and drag around an object to ensure that it is selected. Then, click on the duplicate icon (see left) to create a copy.

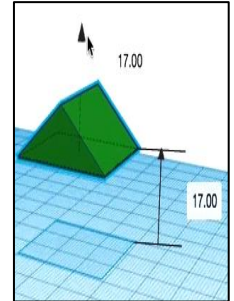


Resizing: Objects can be manually resized by clicking and dragging on the handles around them. The dimensions are labelled.



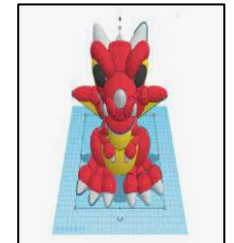
Rotating: Selecting these handles allows us to rotate shapes. Drag the object to rotate it in different ways.

Lifting: Use the ViewCube to change the viewing angle of the model to the front/ side. Then, use the cone handle in order to lift the object from the workspace.



Combining Shapes

Many complex shapes are made up of a number of 3D shapes – we can position and merge them together.



Text: You can add block text by selecting 'text' in the shapes. This can help you to enhance other shapes.