



Be the best that we can be.



EBJ Knowledge Organiser Design Technology Year 3

Autumn 1 Product Packaging



Learning objectives

Pupils who are secure will be able to:

- Investigate and analyse a range of existing packaging products, identifying shapes, form and function.
- Evaluate what makes good packaging and what shapes suit which products.
- Design, make and evaluate product packaging, following a design criteria.
- Use CAD software (Sketchpad) to create 2D shapes that form the net of 3D shapes, including the tabs.
- Give and receive feedback and identify errors in nets to help suggest improvements.
- Cut, fold and stick the parts of a net together to make a 3D shape.
- Use ribbing to strengthen packaging.
- Decorate packaging with an intentional design that shows its function.

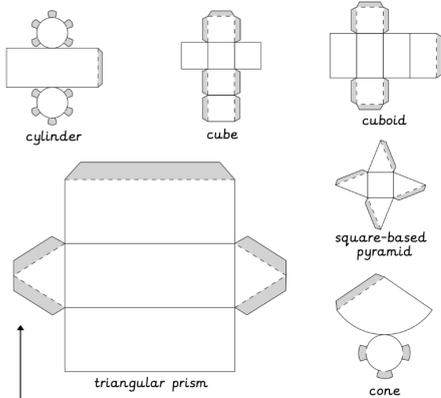
Key Vocabulary

accurate	Correct, exact and without mistakes.
computer-aided design (CAD)	A computer program that helps people draw and design things on the screen instead of on paper.
feedback	Helpful information that says what works well and how something can be improved.
form	The shape or structure of something.
function	The purpose that something is designed to do.
net	The flat shape made when a 3D shape is unfolded.
shell-structure	A hollow shape with a thin outer layer.
tab	Small flaps on the sides of a net that are taped or folded and glued so a 3D shape holds together.
three-dimensional (3D)	An object that is not flat but has height, width and depth.



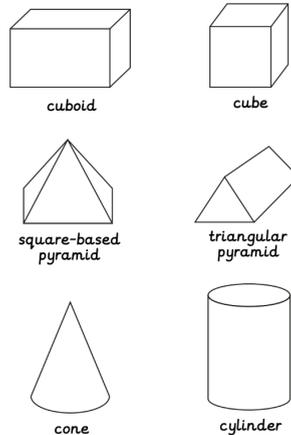
3D Shapes and Nets

These are the nets for 3D shapes. When you fold and stick them together, they become 3D shapes.



These extra grey parts on the shapes are the tabs. They are used to stick the shape together.

Product packaging can be made in different 3D shapes. Some examples are:



Adding Strength

Ribbing is a way of folding or adding extra layers to strengthen packaging.



Straws can be glued to card.



Then they are slotted into the packaging.

