

SUBJECT AREAS:

Technology

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Students will understand the basics of HTML and CSS, they will create a simple web page using HTML and CSS.

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquire computer technology skills to stimulate their creativity and curiosity in the development of web pages.

MATERIALS:

- Computers with internet access;
- Text editor (e.g., Notepad++, Visual Studio Code) or an online editor (e.g., CodePen, JSFiddle);
- Projector and screen;
- Handouts with HTML and CSS syntax.

GRADE/LEVEL:

Secondary school (15-18)

DURATION:

Preparation time: 30 min.

Activity time: 45 min.

PLACE:

Classroom

AUTOR:

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Introduction to HTML and CSS

INTRODUCTION:

This lesson plan offers a structured introduction to HTML and CSS, providing students with the foundational skills to create and style simple web pages.

BACKGROUND:

Understanding the relationship between HyperText Markup Language (HTML) and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is crucial when you're building for the web. HTML makes up the structure and content of a website, while CSS styles the content.

Procedure:

Outline: Creation of simple web pages, theoretical and practical part.

Instruction: Ask students at the beginning of class "What is a web page?" and discuss responses.

Theoretical part

HTML Basics:

- Introduce basic HTML structure: `<!DOCTYPE html>`, `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>`.
- Explain and demonstrate the use of tags like `<h1>`, `<p>`, `<a>`, ``

CSS Basics:

- Introduce basic CSS: syntax, selectors, properties, and values;
- Demonstrate how to link CSS to HTML using the `<style>` tag or an external stylesheet.

Guided Practice: Students should create a basic web page following a step-by-step guide. Tasks:

- Set up the HTML structure;
- Add a heading, a paragraph, a link, and an image;
- Style the elements using CSS (e.g., change colors, fonts, and sizes).

Formative Assessment: Teacher should monitor the student's practical work.

Independent Practice: Students enhance their web page by: Adding more elements like lists, additional paragraphs, or images. Experimenting with different CSS properties (e.g., borders, padding, margins). Provide a handout with additional HTML and CSS tags and properties for reference.

FUN FACTS:

- *HTML It is the standard markup language for creating web pages. HTML is a text-based language, which means that it is made up of text and tags. The first web page was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. HTML is a constantly evolving language.*

ASSESSMENT:

Observations during guided and independent practice, participation in discussions.

EVALUATION:

To think about what they can improve on the web pages created during the lesson.