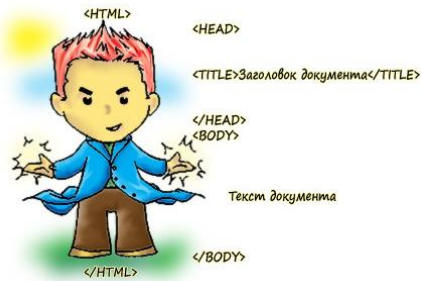


School:		
Date:	Teacher's name:	
Grade:	Number present:	absent:
Topic of the lesson: Introduction to HTML. Structure and main tags of an HTML document		
Learning objective(s) that this lesson is contributing to	-know the structure and main tags of the HTML document - be able to apply knowledge of the basic principles of building a website	
Lesson objectives	Introducing the HTML Editor	
Assessment Criteria	1) knows the structure of HTML 2) knows the basic tags of an HTML document 3) uses tags when creating a web page	
Value links	Students can:	
	- discuss the structure of the HTML document	
	- list basic HTML tags	
	Subject-specific terminology:	
	На русском языке	На английском языке
	Годова	HEAD
	Заголовок	TITLE
	Тело	BODY
Размер	SIZE	
Цвет	COLOR	
Лицо	FACE	
Положение	ALIGN	
Previous learning	This lesson is aimed at developing the values of cooperation, teamwork skills. The development of communication skills is carried out through educational activities, namely through activities in the group.	
Cross curricular links	Students know the purpose of a text editor, internet, browser	
Time	Planned activities	Resources
Beginning 0-7 min	1. Update Organizational moment (greeting, checking absentees and readiness for the lesson, announcement of the topic and purpose of the lesson).What text editors do you know? (Notepad, word pad are standard editors,) and this will be enough for us to build our web page. In this lesson, we'll introduce you to codes and several tags for building pages. To do this, we need a browser and notepad, that's all you need to work. Once you look at this page, it means you already have a browser, but I think it's not difficult to find a notepad (Start - Programs - Accessories - Notepad).	Presentation, slide 1-4
Middle 8-17 min	Topic explanation: Each HTML document is indicated by the beginning and end of the document with <html> and </html> tags, respectively. Inside these tags must be the head (<head> </head>) and document body (<body> </body>) tags. Typically, the basis of the head of a document is the TITLE element - the document title. It also contains all the technical information, various style sheets, etc. And the main content: text, tables, pictures, is in the body of the document. In this funny picture, I tried to schematically depict the structure:	



As you can see, the head is above the body, so never place the head of the document in the body of the document (or vice versa). First, close the head of the document `</HEAD>`, and only then open the body of `<BODY>`. And yet, the document has one head and one body, and do not try to create more of them.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> About Me </title>
</head>
<! - let's start working with the body of the document ->
<body>
<! - insert a table with a list of data ->
...
</body>
<! - finished with the body of the document ->
</html>
```

Explaining teacher writes codes for students on the blackboard.

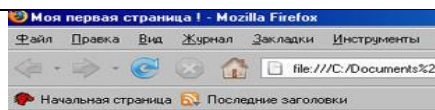
```
<html>
<head>
<title> My first page </title>
</head>
<body>
Hello everybody!
<br>
</body>
</html>
```

Open the Notepad program: Start => Programs => Accessories => Notepad
Type the following code yourself:

A tag is a styled unit of HTML code. For example, `<html>`, `<body>`, `<h1>`, `<h2>` and so on. All tags have the same format: they begin with a "<" and end with a ">". Usually there are two tags - opening and closing. The difference is that in the closing there is a slash "/". It is advisable to enter all the tags in lower case (in small letters), although not required. I will give an example:

```
<h1> Large headline </h1>
```

```
<h2> The title is a little smaller </h2>
```



Крупный заголовок

Заголовок чуть поменьше

Attribute is a kind of additional information. Attributes are always written inside the tag, followed by an equal sign and attribute details enclosed in double quotes.

I will give an example:

`<h1> Large headline </h1>`

`<h2 align = "center"> The title is a little smaller </h2>`

In a browser, it will look like this:



Крупный заголовок

Заголовок чуть поменьше

Now let's move on to formatting the text.

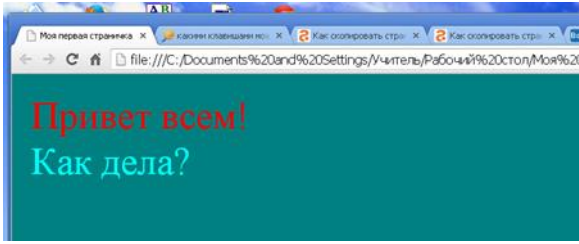
FONT - Allows you to change the color, size and font type of the text located between the opening and closing tags.

Attributes: SIZE - Defines the font size. Possible values are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
COLOR - Defines the color of the text. Set by either an RGB value in the hexadecimal system or one of 16 basic colors.

FACE - defines the font used. Use Times New Roman, Arial, Tahoma, Courier, Courier New. They are installed in almost all. Otherwise, there are no guarantees!

Material fastening:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Моя первая страничка</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <body bgcolor="azure">
    <font color="#FF0000">Привет всем!</font>
    <br>
    Как дела?
  </body>
</html>
```

	<p>Here is what we get as a result:</p>  <p>The teacher checks the students for the correctness of the assignments.</p>	
<p>End 38-40min</p>	<p>So, the goal and task of today's lesson was to learn how to use codes when creating web pages. Performed practical work at the computer.</p>	<p>interactive whiteboard Presentation, slide 14</p>
	<p>Home task: Repeat the compendium, using the example of this lesson, create a web page and give color.</p> <p>Thank you, the lesson is over!</p>	
<p>Differentiation – how do you plan to give more support? How do you plan to challenge the more able learners?</p>	<p>Assessment – how are you planning to check learners' learning?</p>	<p>Health and Safety</p>

