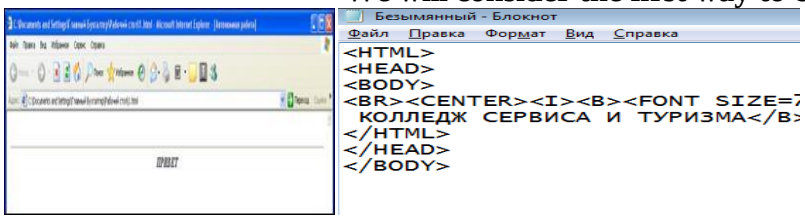
School:		
Date:	**Teacher‘s name:**	
Grade:	**Number present:**	**absent:**
Topic of the lesson: Creating forms on a Web page		
Learning objective(s) that this lesson is contributing to	Develop students ' knowledge in the field of information technology.	
Lesson objectives	**All learners will be able to**: Will be able to distinguish • **Most learners will be able to**: Will use class and id elements • **Some learners will be able to: group links into categories and set a different style for each category**	
Assessment Criteria	**Students can distinguish between class and id elements. Will be used in programming**	
Value links	To show the importance of knowledge and skills in the field of information computer technologies.	
Previous learning	Links. Pseudo-classes	
Cross curricular links	Planned activity in the lesson	

Time	Planned activities	Resources
Beginning 5 min	**1. Greeting;** **2. checking readiness for the lesson;**	
Middle 25 min	**You can create web pages in several ways.** **We will consider the first way to create using Notepad programs**  Internet Explorer. Start the Notepad program and using special codes – tags, write down the program code to create your page (in the course of work, students use the instruction card with tags). Mandatory HTML tags < html> ... < / html> The label of the <html> must open the HTML document. Similarly, the </html> label must complete the HTML document. the <head> ... < / head> This pair of labels indicates the beginning and end of the document title. In addition to the name of the document (see the description of the <title> label below), this section can include a lot of service information, which we will definitely talk about later. the <title> ... < / title> Anything between the <title> and </title> labels is interpreted by the browser as the title of the document.Internet Exploerer, for example, displays the title of the	

	current document in the window title bar and prints it in the upper-left corner of each page when it is printed to the printer. the <body> ... < / body> This pair of labels points to the beginning and end of the body of the HTML document, which body, in fact, determines the content of the document. The <H1> ... </H1> — <H6> ... < / H6> Labels of the form < Hi> (where i is a digit from 1 to 6) describe the headings of six different levels. The headline of the first level — the largest, the sixth level, of course-the smallest. <P> ... < / P> This pair of labels describes the paragraph. Everything between <P> and </P> is treated as a single paragraph. The <Hi> and <P> labels can contain an additional ALIGN attribute, such as: <H1 ALIGN=CENTER>Align title to center</H1> or <P ALIGN=RIGHT>right-aligned paragraph Sample</P> Example of a program written in Notepad: < HTML> The <HEAD> The <BODY> <CENTER><I><B> < FONT SIZE=7> < HR> COLLEGE OF SERVICE AND TOURISM< / B>< / BR>< / CENTER>< / I>< / FONT SIZE>< / HR> < / HTML> < / HEAD> < / BODY> Appearance of the finished document in Internet Explorer: After the program was written in Notepad save the file with the extension html, close. Open the program Internet Explorer-File-Open-looking for our saved text document-open.	
End **10 min**	Assessment 	
	Home task	

Differentiation – how do you plan to give more support?	**Assessment – how are you planning to check learners'**	**Health and Safety**

How do you plan to challenge the more able learners?	**learning?**	
1. In terms of support 2.By role in group work Reflection on the lesson Was the purpose of the lesson real and accessible, or the learning goals? Have all students achieved their learning goals? If the disciples have not yet reached the goal, why do you think? Was the differentiation done correctly in the lesson? Did you use your time effectively during the lesson stages? Were there any deviations from the lesson plan, and why?	1.Self-evaluation by pattern 2.Feedback on the results of tasks, on the results of reflection Active forms of lesson organization are included in lesson planning:	TB rules when working in the office, Psychological comfort