School:							
Date:		Teacher's name:					
<b>Grade: 9,10</b>	,11	Number present: absent:					
Topic of the	lesson: Wor	king with fonts. Formatting and setting the text style.					
Learning objective(s)		* to form a system of knowledge on the technology of creating Web-sites;					
that this lesson is		* teach hypertext markup language HTML for creating websites;					
contributing							
Lesson object	ctives	select text fragments in HTML language; Format text with Fonts.					
		place different text styles on the page.					
		run projects to set the text style.					
Assessment	Criteria	Know: ways to highlight text fragments in HTML language;					
		Formatting text with Fonts.					
Value links		To be able to change the size and font in the HTML language.					
v alue miks		Know: ways to highlight text fragments in HTML language; Formatting text with Fonts.					
		To be able to change the size and font in the HTML language.					
Previous lea	rning	Safety precautions: (what distance should be between the monitor and you? What time					
	<b>&amp;</b>	is allowed to work at the computer?);	. <i>y</i> =				
		Notepad: (how to run the program?)	1 //				
		What is the <body> tag (document)</body>					
		What is document editing?					
Cross curric	ular links	Planned activity in the lesson	T				
Time		Planned activities	Resources				
	Organizatio	nal moment	Slide.				
Beginning	Greeting		~ 100.				
5 min	Divide into						
	Split up into						
	Guys pay at						
Middle		Slide.					
25 min		anation of the new topic:	Since.				
	Conside						
	learn the basics of HTML.						
	All tags are written in angle brackets <>. Most tags have an opening <>						
	element and a closing  /> element, between which is the content to which this offeet is applied. The decument must start with the AHTML > tog and and						
	this effect is applied. The document must start with the <html> tag and end</html>						
		with the closing tag. These tags show that this is an HTML document. It should contain two parts: the title (HEAD) and the actual					
	document (BODY). That is, between the lines <html> and </html>						
	should be tags <head></head> and <body></body> . The header						
	defines the <b>j</b>						
	and some of						
	Let's look						
	Let's start with the text. Most documents have a title. To create it, use the						
	_						
	_	hx>, where x is a number from 1 to 6. By enclosing text between ou can get the headline.					

# <h1>3аголовок</h1>

# <h2>3аголовок</h2>

<h3>3аголовок</h3>

<h4>3аголовок</h4>

<h5>3аголовок</h5>

<h6>3аголовок</h6>

To create a new paragraph-use the tag, then the text of the paragraph and at the end . If you just want to jump to a new line without creating a paragraph, use the <br/> tag (so the <br/> tag does not have a closing tag).

Consider character formatting. To make the text bold, place it between <b></b>, italic - <i></i>, underlined - <u></u>.

пример тегов	отображаемый текст
<b>жирный текст</b>	жирный текст
<і>курсив і	курсив
<u>подчеркнутый</u>	подчеркнутый

Some tags can be applied with attributes (parameters) that are specified in the opening element of the tag (you can specify several attributes in one tag at once). Some tags do not make sense to use without attributes at all. Such tags include the <FONT></FONT> tag - it can have several attributes (for example, SIZE, FACE, COLOR).

The SIZE attribute of the <FONT>tag is used to set the text size. It allows you to set the text size (the default text size is set to 3). By placing the text between the <FONT SIZE="x"></FONT> tags, where x is an integer, you will give it the size you want.

#### **Result:**

By placing the text between the tags...

The font is set using the FACE attribute of the <FONT> tag, where FACE= "Standard True type font". Use this attribute very carefully, as the specified font must be present on the user's computer-otherwise the browser will substitute the default font (usually Times New Roman). Use fonts that you are

sure are available, otherwise the user will see the text differently than you do.

#### **Example:**

<font face= "Times New Roman">ABC< / font>

<font face= "System">DEF< / font>

<font face= "Arial">GHI< / font>

<font face= "Courier">XYZ< / font>

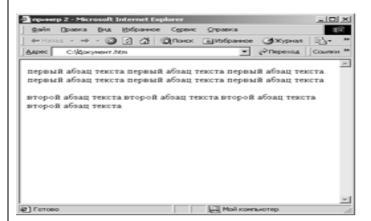
**Result:** 

#### ABC DEF GHI XYZ

### Watching a video:

In order to involve students in the learning process and summarizing the topic of the lesson is offered to watch a video

## Practical task. Consolidation of new knowledge



- 2. The end of the lesson (the frontal survey)
- what is formatting?
- \* Which tags did you use the most?
- what did you learn in class today?
- 2. The end of the lesson (the frontal survey)
- what is formatting?
- \* Which tags did you use the most?
- what did you learn in class today?

End 10 min	Performing tasks on the Kahoot.it w	website Kahoot.it		
Differentiation – how do you plan to give more support?  How do you plan to challenge the more able learners?		Assessment – how are you planning to check learners' learning?	Health and Safety	
By level of support2. By role in group work		1. Self-assessment by template2. Performing tasks for FD3. Feedback on the results of tasks, on the basis of reflection ("applause")	TB rules when working in the office, Psychological comfort	
Lesson reflectionWas the purpose of the lesson or learning goals real and accessible? Have all students reached the learning goal? If the students have not yet reached the goal, why do you think? Did the differentiation in the lesson take place correctly? Did you use time effectively during the stages of the lesson? Were there any deviations from the lesson plan, and why?		Lesson planning includes active forms of class organization.		