



School:		
Date:	Teacher's name:	
Grade:	Number present:	absent:
Topic of the lesson: Grouping of elements (Span, div)		
Learning objective(s) that this lesson is contributing to	Using HTML and <div> elements in CSS.	
Lesson objectives	Exploring and <div>HTML elements Ability to distinguish between and <div>features Use HTML and <div> elements in CSS.	
Assessment Criteria	Grouping with Grouping with <div> Distinguish the difference between two elements	
Value links	Health, friendship, care for others, familiarity with work and creativity, willingness to learn throughout life.	
Previous learning	class and id attributes	
Cross curricular links	English, science.	
Time	Planned activities	Resources
Beginning min	<p>1.General provisions Meeting, checking the students present.</p> <p>(W) using the circle of joy method to create a psychological climate</p> <p>2. (W) division into a group. Division into a group through "colors". On the table of students pasted red, green, stickers. Students in their colors sit in place, that is, a group is created.</p> <p>3. (G) synthesis of previous knowledge by the method of "snowball"</p> <p>Assessment by the method of " applause ")</p> <p>3 applause</p> <p>2 applause</p> <p>1 time</p>	<p>Standing in a circle, wanting each other.</p>  <p>The division into groups according to the colored sticker</p> 
Middle min	<p>(W) working with the class. Question decision. The presentation of the movie" brainstorm " (1 minute)</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e1a8tyVeHvQ</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=au2TmNpal_0</p> <p>(G) group work reveals the topic of a new lesson by brainstorming. Students perform a poster while working with a textbook or the Internet. Environment, analyzes opinions. One student is protected from each group.</p> <p>(Question-answer)</p> <p>To the group of red color</p> <p>1. General < span> common element</p>	

For green group

1.div> block element

By means of estimation, a method "traffic light" groups estimate each other. With a full understanding of the theme green, semi-synthetic yellow, not understanding red.

(W) eye exercise



(I) personal computer work

**Grouping with **

The element can be called a neutral element that adds nothing to the content of the document. But, in conjunction with CSS, can be used for visual effects applicable to individual blocks of text.

An example is a quote from Benjamin Franklin:

<p>Who goes to bed early and gets up early,

he will be healthy, rich and smart< / p>

INTO HTML:

<p>Who goes to bed early and gets up early,

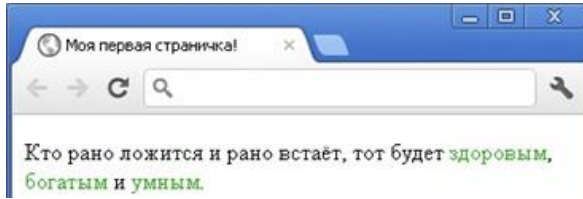
that will be < span>healthy< / span>,

** - < / span>**

and < span>smart< / span>.< / p>

IN THE CSS:

```
span{  
color:#21B50B;  
}
```



Grouping with <div>

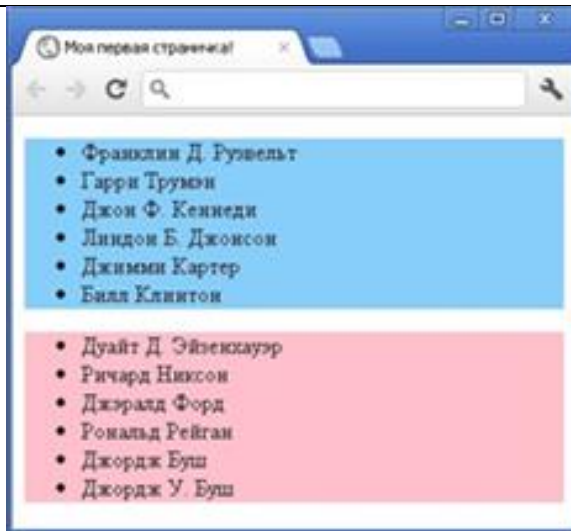
In addition to this difference, the grouping with <div> works in more or less the same. Let's look at an example-two lists of us presidents grouped by their political affiliation:

```
<div id="democrats">  
< < ul>  
< li>Franklin D. Roosevelt< / li>  
< li>Harry Truman< / li>  
< li>John F. Kennedy< / li>  
< li>Lyndon B. Johnson< / li>  
< li>Jimmy Carter< / li>  
< li>bill Clinton< / li>  
</ < / ul>  
< / div>
```

```
<div id="republicans">  
< < ul>  
< li>Dwight D. Eisenhower< / li>  
< li>Richard Nixon< / li>  
< < li>Gerald Ford< / li>  
< li>Ronald Reagan< / li>  
< li>George Bush< / li>  
< li>George W. Bush< / li>  
</ < / ul>  
< / div>
```

In our stylesheet, we can use the same grouping as before:

```
#democrats{  
background:LightSkyBlue;  
}  
  
#republicans{  
background: Pink;  
}
```



Evaluation evaluates by the "Smiley face" method»
 Complete and correct execution (excellent)
 Gender-and wrong (good)
 All execute error (medium)
 (G) performing paired work through " identification»
 1.General terms of reference

Расставьте в правильном порядке.

В ряде недавних экспериментов квазар
 вторично радиоактивен.


Расставьте в правильном порядке.

✓
 ✓ В ряде недавних экспериментов ✓ квазар ✓
 вторично радиоактивен. ✓
 ✓

2.task

Расставьте в правильном порядке.

Лазер стабилизирует фронт</h2>
 Квазар
 Лазер
 Физика
 </div>

	<p>Расставьте в правильном порядке.</p> <p><code><article></code> ✓</p> <p><code><h2></code> ✓ Лазер стабилизирует фронт<code></h2></code></p> <p><code><div></code> ✓</p> <p><code></code> ✓ Квазар <code></code> ✓</p> <p><code></code> ✓ Лазер <code></code> ✓</p> <p><code>Физика</code></p> <p><code></div></code></p> <p><code></article></code> ✓</p> <p> 8/8</p> <p>The assessment evaluates the method "head Barmak»</p>	
<p>End min</p>	<p>With the help of the "web of the web" method, I make a feedback.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What element is suitable for stimulating a single word? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <code><div></code> b) <code></code> c) <code><side></code> d) <code><section></code> 2. What element is needed to decorate a blog Web page? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e) <code><div></code> f) <code></code> g) <code><aside></code> h) of <code><section></code> 3. What is the difference between <code><Div></code> and <code></code> elements? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <code><div></code> styles small elements, <code></code> stimulates large elements. b) <code><div></code> increases the text, <code></code> decreases it. c) <code><div></code> is divided into sentences and <code></code> into words. d) <code><div></code> defines a block element, <code></code> string. 4. What element should be used for semantic division into sections? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <code><div></code> b) <code></code> c) <code><side></code> d) <code><section></code> 5. What does a regular <code><div></code> get now? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a 300 pixel (b) 100% (c) the width of the content. d) all of the available width. <p>Using the method of "five fingers" suggest to make the students' reflection on contemporary lesson</p>	
	<p>Home task</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>
<p>When creating a poster, students have created conditions for the use of various publications and electronic data sources. For support, I ask the groups pre-prepared questions. To achieve the purpose of the lesson, I divided all students into adjacent groups. With the five-finger method, I did a feedback loop to make sure each of them understood</p>	<p>Stimulation, and support. Assessment method " traffic light» Assessment by the method of "applause". Evaluation method " Smiley»</p>	<p>Observes the safety rules when the computer is broken. Does exercises for eyes and body</p>

<p>what they expected of themselves. After each assignment, I used different normative assessment methods. According to the criteria, I directed students to what needs to be corrected, improved</p>		
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