An Intermediate Technology Project

Teacher Guide

HTML 5 and CSS

Click here to read all about TechnoHTML5 or go to: http://www.technokids.com/computer-curriculum/intermediate/technohtml5/learn-html-technohtml.aspx

To order TechnoHTML5, click here or visit: http://www.technokids.com/Store/Intermediate-Projects/TechnoHTML/TechnoHTML-Page1.aspx

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Some pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
From the Publisher
TechnoKids Inc. develops and publishes computer curriculum that provides a project-based approach to learning. Students integrate the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to complete innovative theme-related activities.

TechnoKids Computer Curriculum is available in five categories: Primary, Junior, Intermediate, Senior, and Camp. Each category contains a set of projects designed to integrate a range of ICT skills into student learning including: word processing, programming, graphics, spreadsheets, desktop publishing, applied technology, Internet, databases, operating systems, and multimedia.

Projects are thoroughly evaluated and tested by certified teachers to ensure they teach leading-edge ICT skills and are developmentally appropriate for students. Each project comes complete with teacher resource materials, such as handouts, activity sheets, evaluation forms, parent letters, extension activities, and certificates.

TechnoKids Inc. projects enable teachers to help students become powerful technology users while developing the problem-solving skills, self-confidence, and positive attitudes that will make them the social and business leaders of tomorrow.

Our mission is to combine education and technology to provide children with the core computing skills that will best prepare them for the future.

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Teaching the skills of tomorrow… today!
# Teaching the skills of tomorrow… today!

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INTRODUCTION

GETTING STARTED

Follow the instructions in this section to prepare materials necessary to implement this project.

- How to Use this Guide
- How to Use Resource Files
- Project Overview
- Preparing to Teach
How to Use This Guide

This Teacher Guide contains three sections:

1) Getting Started
2) Project Instructions
3) Appendices

Below is an explanation of each section.

1. Getting Started: This section contains the overview that provides a description of the project theme, explanation of activities, and preparatory instructions.

2. Project Instructions: This section contains the project instructions. A project is seven sessions in length. A session is a problem solving task that relates to the theme of the project containing assignments which are the small steps needed to complete the task. A session includes the following parts:

   - Overview – An explanation of the session activities and their purpose.
   - Materials – A list of handouts, sample files, templates, flashcards, and teacher resource materials needed to teach the session.
   - Teaching Strategies – Instructional methods recommended for teaching the activities.
   - Lesson Plan – A detailed list of each step in the session.
   - Learning Objectives – A summary of the content knowledge and technical skills taught throughout the session. Content knowledge is information about the topic area. Students learn about a particular topic or subject area. A technical skill is the ability to use the computer to complete a given task. Students acquire knowledge of software tools and program features so that they can effectively use the computer to solve a problem.
   - Assignments – A session consists of assignments to be completed by students. Actions to be performed on the computer by the student are indicated with a mouse button (). Background information and instructions are indicated with a dash (–).
   - Review – A session review that contains a list of fill-in-the-TechnoHTML5, multiple choice, or short-answer questions intended to assess both concept and technical knowledge.
   - Skill Review – An additional assignment intended to review technical skills.
   - Extension Activity – An additional activity that relates to the problem solving task presented in the session.

3. Appendices: This section contains additional information or materials including the following resources:

   - Terminology – A list of terms used in the project.
   - Glossary – A definition of each term.
   - Contact Information - Information about how to contact TechnoKids Inc. for curriculum support.
How to Use the Resource Files

About the Resources Files
Accompanying the Teacher Guide in the TechnoHTML5 Resource folder are resource files. These files are needed to complete the project activities. Below is a description of each resource:

- Acceptable Use Policy is an agreement between the student and learning organization giving expressed written consent for a child to use the Internet.
- Assessment tools are digital files that list the learning objectives addressed within the project. These files are customizable.
- Handouts are any document that must be printed, photocopied, and distributed to each student. Handouts are available digitally so that teachers can modify these documents if necessary, such as the parent letter or certificate.
- Templates are digital files that are used by students to complete the activities.
- Reviews are customizable files that contain fill-in-the-blank, multiple choice, or short answer questions that review knowledge taught in the session.
- Skill reviews are files used to complete activities that focus on practicing technology skills addressed in the project.
- Extension activities are files used to complete activities that focus on extending the technology skills addressed in the project.

Resource Files are digital, customizable files provided with the project, such as Assessment Tools, Handouts, Samples, Reviews, and Skill Reviews.

- Review are customizable files that contain fill-in-the-blank, multiple choice, or short answer questions that review knowledge taught in the session.
- Skill reviews are files used to complete activities that focus on practicing technology skills addressed in the project.
- Extension activities are files used to complete activities that focus on extending the technology skills addressed in the project.

Content of the TechnoHTML5 Resource Folder
Read the Preparing to Teach TechnoHTML5 instructions to prepare each resource for teaching.

Acceptable Use Policy
Session 1
Acceptable Use Policy
Acceptable Use Policy Internet parent letter
Acceptable Use Policy Student AUP
Acceptable Use Policy Teacher AUP
Acceptable Use Policy Your Child and the Internet

Assessment Tools
Session 7
Summary of Skills
Session 7 Summary of Skills
TechnoHTML5 Marking Sheet
Session 7\TechnoHTML5 Marking Sheet

Handouts
Session 3 - 5
HTML and CSS Reference Sheet
HTML and CSS
Session 7
TechnoHTML5 Certificate of Achievement
Session 7\Handouts\Certificate of Achievement
TechnoHTML5 Parent Letter
Session 7\Handouts\Parent Letter

Reviews
Session 1
Session 1 Review: Internet Terminology
Session 1 Review: Internet Slang
Session 1 Review: Internet Slang
Session 1 Review: Internet Slang
Session 2
Session 2 Review: About HTML and CSS
Session 2 Review: Session 2 Review
Session 2 Review: Session 2 Review
Session 2 Review: Session 2 Review
Session 3
Session 3 Review: Build a Web Page with HTML and CSS
Session 3 Review: Session 3 Review
Session 3 Review: Session 3 Review
Session 3 Review: Session 3 Review
Session 4
Session 4 Review: HTML and CSS for Images and Hyperlinks
Session 4 Review: Session 4 Review
Session 4 Review: Session 4 Review
Session 4 Review: Session 4 Review
Session 5
Session 5 Review: About Meta Tags
Session 5 Review: Session 5 Review
Session 5 Review: Session 5 Review
Session 5 Review: Session 5 Review
Session 6
Session 6 Review: Reflection
Session 6 Review: Session 6 Review
Session 6 Review: Session 6 Review
Session 6 Review: Session 6 Review
Templates

Session 1  Mountain Biking
  \Session 1\Template\Mountain Biking\mountainbiking.html

Session 2  Sample Web Page
  \Session 2\Template\sample.html

Skill Reviews

Session 1  Session 1 Skill Review: The Internet and HTML
  \Session 1\Skill Review\Session 1 Skill Review

Session 2  Session 2 Skill Review: Jazz Up a Web Page
  \Session 2\Skill Review\Session 2 Skill Review

  Environment
  \HTML\Environment\index.html

Session 3  Session 3 Skill Review: Start an Avalanche Web Page
  \Session 3\Skill Review\Session 3 Skill Review

  Avalanches Sample
  \Session 3\Skill Review\Avalanches\index2.html

Session 4  Session 4 Skill Review: Add Images and Links to a Web Page
  \Session 4\Skill Review\Session 4 Skill Review

  Avalanche Template
  \HTML\Avalanche\index.html

Extension Activities

Session 2  Baseball Template
  \HTML\Baseball\index.html

  Baseball Sample
  \Session 2\Extension Activity\baseball.html

Session 5  Animation Sample for Extension Activity
  \HTML\Animation\index.html

TechnoHTML5 Folder

Preparation Icon
  \HTML\icon\html.ico

Session 1-6 Workbook Files – Individual PFD Files for Assignments, Reviews, Skill Reviews, and Extension Activities
  \HTML\Workbook

Session 1  Mountain Biking Web Page
  \HTML\Mountain Biking

  Sample Web Pages for Extension Activity – Avalanche, Skateboard, Einstein
  \HTML\Web Pages

Session 2, 5  Sample Web Pages
  \HTML\Sample Files

Session 2-5 Color Scheme Designer Website Shortcut
  HTML Color Names Website Shortcut

Session 2  Environment Template for Skill Review
  \HTML\Environment\index.html

  Baseball Template for Extension Activity
  \HTML\Baseball\index.html

Session 3 - 5 HTML and CSS Reference Sheet
  \HTML\HTML and CSS

Session 4  Avalanche Template for Skill Review
  \HTML\Avalanche\index.html

Session 5  Animation Sample for Extension Activity
  \HTML\Animation\index.html

Each project includes a list of all the digital resources needed to complete the assignments and their locations.
Project Overview

Introduction to TechnoHTML5

In this project, students became web designers, using HTML and CSS. To start, students are introduced to the history of the Internet and HTML language. Next, they manipulate source code to discover the function of common tags and CSS attributes. This knowledge is applied to construct a web page. Throughout the design process instructions explain how to style text, graphics, and hyperlinks to produce an informative web page. For those in need of an extra challenge, extension activities encourage students to create a list, apply a picture background, customize hyperlinks, employ CSS classes, insert animated text or images, and build tables. Upon completion, the files are uploaded to the Internet.

Students complete the following tasks:

1. In Session 1, students gain an understanding of the Internet and HTML. To begin they learn some basic terminology and consider the importance of the Internet in their lives. Afterwards, they read about key events in the development of this amazing technology. Once familiar with the history, students learn about the World Wide Web and use Internet Explorer to view web pages. They are introduced to HTML and its importance in the world today. Afterwards, they view the source code for web pages and decode the meaning. Upon completion of this session, students should have a basic understanding of Internet terminology and HTML code.

2. In Session 2, students learn about the function of HTML tags and CSS attributes. To start, they open a web page and edit coding for the title, headings, paragraph, line break, horizontal rule, image, and hyperlink. Once familiar with basic elements, they explore how to format a web page. Using a sample file, they edit the CSS to alter color, width, font, font size, line height, alignment, and padding. Once students understand the structure of an HTML document and source code, they plan the design of their personal web page. They get organized by searching for information, pictures, and interesting hyperlinks using the Internet. This provides them with the material they need to start building their web page in the next session.

3. In Session 3, students begin to construct their web page. To start, they form the structure of the HTML document. They then add the title, heading, several paragraphs, and a horizontal rule. Upon completion the web page is saved as index.html. Next, students format each element using CSS. They set the color, width, position, font family, font size, text alignment, padding, and line height. Tips are offered to help students improve the appearance of their web page. As well, coding challenges are included for those daring to test their new skills.

4. In Session 4, students continue to design their web page. To start, they study their saved pictures to make sure they are appropriately named and resized. Once their images are prepared, students use HTML to insert the pictures and format the style using CSS. Next, students create hyperlinks to three websites. Additional styling challenges are included in the extension activities.

The Project Overview section in all TechnoKids Teacher Guides provides a summary of each of the six sessions in the project.
5. In Session 5, students are introduced to meta tags. They explore how search engines and social media services use this information. Description and keyword meta tags are inserted into their HTML document. Next, students examine their web page using a checklist to highlight areas that may require improvement. If time permits, additional challenges are in the extension activities including how to insert animated text, animated gifs, and tables.

6. In Session 6, students register for a free website account with a web hosting service. Then they upload the web page that they created and the associated image files. Finally, the class has a HTML Developers Conference in which they view each other’s web pages and write compliments about the sites.
Preparing to Teach TechnoHTML5

A few preparatory steps should be made in advance of the first day of this project to ensure that each computer workstation has the necessary materials available to students. Follow the outlined steps below to transfer ALL necessary documents to each workstation.

The following steps must be completed:

- Step 1 Install Software
- Step 2 Copy the HTML5 folder
- Step 3 Remove the "Read-Only" Property
- Step 4 Create a Shortcut to HTML (Optional)
- Step 5 Change the HTML5 folder Icon (Optional)
- Step 6 Print Handouts (Optional)
- Step 7 Internet Acceptable Use Policy (Optional)

**Step 1 Install Software**

- Notepad (part of Windows operating system)
- Internet Explorer (part of Windows operating system)
- Adobe Reader (available at www.adobe.com).

**Step 2 Copy the HTML5 folder**

The contents of the HTML5 folder must be placed where students can access the files. It may be common practice in your computer lab to place files in one location, and have all students access the SAME file. For many of the activities in TechnoHTML5, this WILL NOT BE AN EFFECTIVE PLAN. This is because students need to edit the content of HTML files. To avoid technical issues you may find it easier to copy the HTML5 folder to EACH COMPUTER or to EACH STUDENT FOLDER.

1. If you have a CD place it in a the CD drive. View the contents by double clicking My Computer and then double click the CD drive icon. Now double click the TechnoHTML5 Resource folder.
2. Right click on the HTML5 folder and select Copy from the menu.
3. Using Computer, access the location where the folder should be placed on the computer or server. For example: Documents or each student’s individual folder.
4. Right click and select Paste from the menu.

**Step 3 Remove the "Read-Only" Property**

Students need to edit HTML files. Currently the files are "read-only". You must remove this property to allow students to change the files.

1. Right click on the newly pasted HTML5 folder. Select Properties from the menu.
2. Remove the Read-Only checkmark, and then click Apply.
3. Click inside the button Apply changes to this folder, subfolders and files. Click OK.
Step 4 Create a Shortcut to HTML (Optional)

To quickly open the TechnoHTML5 folder you can create a shortcut to it on the desktop.

1. Right click on the newly pasted HTML5 folder.
2. Select Copy from the menu.
3. Go to the desktop or desired shortcut location.
4. Right click and select Paste Shortcut from the menu.

Step 5 Change the HTML5 folder Icon (Optional)

Often children may have difficulty identifying the correct shortcut to click. For this reason, it is suggested that the shortcut icon be modified.

1. Right click on the Shortcut to HTML5. From the menu, select Properties.
2. In the dialog box click Change Icon.
3. Click the Browse button in the Change Icon dialog box.
4. Locate the HTML5 folder you just copied.
5. Double click the Icon folder. Select the HTML5 icon and click Open.
6. Click OK to close the Change Icon dialog box.
7. Click OK to close the Properties dialog box and apply the changes.

Step 6 Print Handouts (Optional)

From the TechnoHTML5 Resource folder, print the handouts located in:

- HTML5 folder
  - HTML and CSS
  - TechnoHTML5 Certificate
  - TechnoHTML5 Parent Letter

Session 7 folder

Step 7 Internet Acceptable Use Policy (Optional)

The Internet Acceptable Use Policy is provided for schools or learning centers that do not have a policy already in place. It provides information to children and their parents about how the Internet is used in the academic program. It is recommended that these documents be sent home to allow children and their parents/guardians to review the information and sign the permission forms. Students must follow these guidelines outlined in the Student Agreement when using the Internet in the computer lab.

1. Open the TechnoHTML5 Resource folder.
2. Double click the Acceptable Use Policy folder.
3. Print the following: Internet Parent Letter, Internet Acceptable Use Policy, Internet Student Agreement, Your Child and the Internet
4. These documents should be sent home with students, signed, and returned.
5. Review the remaining documents if your school or learning center does not have an existing Acceptable Use Policy.
SESSION 1

SEEKING THE SOURCE

In this session, students gain an understanding of the Internet and HTML. To begin they learn some basic terminology and consider the importance of the Internet in their lives. Afterwards, they read about key events in the development of this amazing technology. Once familiar with the history, students learn about the World Wide Web and use Internet Explorer to view web pages. They are introduced to HTML and its importance in the world today. Afterwards, they view the source code for web pages and decode the meaning. Upon completion of this session, students should have a basic understanding of Internet terminology and HTML code.

Assignment 1: Internet Basics
Assignment 2: History of the Internet
Assignment 3: About the World Wide Web
Assignment 4: What is HTML?
Assignment 5: Seeking the Source
Session 1 Review: Internet Terminology
Session 1 Review: Internet Slang
Session 1 Skill Review: The Internet and HTML
Session 1 Extension Activity: Analyzing Websites

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
SESSION 2
CRACKING THE CODE

In this session, students learn about the function of HTML tags and CSS attributes. To start, they open a web page and edit coding for the title, headings, paragraph, line break, horizontal rule, image, and hyperlink. Once familiar with basic elements, they explore how to format a web page. Using a sample file, they edit the CSS to alter color, width, font, font size, line height, alignment, and padding. Once students understand the structure of an HTML document and source code, they plan the design of their personal web page. They get organized by searching for information, pictures, and interesting hyperlinks using the Internet. This provides them with the material they need to start building their web page in the next session.

Assignment 6: Edit an HTML Document
Assignment 7: Edit the Style of an HTML Document
Assignment 8: Plan a Web Page
Session 2 Review: About HTML and CSS
Session 2 Skill Review: Jazz Up a Web Page
Session 2 Extension Activity: Format Lists
Session 2: Cracking the Code

GETTING STARTED

Overview

In this session, students learn about the function of HTML tags and CSS attributes. To start, they
open a web page and edit coding for the title, headings, paragraph, line break, horizontal rule,
image, and hyperlink. Once familiar with basic elements, they explore how to format a web
page. Using a sample file, they edit the CSS to alter color, width, font, font size, line height,
alignment, and padding. Once students understand the structure of an HTML document and
source code, they plan the design of their personal web page. They get organized by searching
for information, pictures, and interesting hyperlinks using the Internet. This provides them with
the material they need to start building their web page in the next session.

Materials

- Internet Explorer
- Notepad
- HTML5 Folder
  - Sample File folder
  - CSS Sample folder
  - Color Scheme Designer Website Shortcut (Optional)
  - HTML Color Names Website Shortcut (Optional)
  - Web Pages folder (Optional)
  - Workbook Files - Individual PDF Files for Assignments, Reviews, Skill Reviews, and
    Extension Activities (Optional)
- Session 2 Review: About HTML and CSS (Optional)
- Session 2 Skill Review: Jazz Up a Web Page (Optional)
  - Environment Template (located in the HTML5\Environment folder)
  - Environment Sample (penguins.html)
- Session 2 Extension Activity: Format Lists (Optional)
  - Baseball Template (located in the HTML5\Baseball folder)
  - Baseball Sample (baseball.html)

Teacher Preparation

- Before class, ensure that the HTML5 folder has been copied into each student’s working
  folder. This is important because the students will be editing these files and the changes
  must be saved in their own folders. If they are saved in a shared folder, the students’
  changes may not be allowed to be saved.
- Make sure that the Read-only property has been removed from the folder.
- (Optional) View sample web pages located in the Web Pages folder.
Teaching Strategy

In this session, students learn to write HTML code and style a web page using CSS:

You are going to learn the function of basic HTML tags and how to make a web page look great using CSS. To start, you open a sample web page and edit the tags to modify the title, change the heading, add a paragraph, insert a line break, create a horizontal rule, replace an image, and modify a hyperlink. Afterwards, you open a different web page and edit the style of elements to set the color, width, font, font size, line height, alignment, and padding.

Assignment 6: Edit an HTML Document

In this assignment, students analyze a sample web page and look at the corresponding HTML source code. They edit the code in Notepad and then view the changes in the web browser. This activity will allow students to learn about the function of each element.

Prior to beginning, you may wish to introduce the basic elements covered in this assignment. At this point you might want to start a large chart paper list of the HTML tags. Add to this list whenever new tags are introduced in the following sessions, and post the chart paper where students can refer to it as they construct their web pages:

```html
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>    </html>
<head>    </head>
<title>   </title>
<body>   </body>
<h1>    </h1>
<h2>    </h2>
<p>     </p>
br
<hr>
<img src="picturename.gif" alt="description">
<a href="http://www webpage.com">   </a>
```

Tells the web browser the file is an HTML document
Starts and ends the document.
Section of the document used to provide details about the web page.
Sets the title of the web page, which is seen on the tab in the web browser.
Section of the document used to add text and images.
Adds a heading.
Adds a subheading.
Starts and ends a paragraph
Adds a line break.
Inserts a horizontal rule or line to divide content into thematic breaks.
Inserts an image
Inserts a hyperlink.

OPTIONAL: Download a Free HTML Editor

In this project, the students use Notepad. This program is part of the Windows operating system.

You may want to DOWNLOAD a FREE html editor. The advantage to using a FREE html editor, is that it will color code the tags, number each line, and launch a web browser from within the program.

For example, Notepad ++ from http://notepad-plus-plus.org is a great option.
Assignment 7: Edit the Style of an HTML Document

In this assignment, students learn about Cascading Style Sheets or CSS. They open a sample web page and edit the style applied to elements. Emphasize that CSS is used to produce a professional, consistent design. To help students understand the purpose of CSS make connections to familiar programs. For example, styles can be applied to text in Microsoft Word and a master slide can be used to establish the design of slides in Microsoft PowerPoint.

Prior to beginning, you may wish to introduce the basic CSS attributes covered in this assignment. At this point you might want to start a large chart paper list of the CSS attributes. Add to this list whenever new attributes are introduced in the following sessions, and post the chart paper where students can refer to it as they construct their web pages:

### CSS in head – Sets the appearance of ALL elements that use the tag.

- body { background-color: white; }  
  Set the background color of the web page body.
- h1 { font-family: arial; }  
  Set the font family for text. Web safe fonts: tahoma, georgia, impact,arial
- h1 { font-size: 200%; }  
  Set the font size for text.
- p { line-height: 150%; }  
  Set the spacing between lines.
- h1 { text-align: center; }  
  Align text to the left, center, or right.
- img { float: right; }  
  Align an image to the left or right.
- h1 { padding: 10px; }  
  Add space around an element.

### CSS in body – Sets the appearance of just one word, paragraph, or element on a web page.

- span style="color: blue;">text</span>  
  Set the font color of a word, phrase, or sentence in a document.
- p style="font-size: 80%;">text</p>  
  Set the font size of one paragraph in a document.
- img style="float: right;" src="picture.gif">  
  Align one image in a document.

### KEEPING THINGS SIMPLE! – CSS and Multiple lines

You want your students to like HTML and CSS. By the end of this session, they should feel confident in their ability to add HTML elements and set CSS attributes – not frustrated.

We have tried to keep things simple. You will notice in the sample file that the CSS is written on multiple lines:

```css
h1 {
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 100%;
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 5px;
}
```

You could write the CSS on one line – it does the same thing:

```css
h1 { font-family: verdana; font-size: 100%; color: red; text-align: center; padding: 5px; }
```

So why do we write CSS on multiple lines? It is easier to read and problems are noticed faster, which makes it perfect for beginners.
Assignment 8: Plan a Web Page

In this assignment, students plan and organize their ideas for their web page. To begin they make an HTML5 folder in which they will be saving all of their work in the following sessions. Afterwards, they browse the World Wide Web to find information, pictures, and websites which will be put on their web page.

Depending on the students’ familiarity with the Internet and search techniques, you may wish to review how to search for pictures and websites. There are a number of copyright-friendly sites in the TechnoHTML5 Favorites folder that the students can use to search for images. Discuss with the students the importance of using royalty-free sources. If not, students may be infringing copyright.

Web Page Ideas:

- **Technology Integration:** Have your students construct a web page about a topic they are studying in another subject area. This is a great way for them to demonstrate their knowledge.
- **Area of Interest:** Have your students build a web page about a topic they find personally interesting such as a hobby, sport, pet, or famous person.
- **Public Awareness Campaign:** Have your students inform the world about an important issue. It may be school related, community based, or global. The topic could be about health, safety, or the environment. What do people need to know more about?
- **Biography:** Have your students research the contributions of a significant person and design a web page about their accomplishments. The biography could be a historical figure, philanthropist, scientist, personal hero, athlete, musician, or celebrity.

**OPTIONAL: View Sample Web Pages**

Prepare your students to create their own web page using HTML and CSS. Complete the Session 1 Extension Activity. It has three sample web pages that were constructed using the assignments and extension activities in this project. This is a great way for students to get inspired!
Lesson Plan

Assignment 6 - Edit an HTML Document

- Open the Sample File folder. Display the index file in Internet Explorer. View the source code for the web page using Notepad.
- Edit the title by changing the words to Editing a Web Page
- Edit the heading <h1> Learning to Build a Web Page is Fun </h1>
- Insert a new subheading <h2> Helpful Websites </h2>
- Insert a new paragraph <p> Edited by Student Name. </p>
- Insert a line break <br>
- Create a horizontal rule to divide paragraphs into themes or topics <hr>
- Replace the htmlfaces image with htmlcomputer by editing the img tag.
- Edit the text used in a hyperlink to website that creates animated text.
- Complete the HTML challenges.
- When finished close Internet Explorer and Notepad.

Assignment 7 - Edit the Style of an HTML Document

- Open the CSS Sample folder. Display the index file in Internet Explorer. View the source code for the web page using Notepad.
- Set the color of an element using words.
- Set the color of an element using hex codes.
- Edit the color of a word in the body.
- Set the width of the body and horizontal rule using pixels (px).
- Set the font family of an element using web safe fonts.
- Set the font size of an element using percent (%).
- Set the font size of only one paragraph in the body.
- Set the line height of an element using percent (%).
- Set the text alignment of an element to left, center, or right.
- Set image alignment to float images to the left or right.
- Set the float of one image in the body.
- Set the padding to create space around a heading or image using pixels (px).
- Complete the CSS challenges.
- When finished close Internet Explorer and Notepad.

Assignment 8 - Plan a Web Page

- Select a topic.
- Create an HTML folder.
- Use the Internet to gather information, pictures, and websites for the web page.
- Close Internet Explorer.
Learning Objectives

Below are learning objectives. Students should be able to complete each task independently.

Content Knowledge:
- understand the function of HTML tags and CSS attributes
- recognize that CSS attributes in the head are used to set the style of all elements
- recognize that CSS attributes in the body are used to set the style of one element
- plan and organize ideas for a web page

Technical Skills:
- Operating Environment
  - open and close a file in a program
  - save changes to a document
  - toggle between two open windows
- Programming
  - edit the title of a web page
  - edit the <h1> heading tag
  - insert a subheading using the <h2> tag
  - insert a new paragraph using the <p> tag
  - force text onto a new line using the break <br> tag
  - create a horizontal rule to divide content into thematic breaks
  - replace a picture by editing the image <img> tag
  - edit the text used in a hyperlink
  - set the background color of the body using words and hex codes
  - set the font color of text using words and hex codes
  - set the width of the body and horizontal rule in pixels
  - set the font family using web safe fonts
  - set the font size of text using percent
  - set the line height of a paragraph using percent
  - set text alignment of elements to the left, center, or right
  - set image alignment to float to the left or right
  - set padding to create space around elements in pixels
- Internet
  - view the source code of a web page
  - refresh the browser window
  - save a picture from a web page to a folder
  - search the Internet to locate information, pictures and websites about the topic

Applied Technology
- edit HTML tags to gain an understanding of each element
- edit CSS attributes to gain an understanding of how they style a document
- use the Internet to gather resources

Learning Objectives are specified for each of the 6 sessions in the projects. A checklist of all objectives is provided at the end of the guide in Session 7.
Assignment 6: Edit an HTML Document

You are going to learn how to make changes to source code that has already been written. You will begin to discover the basics of creating your own web page each time you make small adjustments to the HTML code and notice the results on the web page in Internet Explorer.

View a Web Page and its Source Code

- Open the HTML5 folder.
- Double click the Sample File folder.
- Right click the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Internet Explorer.

Keep the web browser open.

You are going to open the index file in the web browser. This will let you see what the web page looks like.

- Right click the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Notepad.

You are now going to open the index file in Notepad. This program will let you edit the code.

- Click the Sample File folder in the taskbar to view it again.

All sample files, templates, and digital resources needed to complete the activities are provided in the Resource Folder of every TechnoKids project.

- Use the taskbar to toggle back and forth between Internet Explorer and Notepad.
Look at the Code in Notepad

The first line `<DOCTYPE HTML>` tells the web browser the file is an HTML document. The second line is `<html>` and the bottom line is `</html>`. All code must go between these tags.

- Look at the HTML document in Notepad:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>About HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Learning How to Build a Web Page</h1>
<p>You are going to learn how to build a web page. It takes time to get started typing right away. It is often difficult to have patience. It is a good idea to first learn about HTML tags. This will make it easier for you when you make your own web page.</p>
<p>Parts of an HTML Document<h2>
</p>
<p>Getting Started<h2>
</p>
<p>Now you are going to learn how to add text including headings and paragraphs. You will also use code to insert pictures and hyperlinks. You will have a better understanding of HTML code.</p>
<p>There are many free sites that can help you build your website. For example, you can use a <a href="http://textanim.com">free text animator</a> to make a title for your web page. There are also websites where you can download animated <a href="http://gifgifs.com">animated gifs</a>, which are pictures that move. Does this web page seem a bit plain? In the next assignment, you will learn how to make your background, text, and images look great!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Edit the Title in the Head

A web page is divided into parts. The `<head>` tag tells the web browser information about the web page. Edit the title in the head.

- Look at the source code that has the title:

```
<head>
<title>About HTML</title>
</head>
```

- Now look at the taskbar. Notice that Internet Explorer button reads About HTML which is the title. Click About HTML.

- Now look in the web browser window. Notice that the page tab reads About HTML.
Toggle back to the index.html document.

Change the title to: <title> Editing a Web Page </title>

Select Save from the File menu.

Now toggle back to Internet Explorer to view the change.

Click Refresh or press F5 on the keyboard to reload the web page with the changes.

The taskbar button has also changed.

Click Notepad in the taskbar to view the source code.

**Edit the Heading and Insert a Subheading in the Body**

The code to display text, pictures, and links goes in the body of the HTML document between the <body> </body> tags.

Heading tags are used to create headings and subheadings. The main heading should use a <h1> tag. A subheading should use a <h2> tag. A sub-subheading should use a <h3> tag.

There are six heading tags: <h1> <h2> <h3> <h4> <h5> <h6>. Each has a different font size, with h1 being the largest and h6 being the smallest.

Edit a heading and add a subheading:

- Add text to the main heading: <h1> Learning to Build a Web Page is Fun </h1>
- Add a new sub heading:
  - Look half way down the document.

Step-by-step instructions in the student workbook are accompanied by pictures, sample results, and helpful tips.
Now toggle back to Internet Explorer.

Click Refresh or press F5 on the keyboard to reload the web page with the changes.

Add a New Paragraph to the Body

The tags <p> </p> are used to create paragraphs. Add your own paragraph using HTML.

Toggle back to the HTML source code.

Add your name to the HTML document:

- Near the top of the page, position the cursor at the end of the </h1> tag. Press ENTER.
- In the blank space, type <p> Edited by Student Name </p>

Save the changes and then view them in Internet Explorer.

Add a Line Break to Force Text onto a New Line

To have text move to a new line in a word processing program you press the ENTER key. To do the same thing, in an HTML document, you need to add a break or <br>. This tag is not written in pairs.

Toggle back to the HTML source code.

Add a line break:

- Position the cursor at the end of the sentence When you are learning how to build a web page it takes time. Press ENTER.
- Type <br>
Assignment 7: Edit the Style of an HTML Document

You can make an HTML document look fancy by setting the color, width, font, font size, line height, alignment, and more!

The appearance of elements is set using Cascading Style Sheets or CSS. CSS is a lot like using styles in Microsoft Word or a master slide in Microsoft PowerPoint. It creates a consistent, professional look to your web page. It is an efficient way to format text and images.

There are several different ways to set the style of a web page. You can create an external file and link to it or put the style information in the head of the html file. Although you can write the style beside the element in the body this is not a preferred option.

Good coders keep style information separate from the content in the body. This a more effective way to design a web page. It also provides clear information to a search engine and in some cases your web page will load faster.

You are going to learn how to put the style information in the head, as well as how to customize elements in the body. In this assignment, you set the style for the body, headings, paragraph, horizontal rule, and images. Follow the instructions to add style to a simple web page.

View a Web Page and its Source Code

1. Open the HTML5 folder.
2. Double click the CSS Sample folder.
3. Right click the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Internet Explorer.
4. Keep the web browser open.
5. You are now going to open the index file in Notepad. This program will let you edit the code.
6. Click the CSS Sample folder in the taskbar to view it again.
7. Right click the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Notepad.
Look at the Code in Notepad

Look at the head. The appearance of each element is listed between <style type="text/css" media="screen"> and </style>.

Look at the CSS in the head:

```css
<style type="text/css" media="screen">
body {
  background-color: white;
  width: 800px;
  margin: auto;
}

h1 {
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 100%;
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 5px;
}

h2 {
  font-family: georgia;
  font-size: 100%;
  color: blue;
  text-align: left;
}

p {
  font-family: arial;
  font-size: 100%;
  color: black;
  text-align: left;
}

hr {
  width: 400px;
  color: green;
  background-color: green;
}

img {
  float: left;
  padding: 5px;
}

table {
  font-family: arial;
  font-size: 100%;
  color: black;
  text-align: left;
}

td {
  padding: 5px;
}
</style>
```

The h1 style tells the web browser how to show the heading 1 <h1> tag. In this example, all h1 headings will use the Verdana typeface, be 100% high, red, centered, and have 5 pixels of space around the words.

View the web page. Read the first four paragraphs about CSS.

Set the Color of an Element Using Words

You can set the color of the background or text. You can use a color name such as red, blue, white, or green. Try it!

Look at the web page. The web page background is white. The page heading or h1 tag is red. All the subheadings or h2 tags are blue and the text in the paragraphs or p tags are black. The horizontal rule or line is green. Plus, there is one word in the About Colors paragraph that is a different color.

Click Notepad in the taskbar to view the source code.

Can you see the color words, white, red, blue, black, and green in the style sheet?

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
Resave the document and then toggle to Internet Explorer. Remember to click the Refresh button.

Use your skills to set the padding.

Edit CSS

Explore CSS:

- **Delete** the body style `margin: auto;`

  What happens to the web page when this code is removed?

  **The web page is no longer centered on the screen and is aligned to the left**

  Re-add the body style `margin: auto;`

CSS Challenge:

- Set the body background color to **light blue**
- Set the width of the body to **600px**
- Set the font family of the h1 tag to **tahoma**
- Set the font size of the h2 tag to **140%**
- Set the color of the h2 tag to **#290671**
- Set the text alignment of the h2 tag to **center**
- Set the line height of the paragraph to **130%**
- Set the padding for the image to **15px**

DIFFICULT CSS Challenge:

- Change the font family of ONE word in the body to **impact**
- Change the line height of ONE paragraph in the body to **200%**

Save the changes. View them in Internet Explorer.

Close Internet Explorer and Source Code

- Click the Close button on each window to exit the browser and source code.
Assignment 8: Plan a Web Page

You are now going to make your own web page. To make this web page you need to:

- Pick a topic. Choose something you know a lot about.
- Record three interesting facts about the topic.
- Find three websites about the topic.
- Find three pictures about the topic and save them in an HTML folder.

If you need inspiration there are three sample web pages in the Web Pages folder. They were created using the assignments and extension activities in this project.

Web Page Planner

Use this Web Page Planner to keep track of the resources you have collected about your topic.

**Topic:**

**Information:**
Write down three interesting facts about your topic.

- 
- 
- 

**Pictures:**
Save three pictures about your topic. When you save them make sure the filename is one word, with no capitals or spaces. Write down the name of the picture in the space below. Include the file type such as jpg or gif (for example: computer.jpg).

- 
- 
- 

**Websites:**
Find three excellent websites about your topic. Write down the URL in the space below.

- http:// 
- http:// 
- http:// 

*Most TechnoKids projects include a student planner or organizer.*
SESSION 2 REVIEW: ABOUT HTML AND CSS

Circle the best meaning that fits each HTML code.

1. `<!DOCTYPE HTML>`
   a) places the HTML heading on a web page
   b) tells the web browser the file is an HTML document
   c) last line in an HTML document used to end the file

2. `<head> </head>`
   a) contains information about the web page such as style
   b) contains tags for the text and images on a web page
   c) sets the formatting of elements on a web page

3. `<style> </style>`
   a) tells the web browser the file is an HTML document
   b) inserts multiple images
   c) sets the formatting of elements on a web page

4. `<body> </body>`
   a) contains tags for the text and images on a web page
   b) contains the Cascading Style Sheet for a web page
   c) contains the body of a web page

5. `<h1> </h1>`
   a) create a horizontal rule
   b) make a hyperlink
   c) add a heading

6. `<p> </p>`
   a) add a page
   b) create a paragraph
   c) insert a picture

7. `<hr>`
   a) add a heading row
   b) measure the width of the page
   c) break paragraphs into themes or topics with a horizontal rule

8. `<img>`
   a) add an image
   b) make text italic
   c) link to Internet

9. `<br>`
   a) change background color
   b) insert a browser link
   c) insert a line break

10. `</html>`
    a) make a hyperlink using html
    b) first line of code in an HTML document
    c) last line of code in an HTML document
Circle the correct code to do the task.

11. You want to set the heading to use the font Arial.
   a. `h1 { font-family: arial; }
   b. `h1 { font: arial; }
   c. `heading 1 { font-family: arial; }

12. You want to set the background color of the web page to red.
   a. `body background-color red; }
   b. `body { background-color: red; }
   c. `body { background: red; }

13. You want to set the width of a horizontal rule.
   a. 50px
   b. 50mm
   c. 50inches

14. You want to align all images to the right.
   a. `text-align: right;
   b. `alignment: right;
   c. `float: right;

15. You want to set the font size to 150%.
   a. `font-size: 150%;
   b. `size: 150%
   c. `font size: 150%

Select if a statement is true or false.

16. You must use web safe fonts when styling text.  True  False
17. Curly brackets {} are used for CSS.       True  False
18. You can only set the style of an element in the head. True  False
19. The color of text can only be set using hex codes. True  False
20. CSS is used to create a consistent design.  True  False

/5

/20
SESSION 2 SKILL REVIEW: JAZZ UP A WEB PAGE

Use your HTML skills to improve a plain web page.

With the HTML and CSS that you have already learned, you have the power to transform a plain web page into a great one! Improve the layout and appearance of a web page about penguins.

1. Open the HTML5 folder.
2. Double click the Environment folder.
3. Right click the index.html file and select Open with - Internet Explorer.
4. Right click the index.html file and select Open with - Notepad.

Edit the CSS in the Head

5. Add by Student Name to the title About Penguins.
6. Set the body background-color to cornsilk.
7. Format the heading h1
   font-family: verdana;
   font-size: 140%;
   color: #4867D6;
8. Set the paragraph line-height to 130%.
9. Set the hr width to 350px.
10. Set the image padding to 10px.

Edit the CSS in the Body

12. Align the picture penguin.jpg to the left.
</img style="float: left;" src="penguin.jpg" alt="penguin walk near water">

13. Reduce the size of the last paragraph to 80%.
</p style="font-size: 80%;" >Click on the picture to learn more.</p>

Edit the HTML

14. Divide the paragraphs by topic. Add hr before the heading Threats. <hr>
15. Add a line break before the last paragraph. <br>
SESSION 2 EXTENSION ACTIVITY: FORMAT LISTS

Want to list items?
You can! Follow the instructions to create lists using these tags.

- `<ul> </ul>` creates an **unordered** list or bulleted list
- `<ol> </ol>` creates an **ordered** list or numbered list
- `<li> </li>` identifies an item in a list

1. Open the HTML5 folder.
2. Double click the Baseball folder.
3. Right click the `index.html` file and select Open with - Internet Explorer.
4. Right click the `index.html` file and select Open with - Notepad.

Create an **unordered** list using the tag `<ul>`:

5. □ Type the tag `<ul>` before the list of player names.
   □ In front of each player name type `<li>`
   □ At the end of each player name type `</li>`
   □ Type the tag `</ul>` after the list of player names.

```
<ul>
  <li>Mickey Mantle</li>
  <li>Babe Ruth</li>
  <li>Willie Mays</li>
  <li>Yogi Berra</li>
  <li>Jim Thorpe</li>
  <li>Lou Gehrig</li>
  <li>Sammy Sosa</li>
  <li>Derek Jeter</li>
</ul>
```

6. Save the changes and view them in a web browser.
   Notice how the font is default and the bullets are discs.

---

**Baseball Heroes**

- Mickey Mantle
- Babe Ruth
- Willie Mays
- Yogi Berra
- Jim Thorpe
- Lou Gehrig
- Sammy Sosa
- Derek Jeter

---

**Extension Activities at the end of sessions provide optional enrichment activities.**
In this session, students begin to construct their web page. To start, they form the structure of the HTML document. They then add the title, heading, several paragraphs, and a horizontal rule. Upon completion the web page is saved as index.html. Next, students format each element using CSS. They set the color, width, position, font family, font size, text alignment, padding, and line height. Tips are offered to help students improve the appearance of their web page. As well, coding challenges are included for those daring to test their new skills.

Assignment 9: Start Building a Web Page
Assignment 10: Format the Web Page using CSS
HTML and CSS Reference Sheet
Session 3 Review: Build a Web Page with HTML and CSS
Session 3 Skill Review: Start an Avalanche Web Page
Session 3 Extension Activity: Add a Background Image
Assignment 9: Start Building a Web Page

You are going to start to build your web page. You will create the structure of the HTML document. Next, you will add a title to the head to provide information about the web page. Afterwards, you will add to the body a heading, several paragraphs, and a horizontal rule to divide the information. You will format the web page in the next assignment.

Open Notepad

- Open Notepad.
  Can’t find it? Try looking under Accessories in your program list.

Create the Structure of the HTML Document

- Type in the code:
  ```html
  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
  <html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
  </html>
  ```

Add the Title to the Head

- Below the `<head>` type:
  ```html
  <head>
  <title>Web Page Topic</title>
  </head>
  ```

Add the Heading to the Body

- Below the `<body>` type:
  ```html
  <body>
  <h1>Web Page Title</h1>
  </body>
  ```
Add Several Paragraphs to the Body

All paragraphs need to be surrounded by the `<p> </p>` tags. Write at least two paragraphs. Each one should have about three sentences.

Below the heading type several paragraphs about your topic:

```html
<body>
<h1>Web Page Title</h1>
<p>My topic is interesting. Here is one fact. Here is another fact.</p>
<p>Did you know this fact about my topic? That is so amazing! I like my topic.</p>
</body>
```

Add a Horizontal Rule to Divide the Paragraphs

A horizontal rule is a line used to divide content into thematic breaks. It is made with an `<hr>` tag.

Between any paragraphs, insert a horizontal line.

```html
<body>
<h1>Web Page Title</h1>
<p>My topic is interesting. Here is one fact. Here is another fact.</p>
<hr>
<p>Did you know this fact about my topic? That is so amazing! I like my topic.</p>
</body>
```

Save the Web Page as index.html – IMPORTANT STEP!

A home page of a website must be named `index.html`. All web servers display a web page with this name by default when a person visits the website.

To save the file, select Save from the File menu.

Go to the HTML folder you created in Assignment 8 (it holds the pictures you saved).

Double click on the folder to open it.

Type `index.html` in the File name: box.

Click Save.

You MUST type `.html` if you don’t the file will be a text `.txt` file and will not display as a web page.
View your Web Page

You are going to view your web page in the browser. This will let you see what it looks like.

- KEEP YOUR SOURCE CODE OPEN IN NOTEPAD.
- Go to the HTML folder in your student folder.
- Right click the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Internet Explorer.

Write Information about Your Topic

- Use your skills to edit the content of your web page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task: I want to...</th>
<th>Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add a heading</td>
<td>&lt;h1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add a subheading</td>
<td>&lt;h2&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start and end a paragraph</td>
<td>&lt;p&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add a line break</td>
<td>&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divide content into thematic breaks with a horizontal rule</td>
<td>&lt;hr&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indent text for a quote</td>
<td>&lt;blockquote&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Web Page Content Checklist

- Are you finished? Complete the checklist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The page title informs viewers about the topic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are three interesting facts about the topic written in paragraph form.</td>
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<td>The web page is informative.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content is divided into logical sections with subheadings or a horizontal rule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The web page is free from spelling and grammar errors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
In this session, students continue to design their web page. To start, they study their saved pictures to make sure they are appropriately named and resized. Once their images are prepared, students use HTML to insert the pictures and format the style using CSS. Next, students create hyperlinks to three websites. Additional styling challenges are included in the extension activities.

Assignment 11: Prepare your Images
Assignment 12: Add Images and Format the Style
Assignment 13: Create Hyperlinks
Session 4 Review: HTML and CSS for Images and Hyperlinks
Session 4 Skill Review: Add Images and Links to a Web Page
Session 4 Extension Activity: Format the Hyperlink Style
Session 4 Extension Activity: Create a Class
Assignment 11: Prepare Your Images

Nothing is more frustrating than trying to insert pictures into your web page only to discover that they are not displaying properly.

To avoid this issue follow these helpful tips!

Open your HTML Folder and Change the View

- Open your HTML folder. This should be the folder that has your index.html file.
- Change the view to Details. You should be able to see the Name and Type.

- Click on a picture. You should be able to see a thumbnail of the image with details about the file. Have a look at the dimensions. The measurements are in pixels.

Study the Pictures

- Picture Size: You will want your pictures to be a reasonable size. Check the dimensions of each picture. If they are too big, follow the instructions on the next page to resize them.
- Location: Are all the pictures you need inside the folder? If not, copy and paste any pictures you want to use into this folder.
- One Word: Picture names must be one word, lowercase, with NO SPACES. If they are not, rename your images now.

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
Assignment 12: Add Images and Format the Style

It is time to add your pictures to the web page. You will learn how to write the HTML code to insert the image, add alternative text, and format the style.

Study the HTML used to insert a picture:

```html
<img src="skateboard.gif" alt="side view of green skateboard">
```

- **img src** stands for image source. An image is any picture on the web page.
- **skateboard.gif** is the filename of the picture. Notice the name of the picture is one word and has no capitals.
- **alt** stands for alternate. The code places alternate text onto the web page while the picture is loading. This text should describe the image.
- **Why use alternate text?** Screen readers read the alt text for people with visual impairments.
- **skateboard.gif** is the filename of the picture. Notice the name of the picture is one word and has no capitals.
- **Also, notice that the file type is a gif.** When you add a picture to a web page you must include the file type with the name.
- **Keep this window open!**

Open the HTML Folder and Change the View

- Open your HTML folder. This should be the folder that has your index.html file.
- Change the view to Details. You should be able to see the Name and Type.

View your Web Page and its Source Code

- Go to the HTML folder in your student folder.
- **Right click** the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Internet Explorer.

You are now going to open the index file in Notepad.

- Click the HTML folder in the taskbar to view it again.
- **Right click** the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Notepad.
Add Images and Hyperlinks

Add a Picture to the Web Page

View the pictures in your folder.

Which one do you want to add first? Remember the Name and Type.

View the source code.

In the body, click the mouse where you want to add the picture. Type:

```html
<img src="picture.gif" alt="picture description">
```

For example: `<img src="ollie.jpg" alt="ollie skateboard trick">`

TechnoChallenge: Picture Dimensions and HTML

It is good practice to include the width and height of the picture in the `img` tag. The picture will display without this information. However, it is helpful to the web browser. For example:

```html
<img src="picture.gif" alt="picture description" width="300" height="169">
```

Save the document and then toggle to Internet Explorer.

Remember to click the Refresh button.

Use your skills to add at least two more pictures.

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
Assignment 13: Create Hyperlinks

One of the most powerful features of a web page is the ability to link to other pages. Use the URLs that you recorded in your planner to create hyperlinks.

Study the code used to insert a hyperlink:

```html
<a href="http://www.website.com">Visit Website to learn more.</a>
```

- **a** stands for anchor.
- **href** stands for hypertext reference.
- "http://www.website.com" is the URL for the hyperlink.
- **Visit Website to learn more** is the text that will show as a hyperlink on the web page.
- ```html</a>``` is the closing tag.

View your Web Page and its Source Code

- Go to the HTML folder in your student folder.
- **Right click** the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Internet Explorer.
- Click the HTML folder in the taskbar to view it again.
- **Right click** the index file. From the menu, click Open with. Click Notepad.

Insert a Text Hyperlink

- View the source code.
- In the body add the hyperlink element:

  ```html
  <a href="http://www.website.com">Visit Website to learn more.</a>
  ```

  For example:
  ```html
  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mpat0G32gPs">Tony Alva video</a>
  ```

- Save the document and then toggle to Internet Explorer. Remember to click the Refresh button.

  The link will display using the default text.

  **Did you know that Tony Alva was one of the first skaters to become famous? Tony started doing tricks in an empty swimming pool in the late 1970s. He was part of the Z-Posse skateboarding team. The name came from the first to be recorded.**

- Click the hyperlink to see if it is working.
- Click Back to return to the web page.

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
SESSION 5

META TAGS

Students are introduced to meta tags. They explore how search engines and social media services use this information. Description and keyword meta tags are inserted into their HTML document. Next, students examine their web page using a checklist to highlight areas that may require improvement. If time permits, additional challenges are in the extension activities including how to insert animated text, animated gifs, and tables.

Assignment 14: Explore Meta Tags
Assignment 15: Add Meta Tags to a Web Page
Assignment 16: Are You Ready to Upload?
Session 5 Review: About Meta Tags
Session 5 Extension Activity: Add Animated Text and Images
Session 5 Extension Activity: Create a Table
Assignment 14: Explore Meta Tags

Your web page is almost ready for the World Wide Web. In the next session, you will upload it. You will want people to be able to find your web page when they are searching the Internet. You will also want visitors to tell their friends about your web page.

Meta tags can help! A meta tag is a piece of code used to provide a description, keywords, and other vital information about the web page. Meta tags look like this:

```html
<meta name="description" content="Describe the topic of your web page."/>
<meta name="keywords" content="keyword, another keyword, phrase">
```

Search engines can use the information in meta tags to index your web page. As well, social media services often use the meta tag description as part of the post, when a member shares a URL with a friend. For this reason, it is a good idea to include them in your HTML document.

Study the Keywords, Title, and Description in Search Results

A search engine is a directory that helps you to find things on the Internet. Search engines use automated software agents, called bots, robots, crawlers, or spiders, these bots seek content on the Internet. They examine HTML code to learn about a web page. The information is indexed and used to produce a directory.

Use a search engine to find web pages about your topic. Study the keywords, title, and description in the results.

- Open Internet Explorer.
- Use your skills to access the Google or Bing search engines. www.google.com or www.bing.com.
- Type a keyword to find a web page about your topic. Press ENTER.
- Study the titles for each search result.
- Study the short descriptions for each search result.

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
Assignment 16: Are You Ready to Upload?

Use the checklist to look critically at your web page and make any necessary changes or additions. Show it to a friend. Do they have any ideas on how you can make it EVEN BETTER? If you have time, use the Session 5 Extension Activities to create animated text, insert animated gifs, or make a table.

### Web Designer’s Name:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are You Ready to Upload?</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web Page</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The color theme suits the topic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are three pictures related to the topic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures enhance the message in the text.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures are sized and arranged on the page to create a balanced layout.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing of elements makes the content easy to read.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text formatting makes the information easy to read and looks appealing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The page title informs viewers about the topic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are three interesting facts about the topic written in paragraph form.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The web page is informative.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content is divided into logical sections with subheadings or a horizontal rule.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The web page is free from spelling and grammar errors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hyperlinks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are three hyperlinks to websites related to the topic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One of the hyperlinks is a hotspot.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the hyperlinks work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HTML and CSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document begins <code>&lt;!DOCTYPE HTML&gt;</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The second line is <code>&lt;html&gt;</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The last line is <code>&lt;/html&gt;</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content of the web page is between the <code>&lt;body&gt; &lt;/body&gt;</code> tags.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The head contains a title, meta tags, and style information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The title is suitable for the web page topic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meta tags include a description and keywords about the topic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style is set for the body, heading, paragraph, horizontal rule, and images.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coding Expertise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web page contains code to create a list, background picture, picture border, custom hyperlink, style class, animated image, or table.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**TECHNOKIDS INC.**

5-9
SESSION 5 EXTENSION ACTIVITY: ADD ANIMATED TEXT AND IMAGES

Add animated text or an animated gif to your web page.

Are you looking for an extra challenge? Style these images differently from the images on your web page using the instructions on the next page.

Create animated text.

1. Visit a site that creates animated text. For example: http://textanim.com or http://www.3dtextmaker.com/image_editor.html
   
   If these websites are no longer available search using the keywords:
   - free animated text generator
   - free animated text maker

2. Follow the steps. Typically, you can set the text, font size, fill color, and animation type. When you are finished, the text will appear at the top or bottom of the screen.

3. Right click on the animated text and select Save Picture As or look for a download link. Save the file as animatedtext and place it in your HTML folder.

4. To insert the image type: `<img src="animatedtext.gif" alt="text description"` >

   Do you want to style the animation differently than your other images on the web page? Refer to the instructions on the next page.

Add an animated gif.

1. Search for an animated image using the keyword topic animated gif.

2. Find an animation you like. Right click on the picture and select Save Picture As. Save the file in your HTML folder.

3. To insert the image type: `<img src="animated.gif" alt="animation description"` >

   Do you want to style the animation differently than your other images on the web page? Refer to the instructions on the next page.
In this session, students register for a free website account with a web hosting service. Then they upload the web page that they created and the associated image files. Finally, the class has a HTML Developers Conference in which they view each other’s web pages and write compliments about the sites.

Assignment 17: Upload Your Web Page
Assignment 18: HTML Developers Conference
Session 6 Review: Reflection
Session 6 Extension Activity: Submit your Site to a Search Engine
Session 6: Upload the Web Page

Getting Started

Overview

In this session, students register for a free website account with a web hosting service. Then they upload the web page that they created and the associated image files. Finally, the class has a HTML Developers Conference in which they view each other’s web pages and write compliments about the sites.

Materials

- Internet Explorer
- Completed web page and image files
- Workbook Files - Individual PDF Files for Assignments, Reviews, Skill Reviews, and Extension Activities (Optional)
- Session 6 Review: Reflection (Optional)
- Session 6 Extension Activity: Submit your Site to a Search Engine (Optional)

Teacher Preparation

- (Optional) It is a good idea to “test” the instructions for uploading websites. At the time they were written, the directions were accurate. However, free web hosts often update their policies and procedures.

Teaching Strategy

In this session, students register for a free URL and then they post their web page on a server. Explain scenario to students:

There are a number of ways to post your web page on the Internet. Some Internet service providers offer space on their servers if you have an email account with them. You can also pay a fee to purchase a particular domain name or URL, and then post your web page to it. Some web hosting companies offer free web hosting services so that they can include advertising on your web page.

In this session, you will register with a web host and then upload your HTML document and the picture files. Then your web page will be available for anyone in the world to see. Don’t forget to write down the address of your page so that you can share it with your family and friends.

Following pages have been removed from the Teacher Guide in this sample.
Session 7 is a review unit. Suggestions are offered for review activities.

SESSION 7
TECHNOHTML5 REVIEW

Review the learning objectives addressed in the TechnoHTML5 project.

- TechnoHTML5 Summary of Skills
- TechnoHTML5 Marking Sheet
Session 7: TechnoHTML5 Review

GETTING STARTED

Overview

Review the learning objectives addressed in the TechnoHTML5 project.

Materials

- TechnoHTML5 Certificate of Achievement
- TechnoHTML5 Parent Letter
- TechnoHTML5 Summary of Skills
- TechnoHTML5 Marking Sheet

Teacher Preparation

- Customize the Parent Letter. Add, delete, or alter the text. Consider placing a school logo onto the document. Upon completion, print out the letter and distribute to students.
- Customize the Certificate of Achievement. Place student name or "Mrs. Teacher's Class" in the student name area. Place your signature on the certificate. Print the document and distribute to students or post on a classroom bulletin board.

Teaching Strategy

Evaluate the completed project for each student. Consider what skills your students demonstrated well and those that require improvement. Refer to the Summary of Skills for a complete listing of learning objectives.

Ideas for review include:

1. Discuss the learning experience. Ask students:
   a. What did you learn during the course of TechnoHTML5 that you did not know before beginning the project?
   b. When will you use this information again?
   c. How has this project increased your computer skills?
**TECHNOHTML5 SUMMARY OF SKILLS**

### Content Knowledge
- define the terms network, lan, wan, and Internet
- define World Wide Web, hyperlink, url, browser, and HTML
- list the ways the Internet is used
- recognize key events in the history of the Internet
- recognize the role of a web browser
- understand the importance of HTML language in the wide spread use of the WWW
- understand the function of HTML tags and CSS attributes
- plan and organize ideas for a web page
- write about a topic of your choice
- present ideas in an organized manner
- use media to enhance a message
- layout images and text to produce an effective publication
- examine metadata that accurately describes web page topic
- generate metadata that accurately describes web page topic
- assess the design, layout, and content of a publication
- edit the design, layout, and content of a publication based on assessment
- examine a web page and post a positive comment

### Programming
- decode the meaning of HTML tags
- create the structure of an HTML document
- provide information about the web page topic using the <title> tag
- insert a web page title using a heading <h1> tag
- insert a subheading using the <h2> tag (optional)
- insert a new paragraph using the <p> tag
- force text onto a new line using the break <br> tag
- create a horizontal rule to divide content into thematic breaks using the <hr> tag
- set the background color of the body using words and hex codes
- set the width of the body and horizontal rule in pixels
- set the margin of the body to automatically center the web page on the screen
- set the font family using web safe fonts
- set the font size of text using percent
- set the font color of text using words and hex codes
- set text alignment of elements to the left, center, or right
- set padding to add space around elements in pixels
- set the line height of a paragraph using percent
- insert a picture using the img element
- set text to wrap around an image using the float attribute
- set the margin around an image in pixels
- position an image in the center of the page
- set the border style, width, and color around an image (optional)
- troubleshoot layout issues to produce a balanced design
- insert a text hyperlink
- insert a hotspot
- add a meta tag for keyword and description

---

The Summary of Skills is a teacher checklist of all learning objectives in the project.
### Internet
- type a url into the Address Bar
- activate a hyperlink
- return to a previously viewed page in the browser
- view a bookmarked web page
- view the source code of a web page
- refresh the browser window
- save a picture from a web page to a folder
- search the Internet to locate information, pictures and websites about the topic
- examine search engine results
- study metadata in an HTML document
- recognize the role that metadata plays in search results and social media posts
- register for a free web hosting account
- upload a web page
- view a web page on the Internet

### Operating Environment
- open and close a program
- open and close a file
- toggle between two open windows
- save a document as an HTML file
- save changes to a document
- toggle between two open windows
- organize files in a folder
- change the folder view

### Graphics
- resize a photo (optional)

### Applied Technology
- view the content and source code for a web page
- edit HTML tags to gain an understanding of each element
- edit CSS attributes to gain an understanding of how they style a document
- use the Internet to gather resources
- create a web page using HTML
- format the style of the elements using CSS
- add meta tags to an HTML document
### TechnoHTML5 Marking Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web Page</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The color theme suits the topic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are three pictures related to the topic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures enhance the message in the text.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures are sized and arranged on the page to create a balanced layout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing of elements makes the web page easy to read.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text formatting makes the information easy to read and looks appealing.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The page title informs viewers about the topic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are three interesting facts about the topic written in paragraph form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The web page is informative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content is divided into logical sections with subheadings or a horizontal rule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The web page is free from spelling and grammar errors.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Navigation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are three hyperlinks to websites related to the topic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One of the hyperlinks is a hotspot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the hyperlinks work.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTML and CSS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document begins <code>&lt;!DOCTYPE HTML&gt;</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The second line is <code>&lt;html&gt;</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The last line is `</html>`.

  The content of the web page is between the `<body>` `/body>` tags. |  |
| The head contains a title, meta tags, and style information. |  |
| The title is suitable for the web page topic. |  |
| Meta tags include a description and keywords about the topic. |  |
| Style is set for the body, heading, paragraph, horizontal rule, and images. | 15 |
| **Coding Expertise** |  |
| Web page contains code to create a list, background picture, picture border, custom hyperlink, style class, animated image, or table. | 5 |
| **TOTAL:** | 40 |

Most TechnoKids projects include a marking sheet or evaluation rubric for teachers to assess the final project.
APPENDICES

Refer to the appendices in this section for a list of terminology, definitions, and information about how to contact TechnoKids.

- Appendix A – Terminology List
- Appendix B – Glossary
- Appendix C – Contact Information
## Appendix A: Terminology List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address bar</td>
<td>1-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alignment</td>
<td>2-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt</td>
<td>2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>2-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blog</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>browser</td>
<td>1-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyberspace</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file transfer protocol</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folder</td>
<td>1-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gif</td>
<td>2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heading</td>
<td>2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal rule</td>
<td>2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>html</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperlink</td>
<td>1-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypertext</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internet</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internet protocol</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>java</td>
<td>1-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyword</td>
<td>5-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>local area network</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta tag</td>
<td>5-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>news group</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsfnet</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packet</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paragraph</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search engine</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social network</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source code</td>
<td>1-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subheading</td>
<td>2-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surf</td>
<td>1-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>2-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toggle</td>
<td>1-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform resource locator</td>
<td>1-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web app</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web browser</td>
<td>1-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide area network</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world wide web</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Terminology List is a referenced list of new terms used in the project.
## Appendix B: Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address bar</td>
<td>In the program Internet Explorer, the bar that displays the URL of a web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alignment</td>
<td>The position of text or images on the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt</td>
<td>An HTML code that means alternate. It is used when adding text to describe an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>A background is the space behind the features of a document. A colorful or picture background can be added to a document to replace the white background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blog</td>
<td>A blog is a series of short articles written about personal experiences, listed in reverse chronological order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>A blank space on a web page. The HTML code for a break is <code>&lt;br&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>browser</td>
<td>A client program that allows users to read hypertext documents and view web-based resources on the World Wide Web.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>Inter Relay Chat or chat for short is a way of talking with a person in real time using the computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyberspace</td>
<td>A term coined by author William Gibson in his novel &quot;Neuromancer&quot;. Cyberspace is currently used to refer to the digital world constructed by computer networks, in particular the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Registered name of the website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>Electronic mail used to communicate with others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file transfer protocol</td>
<td>(FTP) A way to share files. It lets you upload pictures, reports, or programs to a place on the Internet. Another person can go to that place and download the files to their own computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folder</td>
<td>An electronic container that stores files. Folders are used to organize the information that is stored in the computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gif</td>
<td>Graphics Interchange Format. On the World Wide Web pictures and graphics you see on Web pages are usually in GIF format because the files are small and download quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heading</td>
<td>The title of the web page. The HTML code for the main heading is <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal rule</td>
<td>A line that divides paragraphs into thematic breaks. The HTML tag to make a line is <code>&lt;hr&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>html</td>
<td>Hypertext Markup Language. HTML is the program code for publishing hypertext on the World Wide Web.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperlink</td>
<td>The text you find on a website, which can be &quot;clicked on&quot; with a mouse, which in turn will take you to another web page or a different area of the same web page. Hyperlinks are created or &quot;coded&quot; in HTML. Also called &quot;links&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypertext</td>
<td>A system of writing and displaying text that enables the text to be linked in multiple ways, to be available at several levels of detail, and to contain links to related documents. The web uses hypertext transfer protocol to create hyperlinks/ hypermedia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| internet          | An international network of computers. The internet is sometimes called "Cyberspace" or "The Net".

<p>| Each word or concept in the Terminology List above is defined in the Glossary. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keyword</td>
<td>A word (or words) used to search an online database or search engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local area network</td>
<td>(LAN) A group of computers that are joined in a small area. This area could be a school computer lab or business office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta tag</td>
<td>Meta means about. A meta tag is an optional HTML tag that is used to specify information about a Web document. For example, keywords, author, and description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>A term used to refer to the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>A group of computers that are joined. There are three types of networks – LAN, WAN, and Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>news group</td>
<td>Newsgroups are groups that people join to learn more about a topic. They can read news, talk to others, and ask questions about the topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsfnet</td>
<td>National Science Foundation Net. A network available to education and government institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packet</td>
<td>The unit of data sent across a network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paragraph</td>
<td>A block of text with several sentences about an idea. The HTML tag to make a line is &lt;p&gt; &lt;/p&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>A secret combinations of letters and other symbols needed to login to a computer system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>The Refresh button allows the link to be updated on your screen in the program Internet Explorer. Sometimes after stopping a page from loading refreshing the page will help to reload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search engine</td>
<td>A remotely accessible program that performs a search for information on the Internet using keywords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social networks</td>
<td>Social networks are online communities that allow members to communicate by sharing messages, photos, videos, links, and other resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source code</td>
<td>HTML coding for a web page document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subheading</td>
<td>The subtitles in a web page. The HTML code for subheadings are h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surf</td>
<td>To browse or ‘look at’ information on the World Wide Web by pointing and clicking and navigating in a nonlinear way (meaning anywhere you want to go at any time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>Transmission Control Protocol. TCP is the protocol that separates data into packets and reassembles it into the original message. TCP makes TELNET, FTP, e-mail, and other services possible among computers that do not belong to the same network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>The text that appears in the tab of a web page. The HTML code is &lt;title&gt; &lt;/title&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toggle</td>
<td>To navigate between two or more open documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform resource</td>
<td>URL - The URL is an Internet address for a web page. Every web page has a specific address. For example, <a href="http://www.example.com">http://www.example.com</a> is a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upload</td>
<td>To copy a file from your computer to a server or host system. The reverse process of download.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web app</td>
<td>Web applications or apps for short, are programs available using the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web browser</td>
<td>A program used to view, download, or upload documents on the <a href="http://WWW">WWW</a>. Browsers read “marked up” or coded pages (HTML) that reside on servers and interpret the coding into what we see as a web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide area network</td>
<td>(WAN) A group of computers that are joined over a large area. This area could be a city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world wide web</td>
<td>(WWW) A group of web pages. The web pages are joined together to make a web of information that anyone in the world can see. Facts, picture, videos, and games are just a few things on the World Wide Web.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C: Contact Information

We want to be your partner in computer education.

If you have any comments or questions regarding our instruction projects, contact Head Office.

TechnoKids Inc.
2097 Bates Common
Burlington, ON Canada L7R 0A5

information@technokids.com
support@technokids.com
www.technokids.com

Toll Free 1.800.221.7921
Phone: 905.631.9112
Fax: 905.631.9113