

# Make Your 1<sup>st</sup> Web Page

## Summary:

In this lesson, students will learn what an html tag is, how to write them, and the basic html tags that make a web page. They will follow the “My 1<sup>st</sup> Web Page” downloadable template. ECC areas touched upon in this lesson include compensatory access, recreation and leisure, and assistive technology.

**Audience:** Intermediate computer users,  
Grades 4-12

**Plugged or unplugged:** Plugged

## California State Standards for Language Arts:

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3.6 - With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.6 - With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.6 - With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.6 - Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.7.6 - Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.8.6 - Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.6 - Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11-12.6 - Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

<b>Materials needed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “My 1<sup>st</sup> Web Page” downloadable template</li> <li>• Computer with either Notepad (default windows program) or Text Edit (default Mac program)</li> <li>• Screen reader or magnification software of your student’s choice</li> <li>• Dry erase board or paper and marker, or braille writer and braille paper</li> </ul>	<b>Prerequisite skills:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarity with the QWERTY keyboard</li> <li>• Familiarity with word processing programs and/or applications</li> </ul>	<b>Time Estimate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 hour</li> </ul>
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## Objectives:

1. Students will learn the concepts of html tags, elements, and web browsers.
2. Students will edit a basic template for a web page to create their very own original content.
3. Students will understand that websites are a series of html files constructed of html elements.

## Key Terms:

1. **Web browser:** computer application that lets you read pages on the internet
2. **Html:** markup language used to instruct how web pages are displayed
3. **Code:** language in which computers interpret instructions
4. **Element:** components of an html document that give it structure, consist of a start tag, content, and end tag (example <tag>Content</tag>)
5. **Tag:** start and close html elements (example (open tag)</close tag>)
6. **Web developer:** The person and process behind the scenes that builds and maintains websites and keeps them looking great.

## Instructional Sequence:

Step 1: Gather Materials

Download the “My 1<sup>st</sup> Web Page” file. Save to your student’s desktop.

Step 2: Introduce the concept of a <u>web browser</u>	<p>“A <u>web browser</u> is what we use to interact with the internet. It lets us visit websites. Examples of web browsers are Google Chrome or Firefox. Have you heard of these before? Have you heard of others?”</p>
Step 3: Make Connections	<p>*You can ask students to give examples of websites they like to visit. How do they get to those websites? What web browser do they use?</p>
Step 4: Go Online	<p>Discuss different portions of a website they have interacted with before, for example, a link, heading, image, text.</p> <p>If it helps, students can open to a website they have visited before. Point out links, headings, images, edit fields, search areas, etc. If student is a screen reader user, point out how the screen reader announces elements.</p> <p>Explain, these individual components of web pages (links, images, headings, etc.) are called <u>elements</u>.</p>
Step 5: Critical Thinking	<p>Ask, how do you think the website and the web browser knows something is a link?</p>
Step 6: Answer	<p>“Websites and web browsers know a link is a link or know one element from another through a markup language called <u>html</u>, or <u>hypertext markup language</u>. It is a language for computers, which tells them how to display information on a web page. <u>Web developers</u> (or people who build web pages) code every element you interact with on every web page on every website you visit.”</p>
Step 7: Introduce Activity	<p>“Today we are going to build our 1<sup>st</sup> web page. We have a template. We can explore all of the structural components of the document, and then we can personalize the content.”</p>
Step 8: Address Key Terms	<p>“Before exploring the web page, let’s talk about <u>tags</u>. An <u>element</u> is written using 3 components:</p> <p>First, a starting tag that looks like this &lt;tag&gt;.</p> <p>Second, the content is written after the</p>

	<p>opening tag &lt;tag&gt;Content</p> <p>Third, an element ends with a closing tag, &lt;tag&gt;content&lt;/tag&gt;”</p>
<p>Example for Clarity:</p> <p>Writing an element is like building a sandwich.</p> <p>The opening tag is the bottom slice of bread.</p> <p>The content of the element is like the meat and cheese of the sandwich. And the top piece of bread is the closing tag.</p>	
Step 9: Read and Write Tags	<p>*Teacher can prepare a sample tag in braille, written in print on a piece of paper, or on a dry erase board.</p> <p>*Have students practice creating the &lt;tag&gt;content&lt;/tag&gt; in their preferred medium</p> <p>*Elements must have a closing tag, even if it is at the end of the document, as you’ll see later.</p>
Step 10: Working with the Downloadable	<p>Go to the My First Web Page file on your desktop. Right click it. Select “open with”. Select notepad. The html file you downloaded will open, displaying the source code used to create it. If you wish to keep the original intact, go to file menu/save as and rename it with another title, but make sure to end with .html. For example, TestPage.html.</p>
Step 11: Working in the Doc	<p>Start at the top of the doc. It begins with a tag that designates it as an html file to web browsers. Next, the language is set as English. The web browser will know to display the page in English.</p> <p>Next, this is the header section of a page. Typically, this is where style information will be located, so information that tells the website how to display the page, fonts, colors, movements, placement. But we aren’t there yet. Right now, our header section just has the title. Please create a title for your web page.”</p>
Step 12: Editing the Content	<p>“Let’s move onto the body. This is where the main content of our page is located.” Your student can fill out the sections (headings, paragraphs, list items) with their own</p>

	information for their web page. Students delete the content describing the various elements and input their own text.
Step 13: Saving the File	Once your student finishes inserting their own information, save your work and close the file.
Step 14: Explore Your Web Page	Return to the file location on your desktop and left click it. It will open in the student's default web browser. Explore their creation! Have students make edits as they wish or as necessary.
Further Learning	If you would like to explore beyond the tags in this template, visit <a href="#">here</a> for more ideas of elements to add to your page.