

MODULE PLAN AND CONTENT

Module 8

HTML / CSS



1. MODULE PLAN

Module Plan	
Module Title	HTML/ CSS
Duration	1.5 hours (90 minutes) (total)
Learning Objectives	By the end of this module, participants will be able to - • Identify the purpose of HTML in web development. • Create a basic web page structure using <html>, <head>, and <body>. • Explain the role of CSS in styling web pages. • Link an external CSS file to an HTML document. • Apply inline, internal, and external CSS styles. • Understand how their design and coding choices shape user experience and future opportunities, encouraging thoughtful, accessible digital products.
Lesson Plan	Digital Design & Development Basics Training Module for Deaf Youth Duration: ~1.5 hours (90 minutes) (2 topics × 40 minutes + break 10 minutes)
	1. HTML Basics: Building Web Pages Objective:

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	Introduce basic HTML and its role in structuring websites. Main Points to Cover: • What is HTML? • Key elements: <h1>, <p>, <a>, . • The structure of a basic webpage. Activity: “HTML Tag Hunt” • Participants receive paper puzzle pieces with different HTML tags and page elements. • In teams, they must assemble a simple web page correctly. • Compare with the correct visual version at the end. Teaching Methodology: • Visual presentation of HTML examples. • Hands-on tag matching and layout activity. • Group collaboration with real-time feedback. • Sign language support and printed materials. 2. Introduction in CSS Objective: • apply CSS properties (such as color, font-size, background, and margins) to style HTML elements. Main Points to Cover: • Introduction to CSS • Key elements: selectors, text and font Styling, colors and backgrounds • Difference between HTML (structure) and CSS (style)

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	Activity: “CSS Style Hunt” • Participants apply CSS properties to HTML elements correctly while racing against time or solving challenges. • In teams, they must assemble a simple web page correctly. • Compare with the correct visual version at the end. Teaching Methodology: • Visual presentation of CSS examples. • Hands-on tag matching and layout activity. • Group collaboration with real-time feedback. • Sign language support and printed materials.
Materials Needed	▪ Laptop ▪ Internet ▪ Vocabulary ▪ Youtube ▪ Projector ▪ Printed materials

2. MODULE CONTENT

Content	Description	Content
Lesson Content	Digital Literacy	Digital literacy refers to possessing the knowledge and skills necessary to utilize digital tools, such as design software and programming languages, to create apps, websites, and online content. It includes understanding how digital systems work and being able to build and design simple digital products. Key Digital Terms: • HTML: A language used to build websites. It gives structure to content, like headings, paragraphs, and images. • CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a presentation language created to give content its appearance and form - using, for example, fonts, sizes, or colors. • Tag: A basic building block in HTML. Tags like <code><h1></code> or <code><p></code> help browsers know how to display content. • Attributes: provide additional information about an element and are placed in the opening tag. Example: <code>Link</code> – href is an attribute that specifies the destination URL Being digitally literate helps you express your ideas visually, work in creative or tech jobs, and build tools that are accessible and useful for yourself and your community.
Video summary	Youtube Links	HTML – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3e-cpL7ofc

Content	Description	Content
		CSS - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGTJBPNC-Gw
Activity		1. Group Activity: Write the first webpage in HTML Goal: The students learn to write code in HTML Instructions: <i>Divide participants into small groups of 2-3 members.</i> <i>Each group writes its own webpage according to the presented model</i> Ex: <pre><html> <head> </head> <body> <h2> My First Webpage!</h2> </body> </html></pre> <i>Using tags and attributes, each group writes a webpage</i> Ex: <pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>My First Webpage</title> </head> <body> <h1>Welcome to My First Webpage</h1></pre>

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		<pre> <p>Hello! This is my very first webpage created using HTML.</p> <p>I can add bold text, italic text, and even a link.</p> Visit Example <h2>My Favorite Things</h2> Reading Coding Music <h2>My Picture</h2> </body> </html> What this code does: <!DOCTYPE html> → tells the browser this is an HTML5 document. <html> ... </html> → the root of the page. <head> ... </head> → contains the page title and settings. <body> ... </body> → the visible content of the webpage. <h1>, <h2> → headings <p> → paragraphs. <a> → links. → list of items. → an image. </pre>

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		2. Do you want to learn how CSS styling to make this first webpage look nicer? Goal: Participants understand how to write a webpage using the two programs. • In addition to HTML terms, there are a few basic CSS terms: selectors (color, size, position, etc.), properties, and values • In CSS, selectors are followed by braces, {} • Here, I used the so-called CSS in the header. I used several CSS properties and values — font-size:30pt;, color:red;, background:blue;, font-style:italic;, width:9cm;, height:5cm; — for the <p> element. <pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="ro"> <head> <meta charset="utf-8"> <title> My First Webpage </title> <style> p{font-size:30pt; color:red; background:blue; font-style:italic;width:9cm;height:5cm;} </style> </head> <body> <p>This is a page with the style in the header.</p> </body> </html> </pre> Relation between HTML and CSS:

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		• HTML = the skeleton (structure) • CSS = the skin and clothing (appearance & design) They work together: 1. HTML provides the content and meaning. 2. CSS tells the browser how that content should look. In short, HTML builds the house, CSS paints and decorates it.
Assessment	Quiz	1. What does HTML stand for? a) HyperText Markup Language b) HyperText Machine Language c) A markup language used to create web pages d) Cascading Style Sheets e) A programming language for desktop applications
		2. What does CSS do? a) Cascading Style Sheets b) Controls the appearance and layout of web pages c) HyperText Markup Language d) Creates the structure of a webpage e) A programming language for desktop applications

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		3. Which HTML tag is used to add a heading to a web page? A) B) <h1> C) <link> D) <divided>
		4. What makes HTML important for building websites? A) It adds music to web pages B) It tells the browser how to structure the content C) It creates animations D) It protects the website with a password
		5. What is a CSS selector? a) It is used to select HTML elements to style b) It defines the styles applied to the selected elements c) It creates the structure of a webpage d) It is a type of programming language e) It adds content to a webpage



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		6. Which of the following are types of CSS selectors? a) Element selector b) Class selector c) ID selector d) HTML tag selector e) Function selector