Lesson 8 – Introduction to CSS

HTML – Web Development Lessons

Warm-Up Recap (5 minutes)

- What do our websites look like right now?
- Plain, black text on white background.
- CSS helps us add style and colors!

What is CSS? (10 minutes)

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CSS = Cascading Style Sheets.
Controls how HTML elements look (color, size, layout).
Syntax:
selector {
property: value;
}
Example:
h1 { color: blue; font-family: Arial; }
```

Ways to Add CSS (10 minutes)

- 1. Inline CSS inside an HTML tag.
- <h1 style='color: red;'>Hello</h1>
- 2. Internal CSS inside <style> in the <head>.
- <style> p { color: green; } </style>
- 3. External CSS linked .css file.
- link rel='stylesheet' href='style.css'>

Common CSS Properties (10 minutes)

- color → text color
- background-color → background
- • font-size → text size
- • font-family → text style
- border → outline around elements
- text-align → left, right, center
- Example:
- body { background-color: lightyellow; }
- p { color: purple; font-size: 18px; text-align: center; }

Hands-On Activity (20 minutes)

- Make your 'My First Website' look beautiful by:
- 1. Changing the background color.
- 2. Changing heading color & font.
- 3. Adding borders around images or tables.
- 4. Centering at least one text.

Showcase & Wrap-Up (5 minutes)

- Students share their colorful websites.
- Quick discussion: Which style do you like best?

Homework

- Create a 'My Favorite Cartoon Website' with:
- At least 3 styled headings.
- A background color (not plain white).
- - Text in different colors/sizes.
- A border around one image or table.