**Week 3: CSS Basics - Teaching Guide**

**Lesson Overview:**

In this class, we’ll dive into **CSS Basics**, covering:

* How CSS works (syntax, selectors, properties, and values).
* Colors and typography to style text.
* The **Box Model**, which controls spacing, borders, and layout.
* Hands-on: Creating a simple styled webpage.

**Lesson Breakdown & Script**

**1. Introduction to CSS (10 min)**

👉 **What to Say:**  
*"CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is what makes a webpage visually appealing. HTML gives structure, but CSS brings design, color, and layout."*

👉 **Key Points to Cover:**

* CSS allows us to style elements by selecting them and applying rules.
* CSS can be written in:
  + **Inline CSS** (inside HTML elements using the style attribute).
  + **Internal CSS** (inside <style> tags in the <head> section).
  + **External CSS** (linked from a separate .css file).

👉 **Example (Show This in Code):**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>CSS Basics</title>

<style>

h1 {

color: blue;

font-size: 24px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello, CSS!</h1>

</body>

</html>

👉 **Ask Students:**  
*"What do you notice? What happens if you change color: blue; to color: red;?"*

**2. CSS Syntax: Selectors, Properties, and Values (15 min)**

👉 **What to Say:**  
*"CSS is made up of* ***selectors*** *(what you want to style),* ***properties*** *(what you want to change), and* ***values*** *(the setting you apply)."*

👉 **Explain Selectors:**

1. **Element Selector** (targets an element like <p>, <h1>, etc.)
2. p {
3. color: green;
4. }
5. **Class Selector** (targets elements with a class)
6. .my-text {
7. font-size: 20px;
8. }
9. **ID Selector** (targets a unique element with an ID)
10. #main-heading {
11. text-align: center;
12. }
13. **Grouping Selectors** (apply the same styles to multiple elements)
14. h1, h2, h3 {
15. font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
16. }

👉 **Activity:**

* Let students write a few CSS rules and test them.
* Example: *"Try changing the background color of the page to lightgray."*

**3. Colors & Typography (15 min)**

👉 **What to Say:**  
*"Color and typography play a big role in web design. We use CSS to set text colors, backgrounds, and fonts."*

👉 **Key Topics:**

* **Colors:**
  + Named colors (e.g., red, blue, green).
  + Hex codes (e.g., #ff5733).
  + RGB (e.g., rgb(255, 87, 51)).
* **Typography:**
  + font-size, font-weight, font-family, text-align.
  + **Example:**
  + body {
  + background-color: #f2f2f2;
  + color: #333;
  + font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;
  + }

👉 **Activity:**

* Have students experiment with different colors and fonts.
* Example: *"Change the text color of a paragraph to blue and make it bold."*

**4. CSS Box Model (20 min)**

👉 **What to Say:**  
*"Every element on a webpage is like a box. The* ***Box Model*** *defines how these boxes interact with each other using* ***margin, border, padding, and content****."*

👉 **Explain the Box Model Components:**

1. **Content** – The actual text or image inside the box.
2. **Padding** – Space between content and the border.
3. **Border** – The edge around an element.
4. **Margin** – Space between one element and another.

👉 **Example (Show This in Code):**

.box {

width: 200px;

padding: 20px;

border: 2px solid black;

margin: 30px;

}

👉 **Activity:**

* Show students how changing padding, margins, and borders affects layout.
* Have them modify a box’s padding and margin to see the difference.

**5. Hands-on Project: Simple Styled Webpage (30 min)**

👉 **What to Say:**  
*"Now, let’s put everything together by building a basic* ***About Me*** *page with styles."*

👉 **Steps:**

1. Create an index.html file and structure it with a header, a paragraph, and a footer.
2. Create a styles.css file and link it to the HTML.
3. Apply styles:
   * Set a background color.
   * Change the font and text color.
   * Style the header and footer.

👉 **Example Code:**

**index.html**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>About Me</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<header>

<h1>Welcome to My Page</h1>

</header>

<section>

<p>Hi, I'm learning CSS! This is my first styled webpage.</p>

</section>

<footer>

<p>&copy; 2025 My Name</p>

</footer>

</body>

</html>

**styles.css**

body {

background-color: #f5f5f5;

color: #333;

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

}

header {

background-color: #007bff;

color: white;

padding: 20px;

text-align: center;

}

section {

margin: 20px;

padding: 10px;

border: 1px solid #ccc;

}

footer {

background-color: #333;

color: white;

text-align: center;

padding: 10px;

}

👉 **Let Students Try:**

* Change the background color.
* Modify the font styles.
* Add a border around the section.

**6. Wrap-up & Homework (10 min)**

👉 **Recap What They Learned:**

* CSS syntax (selectors, properties, values).
* Colors, fonts, and box model.
* How to style a simple webpage.

👉 **Ask Questions:**  
*"What was the most interesting thing you learned today?"*

**Homework Assignment:**

* Create a **personal webpage** using CSS.
* Include:
  + A **header with a background color**.
  + A **paragraph with different font styles**.
  + A **box (div) styled with padding, margin, and border**.
* Upload or share the code before the next class.

**Final Thoughts**

This structure keeps the class interactive, with clear explanations, examples, and hands-on practice. **Would you like any adjustments or additions?**