

English II

# MODULE 2

Web page Design: Use of CSS



# COMMUNICATIVE CONTEXT

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## Purpose

At the end of this module, you will be able **to produce** instructions and technical descriptions in English **to describe** and **justify** a web page design using CSS.

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01

# Reading Comprehension

**INTRO:** In this section, we'll read some texts related to web page features and design using CSS.

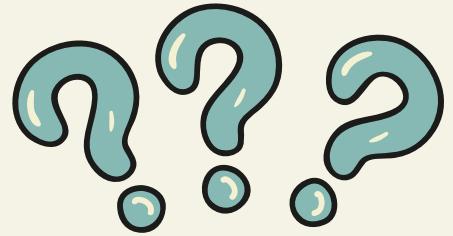
READING COMPREHENSION  
Text #1



## 1.1 Pre-reading activities

1. **Discussion Questions.** In pairs, discuss and answer these questions.

- What features made a good website?
- Have you ever built or used a website before?
- What did you notice about the design?
- Why do you think it's important for websites to be responsive?



2. Match the words with their definitions:

### Words

Website .....  
Responsive ....  
Navigation ....  
Layout ....  
Domain ....

### Definitions

- A- the name of a website on the internet, like "example.com."  
B- how the content of a website is arranged or organized on a page.  
C- when a website adjusts its layout to look good on different devices, like phones, tablets, and computers.  
D- refers to the system or menu that allows users to move around a website.  
E- a collection of pages on the internet, usually with a common theme or purpose.

### 3. Write the initials for the following definitions:

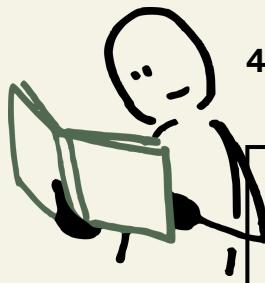
Example:

**UI (User Interface):** Refers to the visual and interactive elements of a website or application that users interact with, including buttons, forms, menus, and navigation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it refers to the language used to create the structure of a webpage.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ It is used to control the appearance of a website, such as colours, fonts, and layout.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Refers to the process of optimizing a website's content and structure to improve its visibility

## 1.2 While reading activities

4- Read the following text and do the activities below



### "Building Your First Website"

When you start building a website, the first thing you need is HTML. HTML gives the structure to your website by organizing text, images, and other content into sections. Once you have your HTML, you can use CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to change the layout of your pages. *It helps you control the colours, fonts, and overall design.*

CSS is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages and enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

CSS lets developers and designers define how it behaves, including how elements are positioned in the browser. While HTML uses tags, CSS uses rule sets, it is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. *CSS helps you control the colours, fonts, and overall design.*

It's important to make your website responsive so that it looks good on all devices. A responsive website adjusts its layout for different screen sizes, such as mobile phones or laptops. This is why CSS is important—it allows you to make these changes easily.

Navigation on your website is also key. You should have clear links or buttons to guide visitors through the pages. For example, you might have a menu at the top of your site with links to different sections. Links help users move from one page to another, and buttons are often used to submit forms or interact with content.

Finally, every website has a domain name. *This is the address users type into their browser to visit your site. For example, "google.com" is the domain name for Google's website.*

Now practice reading the text aloud. Check pronunciation.

## 1.3 After reading activities

5. According to the previous text, decide whether the following statements are true or false:

- a-HTML is used to design the appearance of a website. .....
- b- A **button** on a website is used to submit forms or go to another page. .....
- c- **CSS** helps with the **structure** of the website. .....
- d- A **domain** is the address of a website. .....

6- Complete with the correct word from the box, these sentences taken from the text.

(There are 2 extra words)

- a-The \_\_\_\_ helps you arrange text and images on the page.
- b-A \_\_\_\_ is the name that points to a website, like "example.com."
- c-To change the colours or fonts, you use \_\_\_\_.

CSS  
domain  
HTLM  
layout  
button



READING COMPREHENSION  
Text #2



## 1.1 Pre-reading activities

7. Read the functions/descriptions and match with the pictures below.

### What's the Difference?

<i>Create the structure</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Controls the layout of the content</li><li>· Provides structure for the web page design</li><li>· The fundamental building block of any web page</li></ul>
<i>Stylize the website</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Applies style to the web page elements</li><li>· Targets various screen sizes to make web pages responsive</li><li>· Primarily handles the "look and feel" of a web page</li></ul>
<i>Increase interactivity</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Adds interactivity to a web page</li><li>· Handles complex functions and features</li><li>· Programmatic code which enhances functionality</li></ul>



**8- Read these seven basic points, what questions would you ask to evaluate a webpage on each point**

- 1.Design
- 2.Navigation
- 3.Easy of use
- 4.Accuracy
- 5.Up to date
- 6.Helpful graphics
- 7.Compatibility

**9- Try to answer these questions**

1. Do you think CSS is important for design? Why?
2. What colours do you like for a website?



## 1.2 While reading activities

**10. Read the following article describing a web page, the advantages and disadvantages of CSS and do the activities below.**

### Promote your Business

This web page is for a small business website. The page uses HTML for structure and CSS for design. The layout is simple. The header is at the top. The content is in the centre. This layout is easy to understand. The background colour is light gray. This colour helps the text to be clear and easy to read. The font is Arial because it is simple and modern.

The buttons are blue. Blue is a calm colour and users can see the buttons easily. The text on the buttons is white to create contrast.

The page is responsive, so it works well on mobile phones. This is important because many users visit the website on their phones.

CSS helps to control colours, fonts, and spacing. Because of CSS, the website looks clean and professional.

CSS Advantages & Disadvantages	
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Better Website Speed</li><li>• Easier to Maintain</li><li>• Consistent Design</li><li>• Better Device Compatibility</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cross-Browser Issues</li><li>• Security Issues</li><li>• Extra Work for Developers</li><li>• Confusion due to many CSS levels</li></ul>

### **Advantages of CSS**

- 1-Better Website Speed :For a website to function efficiently, it should have a faster load time.
- 2-Easier to maintain: CSS is easy to maintain due to less maintenance time. This is because a single line code change affects the entire web page. Change the style globally with a single modification.
- 3-Consistent Design: CSS enables developers to ensure the style elements are applied consistently across several web pages.
- 4-Time-Saving: Write CSS once and reuse it across multiple HTML pages.
- 5-Offline browsing: CSS can store web applications locally using an offline cache, allowing offline viewing.

### **Disadvantages of CSS.**

- 1-Confusion due to many CSS levels Beginners are more vulnerable to this issue. They might get confused while opting to learn CSS as there are many levels of CSS such as CSS2, CSS3, etc.
- 2-Cross-Browser Issues Different browsers work differently. So, you have to check that changes implemented on the website via CSS codes are reflected properly among all browsers.
- 3-Security Issues Security is important in today's world driven by technology and data. CSS has limited security.
- 4-Extra Work for Developers Design services are required to consider and test all CSS codes across different browsers for compatibility. Due to developers testing compatibility for different browsers, their workload increases

## **1.3 After reading activities**

### **10. Read the text about the web page again and decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).**

1. CSS is used for structure. ....
2. The background colour is dark. ...
3. The font is simple and modern. ....
4. The buttons are easy to see. ....

### **11. Write A for Advantages and D for disadvantages of CSS next to the following statements.**

1. Security issues .....
2. Time saving .....
3. Consistent design .....

### **11. Use the correct word from the box to complete these sentences, there are two extra words.**

CSS -font - background - layout - button-  
responsive -HTML

1. \_\_\_\_\_ controls colours and design.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ colour is light gray.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is easy to read.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ works on mobile phones.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ puts content in the centre.

# 02

## Listening Comprehension

*Describing a web page*



*In this section, we'll learn how to describe a web page and justify decisions taken*

## 2.1 Pre-Listening Activity

You're going to listen to an interview, there, John, who lives in North Dakota, is a website creator, and he is describing his website

1. Predict and **circle** the words you think the speaker will mention

layout – font – background – better – easier - frontend - links - developer

- 2- Write 3 characteristics, a web page should have.



## While listening Activity

3. Click on the link and listen to John, talking about his website



**Click here to listen.**



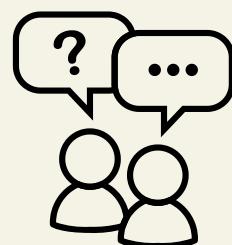
4. Listen to the recording and complete this table about his site

<b>Site name</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	
<b>Site address</b>	
<b>Why special</b>	
<b>Last updated</b>	

## After listening Activity

5. Listen again and find the answers for these questions. [Click here for the audio](#), or [here for the tape script](#).

- 1-Why did John use this topic?
- 2-Which company produces Dreamweaver?
- 3-What previous experience did he have of web page creation?
- 4-What's the price of his 'free' domain name?
- 5-What does he mean by 'Yahoo!just seems to swallow submissions'?
- 6-What do you think Yahoo! Clubs are?
- 7-List 4 tips he gives for other website builders.
- 8-List 3 website addresses he mentions.



## 2.2 Pre- Listening Activity

6. You're going to listen to a man describing his webpage. Look at the words below and add two more related to the topic.

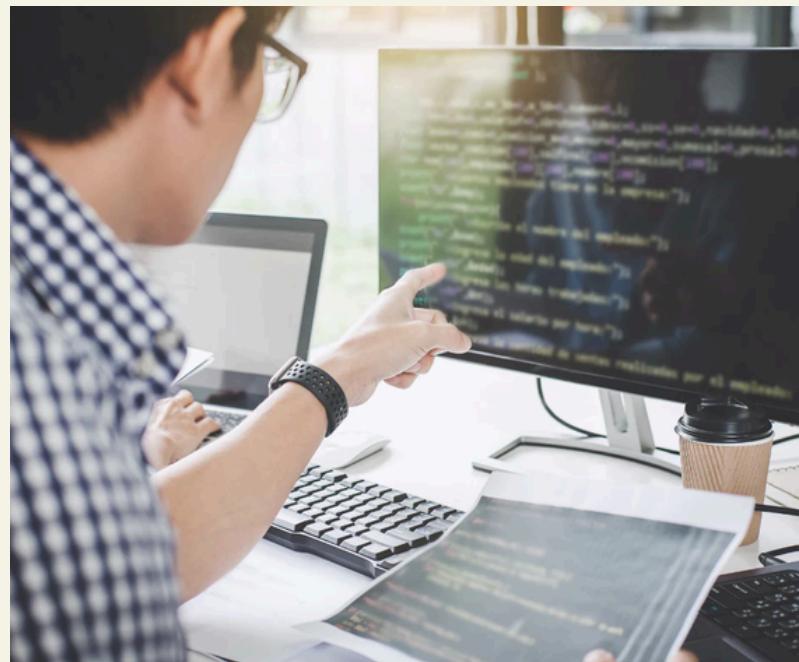
- 1.layout
- 2.font
- 3.background
4. ....
5. ....



## While Listening Activity

7. Listen to a man describing his web page and decide if the sentences below are True (T) or False (F)

**Click here to listen.**



- 1.The layout is complex. ....
- 2.The content is in the centre. ....
- 3.The menu font is bigger than the body font. ....
- 4.The background colour is dark. ....



10. Listen to the description again and **put the words in order to create sentences 1-4 using the prompts.**

[Click here to listen.](#)



1. menu/font/The/font/body/than/font/  
bigger/is/the.

2. users/clearer/font/is/This/for.

3. light/is/colour/The/gray/ background.

4. than/A/texts/long/light/background/  
better/dark/a/is/background/for/.

Do you need the script?

[\*\*CLICK  
HERE\*\*](#)

## After Listening Activity

11. A. Choose the correct option to complete these sentences

1. The layout is easier to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) read      (b) change

2. The background is better for \_\_\_\_\_ texts.

- (a) short      (b) long

# 03

## Vocabulary & Grammar

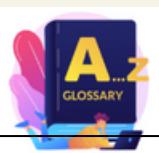


- In this section we will focus on:
  - Specific vocabulary related to web page design.
  - Adjectives (comparatives and superlatives) for presenting a web page.
  - Past Simple Tense to express ideas about decisions taken in the past.
  - Modal verb 'Can' to express possibility.

## Useful vocabulary

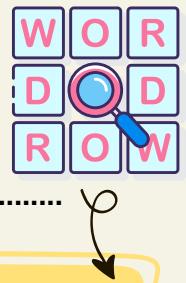
Web designers use specific English words to talk about design and user experience. These words help explain decisions to clients and users.

Glossary: here, you can access to a glossary with the KEY WORDS/EXPRESSIONS from the texts and audios you have been working on so far.



### 1. Match the words/letters to the definitions.

Words	Definition
CSS	1 Clickable element
layout	2 Unique address or URL
font	3 Hypertext Markup Language, the language used to create the structure of a webpage
button	4 Page design language
responsive	5 Works on different devices
domain	6 Position of elements
SEO	7 Search Engine Optimization-the process of optimizing a website's content and structure to improve its visibility
CMS	8 Text style and size
UI	9 Content Management System, a software or platform that allows users to create, manage, and update the content of a website without requiring coding skills
UX	10 User experience
HTML	11 User interface
Navigation	12 The system that allows users to move around a website, such as menus, links, or buttons.



## 2. Unscramble these letters and write the word to match the following definitions.

1-kiln - ..... ↘

a clickable element on a webpage that takes you to another page or website.

2-tencont .....

Text, images, videos, and other information displayed on a website.

3-grabockund - .....

The colour or image behind the text on a page.

If you need more definitions, you can, check with the following online dictionaries:

1- Longman online dictionary [LINK](#)

2- Cambridge online dictionary [LINK](#)



## GRAMMAR FOCUS

A well-designed web page can attract visitors and keep them engaged while improving the accessibility of your site and driving your visitors towards the right actions, so if your website copy contains bad grammar and spelling mistakes, your business is likely to come across as sloppy and unprofessional to those who know what good grammar and correct spelling looks like.

So, how do you keep grammar simple?

Here we will see:

- 1. Comparative & superlative Adjectives**
- 2. Connectors to justify decisions**
- 3. Past Simple Tense**
- 4. Modal verb 'Can'**

Let's read the following text about a Web Page design, do you recognize the words in bold?

This web page is for a small online shop. The designer used CSS to improve the layout, colours, and fonts.

The new layout is **cleaner than** the old one, so users can find information more easily. The content is in the centre because this position is **clearer**. The font is **bigger than** before because it is **easier** to read. This is one of **the best** fonts for product descriptions.

Last year, the website had a dark background and small buttons. Many users had problems reading the text. For this reason, the designer **changed** the background colour. Now the background is light in order to help users read long texts. The buttons are **bigger than** the old buttons so that users can click on them easily on mobile phones.

The new design is **better than** the old design. Users can read the text on different devices, and they can use the website easily because it is responsive. This is not **the worst** design choice; it is one of **the best** options for a simple business website.

## 1- Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

- We use comparative adjectives to compare two people or things.
- We use superlative adjectives to compare two people or things.

For short adjectives we add <b>-er</b> (than). Be careful of spelling.	<b>big</b>	<b>bigger</b>	<i>The new monitor was <b>bigger than</b> the old monitor.</i>
	<b>fast</b>	<b>faster</b>	<i>Your processor is <b>faster than</b> mine.</i>
	<b>easy</b>	<b>easier</b>	<i>It's <b>easier to use than</b> the other one.</i>
For long adjectives we use <b>more/less (than)</b> .	<b>difficult</b>	<b>more/less difficult</b>	<i>This version is <b>more difficult to use than</b> the old version.</i>
	<b>expensive</b>	<b>more/less expensive</b>	<i>His computer is <b>less expensive than</b> hers.</i>
	<b>reliable</b>	<b>more/less reliable</b>	<i>I think you should buy that CPU. It is <b>more reliable than</b> the one you have.</i>
Some comparatives are irregular.	<b>bad</b>	<b>worse</b>	<i>That screen resolution is much <b>worse than</b> before!</i>
	<b>good</b>	<b>better</b>	<i>I really like this mouse. It's so much <b>better than</b> the old one.</i>



### Comparatives and superlatives

We use <b>comparatives</b> to compare two things. We use <b>-er than, more ... than or less ... than</b> with adjectives. We use <b>more, less or fewer</b> with nouns.	Servers are <b>more expensive than</b> tablets. Laptops are <b>less expensive than</b> servers. We have <b>fewer servers than</b> desktops.
We use the <b>same (as)</b> or <b>as + adjective + as</b> to show that two things are the same.	The set-up fee is <b>the same</b> for both plans. It's <b>as fast as</b> the other server.
We use <b>superlatives</b> to compare more than two things. We use <b>the ...-est, the most ... or the least ...</b> with adjectives. We use <b>the most or the least</b> with nouns.	<b>This server is the fastest of the three but the least reliable.</b> <b>Which server has the most memory?</b>

## 2- Connectors to justify decisions taken

Connectors are words or phrases used to link ideas, sentences, or paragraphs together. They play an essential role in creating coherence and clarity in written or spoken language. Connectors help establish logical relationships between different parts of a text, ensuring that the content flows smoothly and that the reader or listener can follow the intended message or argument.

These connectors indicate a cause-and-effect relationship between ideas, as you can see in these sentences taken from the text: '*The new layout is cleaner than the old one, **so** users can find information more easily. The content is in the centre **because** this position is clearer. The font is bigger than before **because** it is easier to read.*'

### Examples: because, so, so that, in order that

**HELP box**

**Connectors 1**

Connectors are linking words and phrases which join ideas and help us organize our writing. Connectors can be used for giving examples, listing or sequencing, and giving reason or cause.

We use **'Because'** to express a reason for doing something. It is generally placed in the middle of the sentences.

*I created this web page last week **because** the company wanted to publish it today*

↑ What I did                                   ↑ the reason I did it

We use **SO** to show the result of doing something.

*I worked faster than before **so** I finished on time.*

↑ The reason he did it                           ↑ what he did

**'So that' vs. 'In order that'**

They both have the same meaning and are frequently interchangeable. However:

- \* "So that" is much more common.
- \* "So that" can be used in formal and semi-formal situations.
- \* "In order that" is less frequently used.
- \* "In order that" is a very formal linking word.

They are used to explain why an action is done.

- *I used CSS **so that / in order that** the web page is more responsive.*

### 3- Past Simple Tense

We use the Simple Past tense to express ideas about decisions taken in the past



- Last year, the website **had** a dark background and small buttons.
- Many users **had** problems reading the text. For this reason, the designer **changed** the background colour

In English, verbs in the Past tense are divided in: Regular and Irregular Verbs.

Check the most common lists on the following links:



**Regular Verbs Link**



**Irregular Verbs Link**



## PAST SIMPLE FORM

<b>POSITIVE</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">I You He She It We They</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">worked</td> </tr> </table>	I You He She It We They	worked	<b>NEGATIVE</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">I You He She It We They</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">did not work didn't work</td> </tr> </table>	I You He She It We They	did not work didn't work	<b>QUESTION</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Did</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">you he she it we they</td> </tr> </table>	Did	you he she it we they
I You He She It We They	worked							
I You He She It We They	did not work didn't work							
Did	you he she it we they							
<b>SHORT ANSWER</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Yes,  I you he she it we they</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">did.  did.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">No,  I you he she it we they</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">did not. didn't.  didn't.</td> </tr> </table>			Yes,  I you he she it we they	did.  did.	No,  I you he she it we they	did not. didn't.  didn't.		
Yes,  I you he she it we they	did.  did.							
No,  I you he she it we they	did not. didn't.  didn't.							
<b>NEGATIVE</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"><b>X</b> He didn't went. <b>✓</b> He didn't go.</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table> <b>QUESTION</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"><b>X</b> Did she worked? <b>✓</b> Did she work?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>			<b>X</b> He didn't went. <b>✓</b> He didn't go.		<b>X</b> Did she worked? <b>✓</b> Did she work?			
<b>X</b> He didn't went. <b>✓</b> He didn't go.								
<b>X</b> Did she worked? <b>✓</b> Did she work?								

#### Tips for pronunciation

The **-ed** is pronounced as:

- /t/ after voiceless sounds: /p/, /k/, /θ/, /s/, /f/, /ʃ/ or /tʃ/. (e.g. *developed*, *talked*, *pronounced*)
- /d/ after voiced sounds: /b/, /g/, /ð/, /z/, /v/, /dʒ/, /l/, /r/; nasal consonants: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/; and vowels (e.g. *compiled*, *designed*, *simplified*)
- /ɪd/ after /t/ or /d/ (e.g. *interpreted*, *multi-threaded*)

The **Simple Past tense** is also perfect for confirming **when events happened**.

#### HELP box

##### Past simple

- We use the past simple to talk about a complete action or event which happened at a specific time in the past.

Past \_\_\_\_\_ Now  
He **began** hacking in 1974.

- We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the infinitive.

John Draper **discovered** that a whistle ...

We form questions and negatives using **did/didn't**.

When **did** Captain Zap **hack** into the Pentagon?

He **didn't expect** that his most famous exploit ...

- There are many verbs which are irregular in the past simple.

*Kevin Mitnick began* hacking into ...

For a list of irregular verbs, see page 166.

We form questions and negatives for irregular verbs in the same way as for regular verbs. The exception is **be** (see below).

*When did Kevin Mitnick begin* hacking into ...?

*He didn't begin* hacking until 1974.

- We form the past passive with the past simple of **be** + the past participle.

*IBM international was paralysed* by hackers.

*He wasn't sent* to prison.

*Why was Nicholas Whiteley arrested* in 1998?

Past simple (1)	
We use the <b>past simple</b> tense to talk about finished actions in the past.	<i>When did I/she/he/we/they create the network? She <b>created</b> the network in December 2008. I <b>started</b> the network last year.</i>
Time expressions	<i>I looked at that <b>yesterday</b>. I had broadband connected <b>three days/a month/two years ago</b>. I used that system <b>last weekly/year/month</b>. I started that user group <b>on Monday/in June/in 2001</b>.</i>

### 📌 Key Notes:

You can use ‘TIME EXPRESSIONS’ in the Past to give more specific information.

- Yesterday
  - Last week/ last month / last year
  - A week/ A month / A year ago
  - in 2024
- 

## 4. Modal verb ‘CAN’

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that express necessity, ability, permission, or possibility. Common modal verbs include can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, and would. When it comes to expressing possibility, the modal verbs ‘can’, ‘may’, ‘might’, and ‘could’ are frequently used.



We use can to make general statements about what is possible. The modal verb “**Can**” expresses potential, capability, or general possibility, often describing what systems can do or what might happen.

- *The website can work on different devices.*
- *The web page can be slow. (= It is a general possibility.)*

We use **can't or cannot** to say that something is impossible:

- *That can't be true.*
- *You cannot change the background.*

# PRACTICE SECTION

1. Write the comparative form of these adjectives, then check in the listening and repeat the words.

Ex: Short - shorter

Audio



CLICK  
HERE

1. Light -----
2. Efficient -----
3. Long -----
4. Wide -----
5. Heavy -----
6. Fast -----
7. Dark -----
8. Soft -----
9. Hard -----
10. Durable -----

2. Let's complete the sentences using the comparative/superlative adjectives in brackets.

1. The body font is \_\_\_\_\_ than the menu font because it is \_\_\_\_\_. (big / clear)
2. A light background is \_\_\_\_\_ than a dark background for reading. (good)
3. These buttons are the \_\_\_\_\_ option for mobile users because they are big. (easy)
4. This layout is \_\_\_\_\_ than the old layout. It is very clean. (good)

3- Read the text about Karl's career until now and complete -with the correct form of verb in brackets - in the past simple tense and the modal verb 'Can'

I ..... (1. study) and ..... (2.leave) school in Cambridge in the UK at the age of 18 and ..... (3.go) to the University of Bristol to study computing in 2020. I ..... (4.graduate) in 2024 and ..... (5.decide) to travel around the world for a year.

In 2025, I ..... (6.get) a job back in Cambridge with the software company Arm. I ..... (7.stay) with Arm for two years and ..... (8.go) to work for Microsoft in Seattle in the USA because there I ..... (9.can/can't-develop) as a web page designer -this is what I ..... (10.want) to be. I am a well known page designer now and I love it.



# 04

## Written Production



In this section, we'll guide you to write a short technical report with simple expressions about using CSS. The activities will help you move from guided writing to independent production, using technical vocabulary, comparative and superlative adjectives together with the past simple, the modal verb can to talk about possibilities, and connectors to justify your decisions.

## STEP 1: Read the Model



1. Read again the text in Section 1 (Reading) about 'Building your first Website'. Use it as a model of content and organization.

### "Building Your First Website"

When you start building a website, the first thing you need is HTML. HTML gives the structure to your website by organizing text, images, and other content into sections. Once you have your HTML, you can use CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to change the layout of your pages. It helps you control the colours, fonts, and overall design.

CSS is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages and enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

CSS lets developers and designers define how it behaves, including how elements are positioned in the browser. While HTML uses tags, CSS uses rule sets, it is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. CSS helps you control the colours, fonts, and overall design.

It's important to make your website responsive so that it looks good on all devices. A responsive website adjusts its layout for different screen sizes, such as mobile phones or laptops. This is why CSS is important – it allows you to make these changes easily.

Navigation on your website is also key. You should have clear links or buttons to guide visitors through the pages. For example, you might have a menu at the top of your site with links to different sections. Links help users move from one page to another, and buttons are often used to submit forms or interact with content.

Finally, every website has a domain name. This is the address users type into their browser to visit your site. For example, "google.com" is the domain name for Google's website.

## Step 2: Use the Prompts

### 1.2. Complete the paragraph using the words from the box



CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) \_\_\_\_\_ you to apply styles to HTML documents by prescribing \_\_\_\_\_, fonts, spacing, and positioning. The main advantages are the separation of content (in \_\_\_\_\_) and styling (in \_\_\_\_\_) and the same CSS rules can be used across all \_\_\_\_\_ and not have to be rewritten. HTML uses \_\_\_\_\_, and CSS uses \_\_\_\_\_ sets. CSS styles are applied to the HTML element using \_\_\_\_\_.

### 1.3. Write one sentence for each prompt related to CSS.

1. Describe what CSS is (using comparative adjectives)

-----

2. Describe one advantage (using 'Can')

-----

3. Describe one disadvantage (using connectors 'So, because')

-----

## Step 3: Write your own technical report

- Write a short paragraph (80–100 words) explaining the use of CSS in a professional project.
- Use the Reading text (Section 1) as a reference for:
  - content,
  - organization,
  - level of formality.
- Your paragraph must include::
  - a brief description of what CSS is,
  - at least one advantage and one disadvantage,
  - can to express possibility,
  - 2 comparative and superlatives adjectives, at least,
  - one connector to justify decisions (*so that, because, in order to*).

→ **Writing Prompts : You may use these prompts to organize your ideas:**

- CSS is a \_\_\_\_\_ to simplify the process of making \_\_\_\_\_.
- Using CSS you can \_\_\_\_\_ styles. A light background is \_\_\_\_\_ than a dark background because \_\_\_\_\_.
- In conclusion, CSS is \_\_\_\_\_.

→ **Word Bank – Technical Vocabulary**

- Languages & Tools
  - programming language – web pages – layout – application – code
- Actions & Results
  - help – improve – apply – maintain – provides – allows
- Quality & Process
  - issues – readability – maintainability – development process

→ **Writing Checklist – Self-assessment**

Before submitting your text, check:

• **Content**

- I describe what CSS is.
- I mention at least one advantage and one disadvantage.
- My ideas are clear and relevant to a technical context.

• **Language Use**

- I use can to talk about possibilities.
- I use at least one connector to justify decisions correctly.
- I use technical vocabulary from the module.

• **Organization & Clarity**

- My paragraph has a clear beginning, middle and ending.
- My sentences are connected and easy to follow.

**4. Write your own technical report describing a web page**

This web page is \_\_\_\_\_



# 05

# Speaking Production



*In this section, we are going to practice speaking by using expressions related to the use of CSS, vocabulary and structures from the module to present a short technical report.*

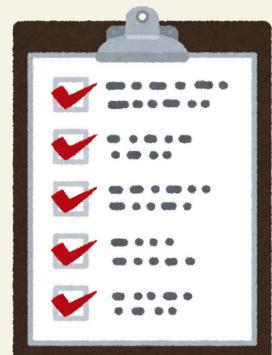
## Oral Presentation – Web page design: Using CSS

### 1. Work individually or in pairs.

You will present a simple web page design and explain your design decisions in English.

You must talk about:

1. layout
2. font size
3. colours / background
4. buttons
5. why your design is good for users



### 2. In your presentation, you must use:

- at least 3 web design words (layout, font, background, button, CSS, etc.)
- 2 comparatives (bigger than, better than, clearer than...)
- 1 superlative (the best, the easiest, the clearest...)
- 'because' - 'so that' to justify decisions

Prepare a brief presentation (3–4 minutes):

- Introduction: What is CSS?
- Development: Advantages and basic features
- Conclusion: Why developers use it



Use expressions such as:

- In my opinion...
- One advantage is...
- In conclusion...

# Useful Vocabulary

## 1. Introducing the page:

- This web page is for...
- This is a simple website for...
- I use HTML for structure and CSS for design....

## 3. Talking about font

- The body font is bigger than the menu font.
- This font is clearer for users.
- This is the best font for reading

## 5. Talking about buttons:

- The buttons are big and clear.
- These buttons are easier to click on mobile phones.
- This is the best option for users

## 2. Talking about layout:

- The layout is simple and clean..
- The content is in the centre because...
- This layout is easier to use than the old one...

## 4. Talking about colours and background

- The background colour is light.
- A light background is better than a dark background because.
- This colour is the easiest to read.

## 6. Comparing designs:

- This design is better than the old design....
- The old design was worse for mobile users.....

### Self-assessment Checklist

#### **General spoken production**

- I can give a short prepared talk about a familiar topic.
- I can use simple sentences to describe things.
- I can make myself understood with clear pronunciation.



#### **Vocabulary: Web design**

- I can name basic web design elements (layout, font, button, background).
- I can use simple technical words to talk about a web page using CSS.



#### **Grammar: Comparatives and superlatives**

- I can compare two things using than.
- I can use the + superlative (the best, the easiest).
- I can use regular and irregular adjectives (better, worse).



#### **Justifying decisions**

- I can justify my choices using because, so that.
- I can say why one design is better for users.



#### **Interaction / confidence**

- I can speak for 3–4 minutes without reading.



# Final Assessment:

Oral Presentation describing a simple web page design and justifying your decisions.

## Speaking Assessment Checklist – Web page description

Criteria	Excellent (3pts).	Satisfactory (2pts.)	Needs Improvement (1pt.)
Web design vocabulary	Uses a wide range of Web design vocabulary correctly and appropriately.	Uses most of the target words, some minor errors.	Limited or misuses vocabulary.
Grammar accuracy	Uses comparative-superlative adjectives, simple past tense, modal verb 'can' and decision connectors correctly.	Minor errors in structure, few expressions used but meaning is clear.	Frequent grammar mistakes that confuse meaning.
Content and relevance	Explains clearly what CSS is, describes fully a web page design and justify decisions taken.	Explains what CSS is, describes a web page design with minor inaccuracies.	Information is unclear or incorrect.
Fluency & coherence	Speaks clearly with good rhythm and connected ideas. No long pauses	Generally fluent, some hesitation.	Hesitant with many pauses and disconnected ideas.
Pronunciation & intonation	Clear and fluent, easy to understand.	Mostly clear, with some mispronunciations.	Difficult to understand.

## Bibliography & Web Resources

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