

English II

MODULE 1

Website Development



COMMUNICATIVE CONTEXT

Purpose

At the end of this module, you will be able **to describe** how to develop a **website** by presenting its features, functions, purpose and basic HTML structure .

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01

Reading Comprehension

INTRO: In this section, we'll discover some steps in a website development and design.

READING COMPREHENSION
Text #1



1.1 Pre-reading activities

1. **Discussion Questions.** Answer and discuss these questions in pairs or as a class.

- Can you tick what steps you follow when developing a website?

Define the client's needs

Analyse the information

Create a website specification

Write the HTML structure

Plan the navigation

Test the website

Publish the website online



- Now, what about when designing a website?

Choose colours and typography

Create a wireframe

Design the layout with HTML containers (header, nav, main, footer)

Add images and icons

Organize content using sections and divs

Write simple CSS rules

Check usability

While reading activities

2. Read and complete this text with the words from the box.

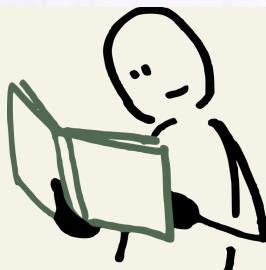
After that - Finally - First - Next - Secondly - Then - Thirdly



The steps in website development

(1) _____, discuss with the customer their requirements and the target audience. Find out what features and number of pages they want on their site. (2) _____, analyse the information from the customer. (3) _____, create a website specification. (4) _____ design and develop the website. (5) _____, assign a specialist to write the website content. (6) _____ give the project to programmers for HTML coding. (7) _____, test the website.

After you publish the website, update and maintain it on an ongoing basis. Monitor customer use.



Now practice reading the text aloud. Practice the pronunciation.

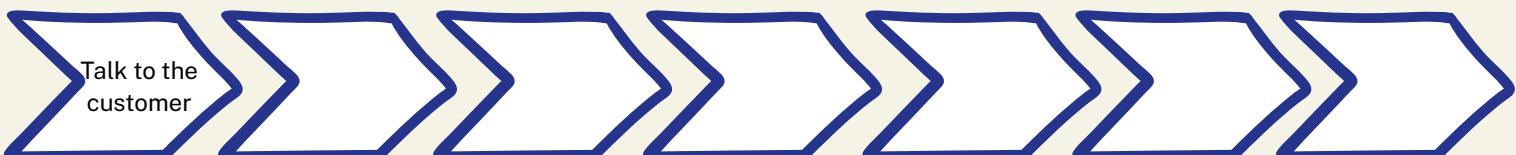
After reading activities

3. Put the steps in order to show how to create a basic HTML page.

- A. Add a main title using `<h1>`
- B. Include the basic structure: `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>`
- C. Open your code editor
- D. Save the file as `index.html`
- E. Write a short paragraph with `<p>`

First, _____
Next, _____
Then, _____
After that, _____
Finally, _____

4. Complete the flowchart with the correct HTML-related steps.



Use these phrases:

Create HTML structure - Add headings and text - Insert images - Add links - Test the design in a browser - Adjust layout using basic CSS - Publish the website - ~~Talk to the customer~~



Website Design

1.2 Pre-reading activities

4. Before reading. Think of a typical website, read these questions and write down possible answers.

a. Which pages do most websites have (e.g. contact details)?

b. Which items are often at the top of each page? Which are below that? What else might you find at the top of a web page?

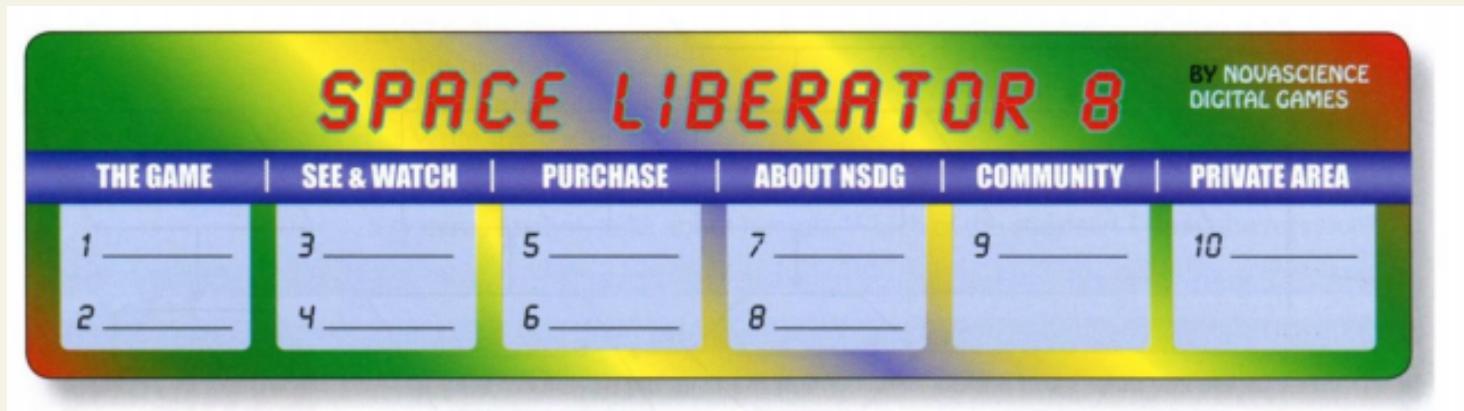
c. What makes a website easy or difficult to use? What makes it interesting? Think about: how easy it is to find things, what the website looks like and what is on it (e.g. photos).

5. Vocabulary. Read and match the following words/phrases with each description.

Word	Description
a. Home page b. About Us c. Contact page d. Products/Services e. FAQ f. Privacy Policy / Terms g. Blog / News	1. Articles or updates. 2. Frequently asked questions. 3. Legal information. 4. Details for communication (phone, email, form). 5. Information about the company or individual. 6. Description of what is offered. 7. The main page introducing the site.

6. Complete the menus on this **home page** of a computer game website.

Company blog	Contact us	FAQs	How to pay	How to play
Images	Login	Players' forum	Prices	Videos



While reading activities

7. Read this case study about a website development project. Think: *What do you think a fan site is?*

A web developer's work

Andrea is a web developer. She creates websites and wins awards for her work. Today, she is talking about a project she finished recently.

She worked on a website for SLFan, a fan club for the Space Liberator game. There were other websites for this game, so Andrea made the site exciting and dynamic.

Now, she is adding new features to make it better. The customer wants two areas: a public area with general content and a private area with premium content for paying fans.

Her team decided to use: PHP, HTML5, and MySQL. PHP keeps costs down and works well with other tools. HTML5 is good for videos and pictures. MySQL stores private data like forum posts. Last month, Andrea tested the site on mobile phones and tablets. She checked every page and made sure it looked good.

If you look at the design of the top of the page, you'll see the logo in the center, the menu at the top, the search bar on the right and below the banner. And at the bottom of the page, there are the contact details.

Now the website is online. The customers say that they are happy with the results! They liked the work and Andrea enjoyed the project.

After reading activities

8. Read the text again and **answer the following questions.**

1. What is Andrea's job?

2. What is Andrea doing now?

3. What project did Andrea finish recently?

4. Where is the logo on the website?

5. Where is the search bar?

6. What is below the banner?

7. Where are the contact details?

8. What tools did Andrea and her team use for the website?

9. What did Andrea do to make the site easy to use on mobile phones?

10. What do the customers say about the project?

9. Pay attention to the phrases and **categorize** them according to the following questions:

What makes a website easy or difficult to use? What makes it interesting?

Too many ads - Clear and simple navigation - Attractive visual design (colors, layout) - Well-organized menus

- Relevant and updated content - Broken links - Responsive design (works on mobile devices) -

High-quality photos - Interactive elements (videos, animations). - Fast loading speed -

Poor readability (bad colors or fonts)

Easy to use:

Difficult to use:

Interesting:

02

Listening Comprehension

Website Purpose & Analytics



In this section we'll learn how to describe processes and give instructions that will help you organize website information better.

2.1 Website Purpose

PRE LISTENING ACTIVITY

1. Work in pairs or individually. Put these stages of the software development process **in the best order**.

- The customer checks and approves the final version.
- Speak with the people who will use the new software and analyse how they will use it.
- Plan the project, write the specifications and prepare instructions for the programmers..
- Test and debug the code.
- Write the code.

2. Complete these definitions with the words in the box.

- a. all the separate features and pieces of information about something _____
- b. think about something very carefully, step-by-step _____
- c. officially say that you are happy with something _____
- d. ask someone questions formally in order to find out information _____
- e. find problems in a computer program and correct them _____



approve
analyse
debug
detail
interview

WHILE LISTENING ACTIVITY

3. Listen to a systems analyst talking to a worker. He is preparing specifications for a pizza shop website to take orders online.

Answer: Which stage from exercise 1 is he at? _____

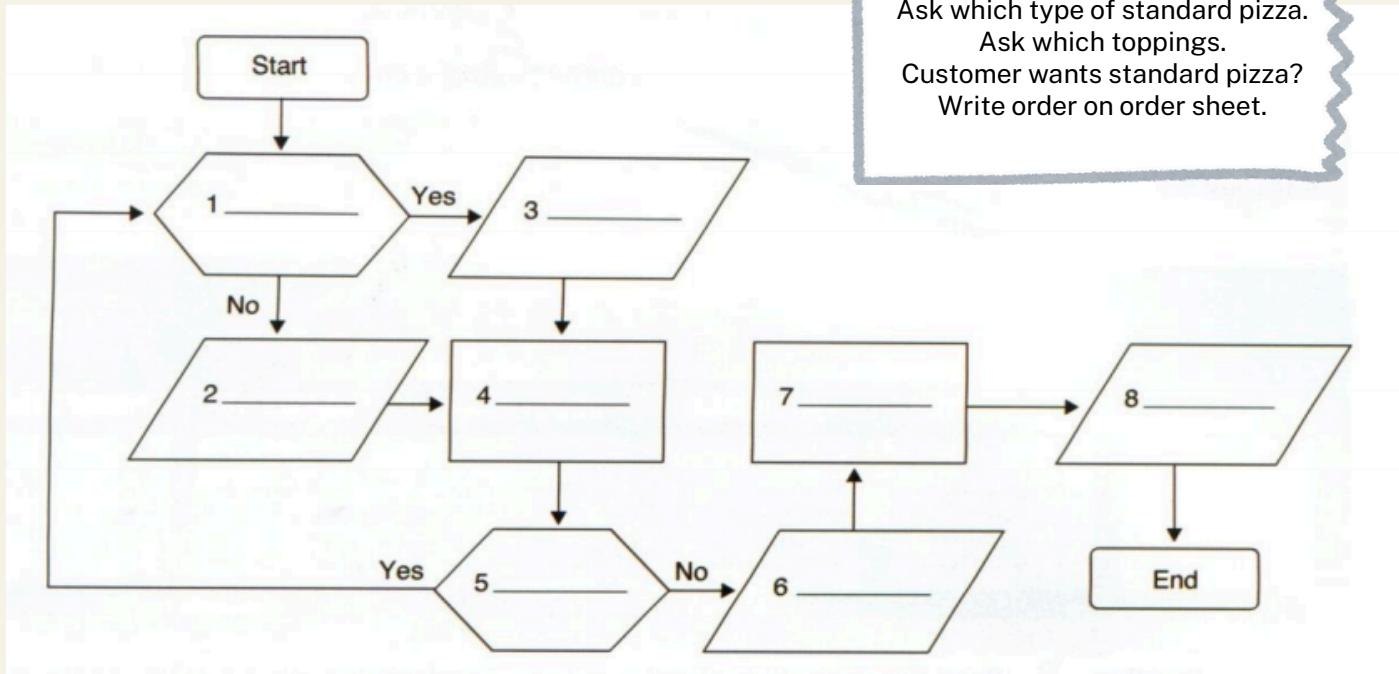
Answer: What is the purpose of this website? _____

[Click here to listen.](#)





4. Listen again and complete steps 1 to 4 in this flow chart with the phrases in the box.



4. Now complete steps 5 to 8 in the flow chart with the phrases in the box.

**Ask for delivery address.
Calculate delivery time.
Customer wants another pizza?
Tell customer delivery time.**

5. Listen to the second part of the conversation between the systems analyst and the worker.

Check your answers from exercises 3 and 4.

[Click here to listen.](#)



Do you need the scripts?



AFTER LISTENING ACTIVITY

6. Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct HTML element from the box.

Word Bank:

<form> | <input type="text"> | <select> | <input type="checkbox"> | <button> | <p>



- a. To create the pizza order system, start with a _____ element to group all the input fields.
- b. When the customer chooses a standard pizza, use a _____ element with options like Margherita or Pepperoni.
- c. For toppings, use multiple _____ elements so the customer can select extra cheese, mushrooms, etc.
- d. To enter the delivery address, use a _____ element where the customer types their address.
- e. To submit the order, use a _____ element that sends the form data.
- f. To show the delivery time on the page, use a _____ element to display the calculated time.

2.2 Website Analytics

PRE LISTENING ACTIVITY

7. Look at the following pictures. What information can you get about website traffic using a website analysis application? Make a list.



WHILE LISTENING ACTIVITY

8. Listen to Sarah and George. Complete this dialogue.

Sarah: George, I (1) _____ some information about our website.

George: OK, what do you need to (2) _____?

Sarah: Well, I need some information about website (3) _____, you know, external visits to our website.

George: OK.

Sarah: (4) _____ you do a report for me?

George: Sure. (5) _____ do you need it by?

Sarah: Er, tomorrow morning, I'm (6) _____. It's for the finance director.

George: OK, what do you need to know (7) _____?

Sarah: Well, the (8) _____ of visitors to our website last month, their movements and actions on the website, and where they're from.

George: OK, I (9) _____ do that.

Sarah: Thanks very (10) _____ indeed.

[Click here to listen.](#)



AFTER LISTENING ACTIVITY

9. Match the website analysis tools 1–5 to the descriptions a–e.

- 1. traffic
- 2. meta tag
- 3. visitor map
- 4. user profile
- 5. page optimisation

- a) information about where the visitors to your site are from.
- b) invisible information (e.g. a hidden keyword) on a website.
- c) information about a user and the sites they browse.
- d) increasing the number of visitors to your site.
- e) the movement and actions of visitors to your site.

03

Vocabulary & Grammar



- In this section we will focus on:
 - Specific vocabulary related to website features and HTML.
 - Basic expressions to give instructions with imperatives.
 - Present Continuous tense.

Website Features

1. Look at the following websites. What features do they all have in common?

The Stanford University website features a prominent banner image of a university building and palm trees. Overlaid on this is a white rectangular login box for 'AXESS'. The box contains tabs for 'All Axess Users' and 'Parents', a 'LOGIN' button, and links for 'WHAT IS AXESS?' and 'FORGOT PASSWORD?'. Below the box, a message states: 'On March 30, login and two-step authentication screens and options are changing. [Learn more](#)'.

The Deck Treatment website has a green header with navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, SERVICES, GALLERY, and CONTACTS. The main content area features a yellow banner with the text 'We'll add years of life to your deck or fence' and a 'READ MORE' button. To the right is a photograph of a wooden house with a green roof. Below the banner, the text 'Preserving solutions for your wood surface' is displayed. There are four sections with images: 'Decks', 'Cedar Roofs', 'Fences & Sheds', and 'Log Home', each with a 'READ MORE' button.

The BBC News website has a top navigation bar with links for Home, News, Sport, Business, Innovation, Culture, Arts, Travel, Earth, Video, and Live. A banner for the US Election Unspun is visible. The main content area features a news article with the headline 'LIVE FBI says it now believes New Orleans attacker acted alone'. It includes a photo of a street scene and a video player.

The Flipkart website has a blue header with links for Login & Signup, More, and Cart. The main content area features a large image of a Honor phone with the text 'Incredible Deals on Honor Phones! Honor 9N (4GB) ₹15,999 Just ₹9,499 Honor 7A (3GB) ₹10,999 Just ₹6,999 Shop Now'. Below this are sections for 'Deals of the Day' featuring products like 'Vie & Sleepwear', 'Asian, Japan & More', 'Headphones & Speakers', 'Rockit Keypad Phones', 'Skybags, American Tour...', 'Beverages', and 'Air Purifiers'.

The Indeed website has a search bar with 'no experience' and a location dropdown for 'Durban, KwaZulu-Natal'. The main content area displays several job listings: 'Red Bull Student Marketeer 2025 - KwaZulu-Natal' (Standard Bank), 'In-store Promoter position' (gigros Direct Marketing), and 'Buying Assistant' (Jam Clothing). Each listing includes a brief description and a 'Find jobs' button.

The eventbrite website has a search bar and a location dropdown for 'Kwazulu-Natal'. The main content area features a banner with 'VENUES OR MENUS WE'VE GOT JUST THE THING.' and 'EMO REVIVAL NIGHTS', 'POP-UP SIP & EATS', and 'Make plans now'. Below the banner are icons for Music, Nightlife, Performing & Visual Arts, Holidays, Dining, Hobbies, Business, and Food & Drink.

WORD

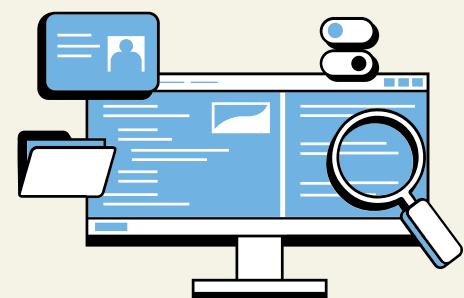
bank

Here are some simple words and their meanings you can use when talking about websites.

Word	Meaning
1. Header	The top part of a website. It usually contains the logo and navigation menu.
2. Navigation Bar (Navbar)	A menu with links that helps users move around the website.
3. Footer	The bottom part of a website. It often has contact information or links.
4. Homepage	The first page of a website.
5. Button	A clickable element that does an action.
6. Menu	A list of options or pages you can choose from.
7. Icon	A small picture that represents something (e.g., home, search).
8. Banner	A wide image or section at the top of a webpage.

2. Think: How can you describe the websites from exercise 1? Use the words and the phrase given in the box to describe them.

beautiful / well-designed / easy-to-use or
easy to navigate / clear / reliable / useful /
informative / fun / funny / exciting /
interesting



“I think ‘Standford’ website is clear because...”

3. Complete the sentences using the vocabulary from the Word Bank.

Attention! There are some words you don't need to use.

- a) The _____ helps users move to different pages.
- b) The _____ is usually the first page visitors see.
- c) The _____ is at the top and often includes the logo.
- d) You click a _____ to do an action like “Submit” or “Login.”
- e) A small picture that shows an action, like “Search,” is an _____.

HTML Vocabulary

4. Match the HTML terms (1–6) with their correct definitions (a–f).

Do not use a dictionary. Use your knowledge of HTML basics.

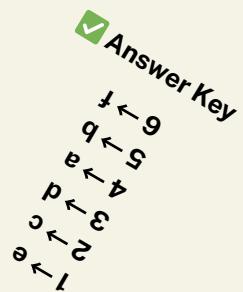


Words

- 1.tag
- 2.HTML
- 3.element
- 4.attribute
- 5.link
- 6.image

Definitions

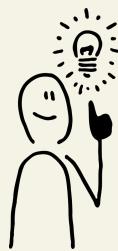
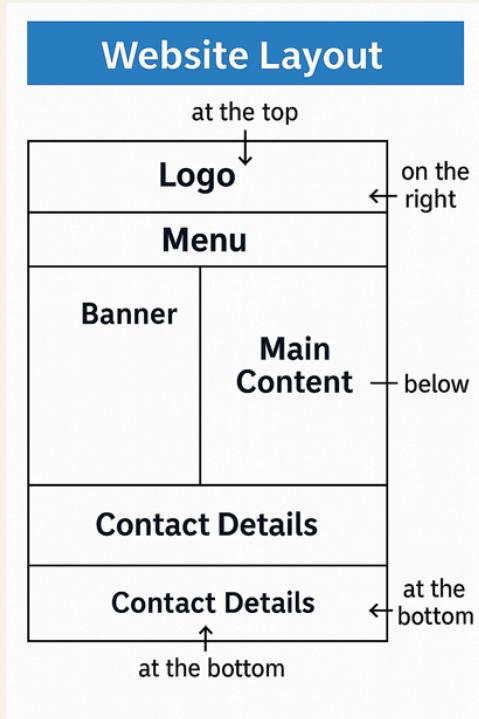
- a) A word inside a tag that gives extra information
- b) A clickable text or image that opens another page
- c) A language used to create web pages
- d) A complete part of HTML with a start tag, content, and an end tag
- e) A label inside angle brackets, for example <p>
- f) A picture shown on a web page





GRAMMAR FOCUS

From the text: A Web Developer's Work



When we describe a website structure and layout in English, we can use **Prepositions of Place** to say where elements are located on the page.

This is very common in web development, especially when explaining HTML structure, navigation, and design decisions.

You can use simple and clear prepositions to describe common website features such as headers, menus, images, content sections, and footers.

AT THE TOP

We use 'at the top (of)' to describe elements located in the upper part of the page.

✓ Examples:

The logo is at the top of the page.

The navigation menu is at the top.

AT THE BOTTOM

We use 'at the bottom (of)' for elements located at the end of the page.

✓ Examples:

The footer is at the bottom of the website.

Contact information is at the bottom of the page.

BELOW / UNDER

We use 'below' or 'under' to say that one element is lower than another element.

✓ Examples:

The banner is below/under the header.

The article is below/under the title.

IN

We use 'in' to say that something is inside a section or area.

✓ Examples:

The menu is in the header.

The buttons are in the main content area.

NEXT TO

We use 'next to' to say that one element is very close to another element, usually on the left or on the right side.

ON

We use 'on' to describe elements placed on a surface or page.

✓ Examples:

There is a form on the homepage.

The image is on the landing page.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

► From the text: The steps in Website Development

- Add a main title using <h1>
- Include the basic structure: <html>, <head>, <body>
- Open your code editor.

The underlined words are called 'Imperatives'.

What are imperatives?

Imperatives are verbs used to:



In English, imperatives are very common in:

- programming
- manuals
- instructions
- technical documentation
- process descriptions

IMPERATIVES: Structure		Examples
Affirmative	Base verb + object (+ complement)	Analyse the requirements (today).
Negative	Do not /Don't + base verb + object (+ complement)	Do not change the code (today).



In Imperatives:
We do not use a subject (no: I, you, he, she, we, they).



GRAMMAR FOCUS

From Listening: Dialogue #1

... we're just putting together the online pizza order system...

Present Continuous: Structure		Examples
Affirmative	Subject + Verb To Be + verb-ing	I am working on a project. She is testing the system. We are building a website.
	I + am + verb-ing He/She/It + is + verb-ing We/You/They + are + verb-ing	
Negative	Subject + Verb To Be + NOT + verb-ing	I am not using the old system. The website (It is not working). They are not taking phone orders.
	I + am not ('m not) + verb-ing He/She/It + is not (isn't) + verb-ing We/You/They + are not (aren't) + verb-ing	
Questions	Verb To Be + Subject + verb-ing + (complement) ?	Are you working on the website? Is the system running correctly? Are they testing the program now?
	Am + I + verb-ing + (comp) ? Is + He/She/It + verb-ing + (comp) ? Are + We/You/They + verb-ing + (compl) ?	

Key Notes:

You can use 'TIME EXPRESSIONS' in the Present Continuous to give more specific information.

- Now / Right now
- At the moment / At this moment
- At present
- Today

• PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the Present Continuous tense to talk about:

- Actions happening now
- Actions in progress
- Temporary activities
- Projects that are happening around this time



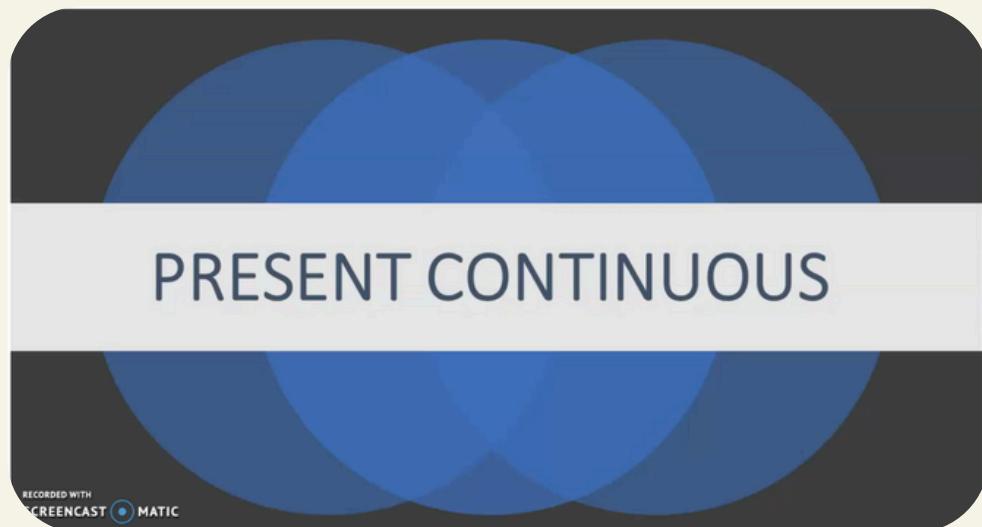
In programming and IT contexts, we often use the Present Continuous to:

- describe current projects
- explain what the team is doing now
- report work in progress
- communicate clearly in technical meetings

VIDEO LESSON:
GRAMMAR FOCUS

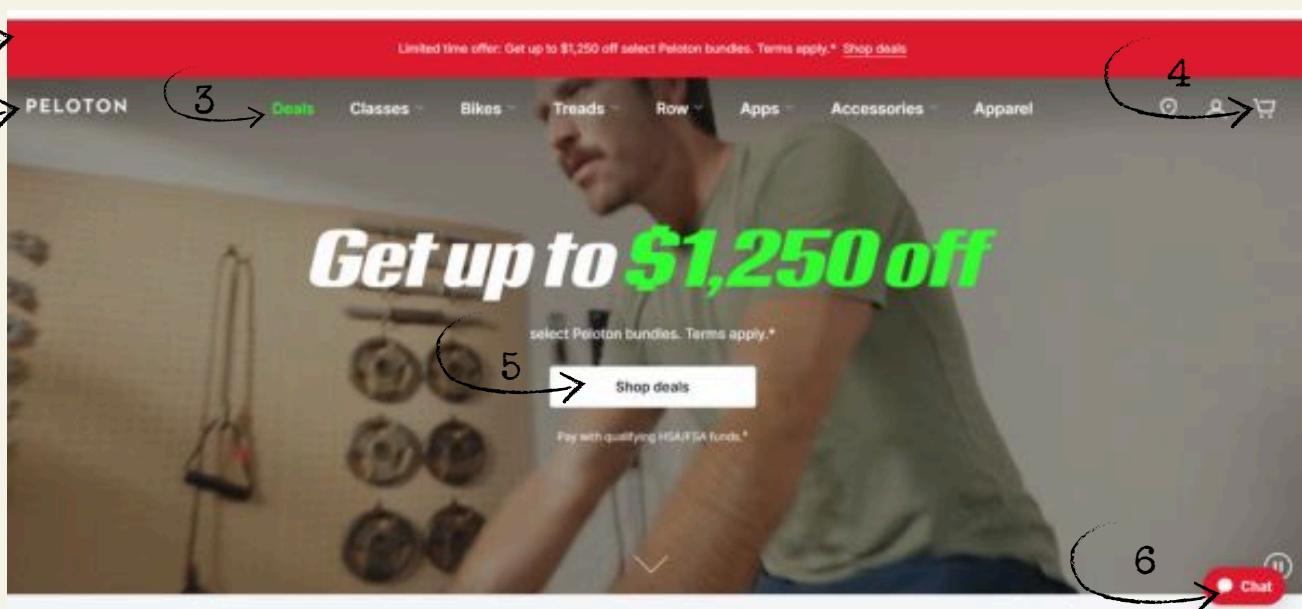


Before you continue ... Click on the following [video](#) to understand grammar.



PRACTICE SECTION

1. Look at the following website and the items selected. Then, choose the best prepositions of place for each sentence.



1. The notification bar is ___ the website.

- a) under
- b) at the top
- c) on

2. The logo (Peloton) is ___ the navigation menu.

- a) next to
- b) below/under
- c) at the bottom

3. The “Deals” link is ___ the main navigation bar.

- a) in
- b) under/below
- c) at the bottom

4. The icons for account and cart are ___ the navigation menu.

- a) next to
- b) on
- c) below/under

5. The “Shop deals” button is ___ the main headline text.

- a) under/below
- b) at the top
- c) on

6. The chat button is ___ the page.

- a) at the top
- b) at the bottom
- c) next to

✓ Answer Key
6-(d)
5-(a)
4-(a)
3-(a)
2-(a)
1-(a)

PRACTICE SECTION

2. Read the sentences and choose the best option of the imperative.

1. **Forget / Don't forget** to close your HTML tags.
2. **Add / Don't add** the <header> section at the top of the page.
3. **Publish / Don't publish** the website without testing it first.
4. **Write / Don't write** JavaScript to validate the form data.
5. **Delete / Don't delete** important files without a backup.
6. **Use / Don't use** CSS to improve the website design.
7. **Change / Don't change** the CSS file name after deployment.
8. **Create / Don't create** a new HTML file called **index.html**.



3. Read the code and complete the list of instructions using the verbs from the box in the imperative form: affirmative or negative.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>My Website</title>
5      </head>
6      <body>
7          <h1>Welcome</h1>
8          <button onclick="showMessage()">Click me</button>
9
10         <script>
11             function showMessage() {
12                 alert("Hello!");
13             }
14         </script>
15     </body>
```

Use / Change / Create / Write / Forget /
Add or Place

1. _____ an HTML file and name it index.html.
2. _____ a <title> inside the <head> tag.
3. _____ a button in the body of the page.
4. _____ JavaScript to show a message.
5. _____ to close the <script> tag.
6. _____ the function name without updating the button.

PRACTICE SECTION

Two programmers are discussing a web project.

3. Complete the dialogue using the correct verb form of the verbs in brackets in the **Present Continuous**.

A: Hi, how is the project going? What _____ you _____ (do) now?

B: I _____ (work)on the homepage layout. I _____ (use) HTML and CSS at the moment.

A: OK. _____ you _____ (work) the JavaScript file too?

B: No, I _____. I usually do that after finishing the layout.

A: That makes sense. Yesterday, I finished the button design and tested it in the browser.

B: Great. Right now, Lisa and I _____ (add) the navigation menu. It _____ (not/work) correctly on mobiles yet.

A: _____ Lisa _____ (fix) it now, or _____ she still _____ (test) it?

B: I _____ (fix) the CSS now, but she cannot test it yet.

A: OK. Let me know when you finish. We always test the website before publishing it.

Look at the code below.

4. Read the sentences that describe the project and complete them using the Present Continuous.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>Project Demo</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      <h1>My Project</h1>
8      <button onclick="showMessage()">Click here</button>
9
10     <script>
11       function showMessage() {
12         alert("Hello!");
13       }
14     </script>
15   </body>
```

1. The programmer _____ (build) the HTML structure.
2. She _____ (add) a button on the page.
3. The script _____ (show) an alert message.
4. They _____ (write) JavaScript inside the <script> tag.
5. I _____ (test)the website in the browser now.
6. We _____ (not / publish) the website yet.

04

Written Production



In this section, we'll guide you through the process of writing short texts related to web development. First, we'll introduce brief descriptions of documentation and examples of professional websites. Then, you'll complete exercises using guided prompts. Finally, you'll create your own short description based on a professional website example, applying what you have learned.

STEP 1: Read the Model

1. Look at the picture of a landing page and its code sample. Then, read the short description.



A screenshot of the ClickFunnels landing page. At the top, there is a banner with the text "February 12th - 15th, 2025 | Claim Your Ticket To The LAST DANCE Of Funnel Hacking Live Here >>". Below the banner is the ClickFunnels logo and navigation links for "What's Included", "Pricing", "Log In", and a "Try For Free" button. The main headline reads "Struggling To Get A Constant Flow Of Customers? Meet ClickFunnels." Subtext below it says "Getting People To Your Website And Turning Them Into Happy Paying Customers Is What We Do Best". There is a large blue "Start Your Free Trial Today" button with the subtext "Get Started In Less Than 60 Seconds • Cancel Anytime". At the bottom, there are three bullet points: "Zero Computer Skills Needed", "Works For Every Type Of Business", and "Market, Sell, And Deliver Like A Pro".

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>ClickFunnels</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      <header>
8        
9        <nav>
10          <a href="#">Pricing</a>
11          <a href="#">Log in</a>
12          <button>Try for Free</button>
13        </nav>
14      </header>
15
16      <main>
17        <h1>Meet ClickFunnels</h1>
18        <p>Getting people to your website and turning them into customers.</p>
19        <button>Start Your Free Trial Today</button>
20      </main>
21    </body>
22  </html>
```

This landing page **is promoting** an online marketing service and **is using** HTML to present a clear structure. The header is **at the top** of the page. The logo is **on** the left, and the navigation menu is **next to** it. A “Try for Free” button **is at the top, on** the right of the page.

The main content is in the center of the page. The main title is **above** a short description explaining the service. A blue call-to-action button is **below** the text. The page **is offering** a free trial and **is inviting** users to start today. Additional information is **under** the main button, near the bottom of the page.

Look at the call-to-action button and **click** it to begin. **Do not ignore** this button, because it helps users take the next step.

Step 2: Use the Prompts



2. **Look at the picture** of the following website and its sample code base. Then, **complete the prompts** with the correct verbs, prepositions of place and/or imperatives.

A screenshot of the Zillow website homepage. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Buy', 'Rent', 'Sell', 'Home Loans', and 'Find an Agent'. The Zillow logo is in the center. The main header features the text 'Agents. Tours. Loans. Homes.' over a background image of a house and a couple. Below this is a search bar with the placeholder 'Enter an address, neighborhood, city, or ZIP code' and a magnifying glass icon. At the bottom, there are two 'Recommended homes' cards: one based on monthly budget and another based on preferred location, each showing a small house thumbnail.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Zillow</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <header>
8       
9       <nav>
10      <a href="#">Buy</a>
11      <a href="#">Rent</a>
12      <a href="#">Sell</a>
13      <a href="#">Home Loans</a>
14      <a href="#">Find an Agent</a>
15    </nav>
16  </header>
17
18  <main>
19    <h1>Agents. Tours. Loans. Homes.</h1>
20    <input type="text" placeholder="Enter an address">
21    <button>Search</button>
22  </main>
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

This landing page _____ an online real estate service. (promote – present continuous)

The header is _____ the page. (preposition of place)

The logo is _____ the navigation menu, and the menu is at _____ of the page.

The main title is _____ the center of the page.

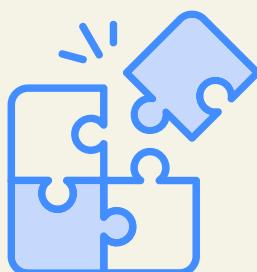
Below the title, the website _____ a search bar for users. (show – present continuous)

The search button is _____ the input field.

The page _____ users to search for homes and agents. (invite – present continuous)

_____ the address in the search bar and _____ the search button. (imperatives)

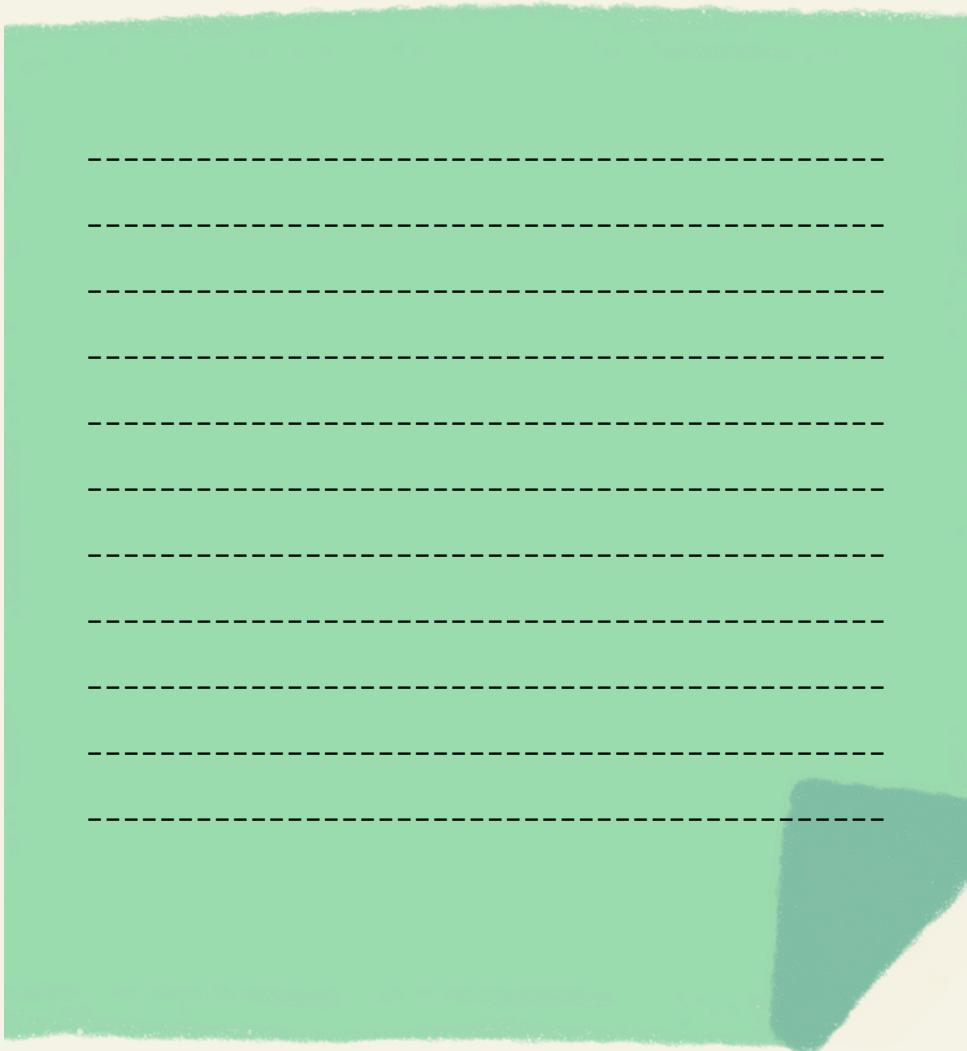
_____ forget to check the results after searching. (negative imperative)



Step 3: Write your own description

3. Write a short description (5–6 sentences) of a professional website.

 **Include** 
at least 2 prepositions of place
at least 1 imperative
at least 2 Present Continuous sentences



Tips!

- Say what the website is doing now.
- Say where elements are (at the top, below, in, on).
- Give one instruction using an imperative.

05

Speaking Production



In this section, we are ready to describe a website development orally, focusing on: website layout, website features, basic HTML structure using simple technical English (A2).

Website Development: Individual Practice

Speaking Guide Questions



Use the questions below to organize your oral presentation.

You do not need to answer all questions, but try to use different tenses and structures.



◆ **SET #1: Website Layout**

- Where is the logo on the website?
- What is at the top of the page?
- What elements are below the main title?
- What is next to the navigation menu?



◆ **SET #2: Work in Progress**

- What are you working on now?
- What features are you adding or fixing?
- What is the website showing at the moment?



◆ **SET #3: HTML Structure of the Website**

- What HTML tags does this website use?
- Where is the <header> element on the page?
- What content is inside the <main> section?
- Where is the navigation menu in the HTML structure?
- What elements are inside the <nav> tag?
- How do you structure the page with <header>, <main>, and <footer>?

Pair Work Practice

Speaking Guide Questions



Use the questions below to organize your oral presentation.

You do not need to answer all questions, but try to use different tenses and structures.



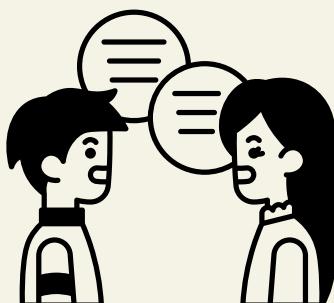
◆ SET #4: Instructions for Users

What instructions do you give to users?

Past Actions (optional)

What did you add or change yesterday?

What problem did you fix?



SPEAKING TASK

Pair Work

Work in pairs:

Student A: presents the website development description

Student B: listens and asks 2–3 questions from the Speaking guide sets.

Then change roles.

Useful Phrases - Prepositions

- The logo is a.... and the navigation menu is ...
- The main title is ... and the search bar is...

Useful Phrases - Present Continuous

- The website is showing ... and is inviting users to ...
- I'm working on ...

Useful Vocabulary

- To start, look at / click/ enter/ choose/ do not ignore, etc.
- website / web page / landing page/ homepage / header / main content / footer/ navigation menu/ logo / title/ text/ button/ image/ search bar/ link
- HTML / tag / element/ structure/ code/ file

Final Assessment:

Record your practice session and submit it for feedback.

Speaking Assessment Rubric

Criteria	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Needs Improvement
Content	Clear description of layout, features, and code	Mostly clear, minor missing details	Limited description	Very unclear
Grammar	Correct use of tenses and imperatives	Few errors, message clear	Frequent errors	Errors block understanding
Vocabulary	Appropriate technical vocabulary	Some repetition of vocabulary	Very basic vocabulary	Inadequate vocabulary
Pronunciation & Fluency	Clear and confident	Understandable	Hesitant	Difficult to understand
Organization	Well-structured presentation	Mostly organized	Some organization	No clear structure

Self assessment checklist:

- I can describe a website layout using prepositions of place
- I can talk about what I am working on now
- I can explain website features in simple English
- I can give basic instructions using imperatives
- I can mention something I did in the past
- I feel confident speaking about a website project



Bibliography & Web Resources

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