

Second Term IT E-Lesson Note

SUBJECT: INFORMATION – TECHNOLOGY

CLASS: PRIMARY 5

SCHEME OF WORK

2ND TERM LESSON NOTE

WEEK ONE TO WEEK TWELVE

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK S	TOPICS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to:
1	REVISION	Revision test on resumption
2	Search engine	Meaning and examples
3	Search engine	Meaning and different types of search engine
4	Understanding electronic mails	Definition, creating of emails
5	Understanding electronic emails	Explains and creating of email account
6	Writing and sending emails	Receiving and reply emails , attach file
7	MID TERM BREAK	Midterm- Test
8	Sending and receiving email	Meaning , sending email receiving email and attachment of files
9	Internet safety	Meaning of internet safety, uses , online threat
10	Hyper Text markup language (HTML)	Meaning and performing operations , document, tag , syntax
11	Revision	Revision
12	Examination	Examination
13	Examination	Examination

WEEK: 1

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REVISION OF LAST TERM WORK – WELCOME TEST

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WEEK: 2 – 3 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

LEARNING AREA

1. Introduction
2. Meaning of Search Engines
3. Top Search Engines
4. Uses of Search Engines
3. Lesson Evaluation and Weekly Assessment (Test)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the lesson, most pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the meaning of search engine.
2. State the top search engines.
3. Mention the uses of search engines.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR

The pupils can use dictionary to find meaning.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

1. A functional computer system with internet access software
2. Papers
3. Printer

CONTENT: SEARCH ENGINE

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Search engine is a website that allows a computer and mobile phone users find information on the Internet.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SEARCH ENGINES

There are different kinds of search engines,

1. Google
2. Microsoft Bing
3. Yahoo
4. Baidu
5. Yandex
6. DuckDuckGo
7. Ask.com
8. Ecosia

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9. Aol.com

10. Internet Archive

11. Wolfram Alpha

URL (UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR)

URL means Uniform Resource Locator.

URL is the website address, Internet address or domain ghat enabled users to find or locate a resource on the Internet.

Each of the listed search engine has it own unique url.

Top 5 Search Engine URL,

1. Google Search Engine

Google Search is a search engine provided by Google.

The url for Google Search Engine is [google.com](https://www.google.com).

It enables users to search in their own languages.

For example, Google offers search in English, Hausa, Igbó, Èdè Yorùbá and Nigerian Pidgin.



2. Microsoft Bing

Microsoft Bing is a web search engine owned and operated by Microsoft.

The url for Microsoft Bing search engine is [bing.com](https://www.bing.com)

3. Baidu Search Engine

Baidu is a web search engine owned and operated by Chinese.

The url for Baidu Search Engine is [baidu.com](https://www.baidu.com)

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4. Yahoo Search Engine

The url for Yahoo Search Engine is sg.search.yahoo.com

5. Yandex Search Engine

Yandex Search Engine is a search engine owned by Yandex in Russia.

The url for Yandex Search Engine is yandex.com

LESSON 2 – HOMEPAGE FOR DIFFERENT SEARCH ENGINES

Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs depending on the size of the size to describe the homepage of the top 5 search engines listed above.

Note – All the search engines can be open on any browser with Internet connectivity.

LESSON 3 – USES OF SEARCH ENGINES

The word, “search” means to find.

Computer users use search engines to find different things on the Internet for different purposes.

For examples,

1. It is used for finding meaning.
2. It is used for projects and researches.
3. It is used for finding location.
4. It is used for finding information about people, places, things, locations, companies, products, etc.
5. It is used by students for doing assignments or homeworks.
6. It is used for shopping, entertainment, etc.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps – he/she,

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs depending on the size of the class with a functional computer with Internet connectivity each.
3. Teacher can also make use of mobile phones from colleagues if functional computers are not available.

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4. Teacher guides the groups or pairs to identify and open any browser on the computer or mobile phone.

5. Teacher guides the groups or pairs to type the meaning of search engine and search.

6. Teacher asks pupils to write the meaning and read as a group or pair.

7. Teacher uses the pupil's activities and results to introduce the lesson.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention to the lesson introduction to understand the concept of the lesson.

8. Teacher leads a discussion on the meaning of search engine.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the discussion using their search results.

9. Teacher asks the groups or pairs to search for the top 5 search engines.

8. Teacher guides pupils to identify the url of each search engine and describe the their homepage.

Pupil's Activities – State the top 5 search engine and describe their Homepage.

9. Teacher leads pupils to search for the uses of search engines and discuss the results with them.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the discussion using their search results.

10. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board with appropriate lesson evaluation.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the summary of the lesson by responding correctly to the lesson evaluation and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

NEXT LESSON

Using Search Engines for Findings and Assignments Primary 5/Basic 5 Term 2 Week 3
Information Technology/Computer Studies

LESSON EVALUATION

Teacher asks pupils to.

1. explain the meaning of search engine.

2. state the top 5 search engines with their url.

3. mention 5 uses of search engines.

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4. URL stands for _____

INTRODUCTION

Search engine is a website that allows a computer and mobile phone users find information on the Internet.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SEARCH ENGINES

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2. Microsoft Bing
3. Yahoo
4. Baidu
5. Yandex
6. DuckDuckGo
7. Ask.com
8. Ecosia
9. Aol.com
10. Internet Archive
11. Wolfram Alpha

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USES OF SEARCH ENGINES

The word, “search” means to find.

Computer users use search engines to find different things on the Internet for different purposes.

For examples,

1. It is used for finding meaning.
2. It is used for projects and researches.

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3. It is used for finding location.
4. It is used for finding information about people, places, things, locations, companies, products, etc.
5. It is used by students for doing assignments or homeworks.
6. It is used for shopping, entertainment, etc.

LESSON EVALUATION

Teacher asks pupils to.

1. explain the meaning of search engine.
2. state the top 5 search engines with their url.
3. mention 5 uses of search engines.
4. URL stands for _____.
5. find the following,
 - meaning of search engine using Google Search Engine.
 - find uses of search engine using Bing Search Engine.
6. state the URL of the following:
 - Google Search Engine
 - Bing Search Engine
 - Yandex Search Engine
 - Yahoo Search Engine
 - Baidu Search Engine

WEEK: 4

DATE:

SUBTOPIC:

TOPIC: ELECTRONIC MAIL

DAY:

TOPIC:

PERIODS:

SUBJECT:

DURATIONS:

1. Introduction

2. Meaning (Examples) of Internet Browsers

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3. Creating Gmail and Yahoo mail

4. Lesson Evaluation and Weekly Assessment (Test)

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the meaning of electronic email.
2. State the steps to create yahoo mail or gmail.

ENTRY BEHAVIOURS: The pupils can write simple letters.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Internet connected computer lab or cyber cafe.

CONTENT: UNDERSTANDING ELETRONIC MAILS

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Email stands for electronic mail.

Email is an electronic means of exchange message electronic devices – computer or phone.

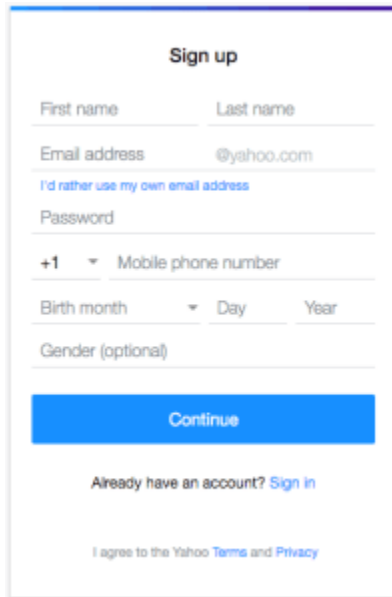
Email address is a unique identity for an email account.

STEPS FOR CREATING EMAIL ACCOUNT

To create a Yahoo account:

- Open up your internet browser and go to the Yahoo home page: <https://www.yahoo.com/>
- Click on Mail at the top left corner of the page.
- You'll now be in the 'Sign In' section. As you don't have a Yahoo account yet, you need to Create Account.
- To set up your new account, Yahoo needs some information about you – first, your first and last name. The username is the unique email address that you wish to use, which will be placed before 'yahoo.com'.

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A screenshot of the Yahoo sign-up form. The form is titled "Sign up" and contains several input fields: "First name", "Last name", "Email address" (with "@yahoo.com" as a placeholder), "Password", "Mobile phone number" (with a "+1" country code dropdown), "Birth month", "Day", "Year", and "Gender (optional)". There is a blue "Continue" button below the fields. At the bottom, there is a link "Already have an account? Sign in" and a checkbox "I agree to the Yahoo Terms and Privacy".

Sign up

First name Last name

Email address @yahoo.com

[I'd rather use my own email address](#)

Password

+1 Mobile phone number

Birth month Day Year

Gender (optional)

Continue

Already have an account? [Sign in](#)

☐ I agree to the Yahoo [Terms](#) and [Privacy](#)

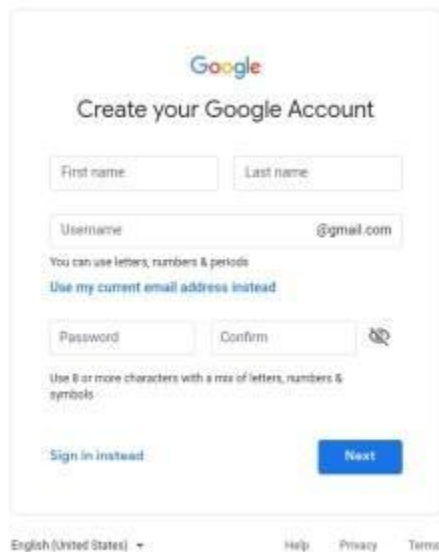
- If the email name that you requested is not available, you'll get a message saying that the username is not available.
- Once you have successfully created email account, you will see the following message:
CONGRATULATIONS

LESSON 2 – STEPS FOR CREATING EMAIL ACCOUNT

To create a Google account:

- Go to www.google.com.
- Locate and select the Sign in button in the top right corner of the page.
- Click Create an account.
- The sign up form will appear. Follow the directions by entering the required information, such as your name, birth date, and gender.

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The image shows the Google Account creation interface. At the top is the Google logo and the text "Create your Google Account". Below this are input fields for "First name" and "Last name". A "Username" field is followed by a "@gmail.com" suffix. A note states "You can use letters, numbers & periods" and a link "Use my current email address instead" is provided. There are "Password" and "Confirm" fields with a strength indicator icon. A note says "Use 8 or more characters with a mix of letters, numbers & symbols". At the bottom left is a "Sign in instead" link, and at the bottom right is a blue "Next" button. The footer includes "English (United States)", "Help", "Privacy", and "Terms".

- Review Google's Terms of Service and Privacy Policy, click the checkbox, then click **Next step**.
- Your account will be created, and the Google welcome page will appear.

LESSON 3 – REVISION AND WEEKLY ASSESSMENT (TEST)

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Opens a letter/message in email box with a computer or mobile phone.
3. Asks pupils to read the letter.

Pupil's Activities – Read the mail in groups or pairs.

4. Displays a copy of handwriting letter of the same content inside your email box.

5. Asks pupils to state similarity and different between the letter inside the inbox and the handwriting.

Pupil's Activities – Identify the unique different between handwriting letter and electronic letter.

6. Listen to the pupils responses and use them to introduce the lesson – electronic mail.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention to the lesson introduction to understanding the concept of the electronic mail.

7. Explains the meaning of electronic mail.

Pupil's Activities – define electronic mail.

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8. Listen the steps to create electronic mail for both yahoo and gmail with appropriate illustration on the computer.

Pupil's Activities – steps to create electronic mail for both yahoo and gmail.

9. Summarizes the lessons on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the lesson summary and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.
- Next Lesson – Understanding Electronic Mail – Creating Email | Sending and Receiving Emails
Primary 4/Basic 4 Term 2 Week 5 Computer Studies

LESSON EVALUATION

Asks pupils to:

1. Explain the meaning of electronic mail.
2. Email stands for _____.
3. State the steps to create yahoo mail or gmail.

WEEK: 5 – 6

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

TOPIC: ELECTRONIC MAIL

1. Introduction
2. Creating Gmail and Yahoo mail
3. Send and Receive Emails
4. Lesson Evaluation and Weekly Assessment (Test)

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Create email account.
2. Write valid email address.

ENTRY BEHAVIOURS: The pupils can write simple letters.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Internet connected computer lab or cyber cafe.

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CONTENT: UNDERSTANDING ELECTRONIC MAIL- CREATE EMAIL ACCOUNT- SEND AND RECEIVE EMAILS

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Email stands for electronic mail.

Email is an electronic means of exchange message electronic devices – computer or phone.

Email address is a unique identity for an email account.

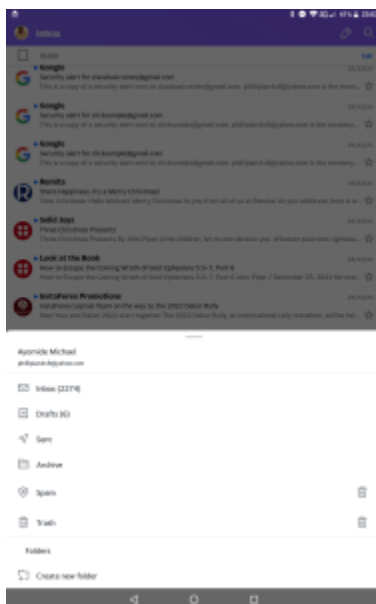
CREATING YAHOO AND GMAIL ACCOUNT

Guides pupils to create a valid email account.

Note – Only 13 + is qualified to create email account. You can specify year within quality years.

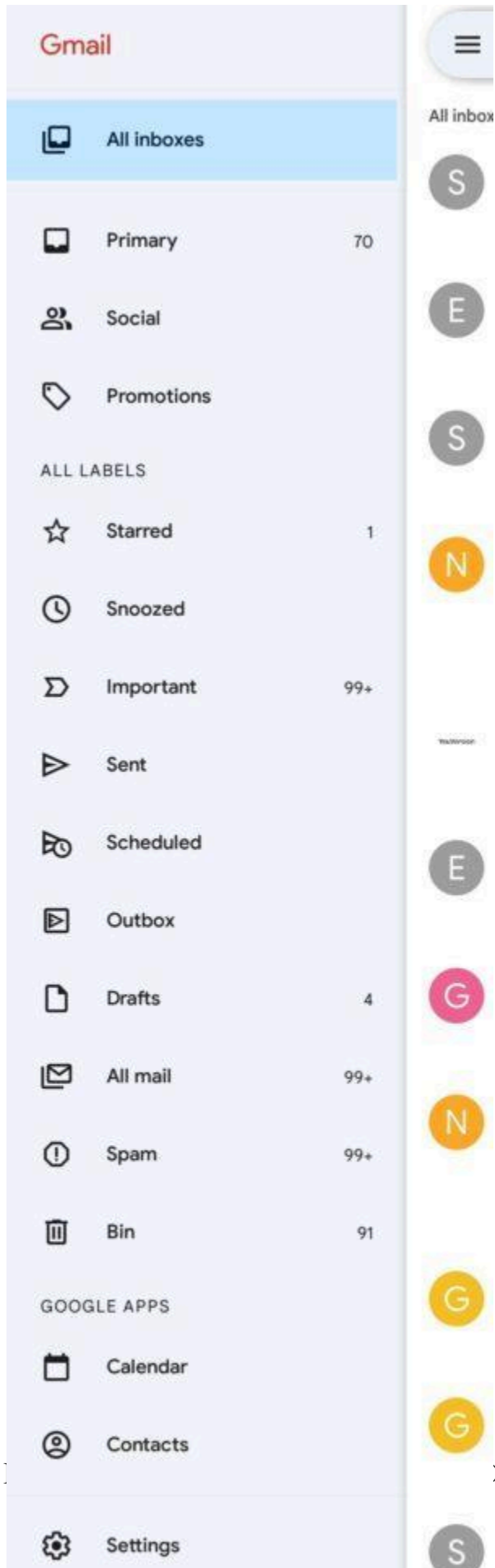
EMAIL MENU

YAHOO MAIL



GMAIL MENU

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LESSON 2 – SENDING AND RECEIVING MAILS

SENDING EMAIL

- Log in to your Gmail account so that you are on the dashboard (main page) of your mail account.
- Click Compose.
- A new blank email window will open up. In the 'To' box, type in the email address of the recipient.
- Type your message in the main body field of your email.
- When you're happy with your email, click the blue Send button at the bottom of the compose window.
- The email you've sent will now be stored in the 'Sent Mail' folder on your Gmail dashboard.

RECEIVING EMAIL

Send mail to some of the pupils and lets them to send messages to one another, guide them to read messages received.

LESSON 3 – REVISION AND WEEKLY ASSESSMENT (TEST)

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Opens a letter/message in email box with a computer or mobile phone.
3. Explains the terms and conditions for creating email accounts.

Pupil's Activities – Listen to the terms and conditions for creating email accounts.

4. Uses the steps to create email accounts to guides pupils to create email accounts.

Pupil's Activities – Create a valid email account.

5. Guides to send and receive mail.

Pupil's Activities – Write, send and receive mail.

6. Explains each of item on the yahoo and gmail menu account.

Pupil's Activities – Identify and name each of the yahoo and gmail menu.

7. Summarizes the lessons on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the lesson summary and write as instructed.

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CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION: Asks pupils to:

1. Explain the meaning of electronic mail.
2. Email stands for _____.
3. State the steps to create yahoo mail or gmail.
4. Create a valid email account – gmail or Yahoo mail.
5. Send and open receive mails.

WEEK: 7- MIDTERM BREAK MID-TERM TEST OPEN DAY

WEEK: 8 AS IN WEEK 6 RECEIVE , REPLY, ATTACH FILES TO EMAIL

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Create documents.
2. Send and receive electronic attachments.

ENTRY BEHAVIOURS

The pupils can send and receive emails.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of Internet connected computer lab or cyber cafe.

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Email stands for electronic mail. Email is an electronic means of exchange message electronic devices – computer or phone. Email address is a unique identity for an email account.

MEANING OF EMAIL ATTACHMENT

Email attachments are the additional files such as image, video, text document, excel spreadsheet, etc sent with an email messages(s) or direct as a file(s).

CREATING EMAIL ATTACHMENT

Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs depending on the size of the class to create a document.

LESSON 2 – SENDING AND RECEIVING AN EMAIL ATTACHMENT

Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs depending on the size of the class to,

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- Send the document as an email attachment.
- Open or download the email attachment.

LESSON 3 – REPLY AN EMAIL ATTACHMENT

Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs depending on the size of the class to reply the email attachment.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs depending on the size of the class.
3. Teacher assigns a functional computer to each of the group or pair.
4. Teacher chooses randomly one of the group or pair to sign into his/her email account.
5. Teacher guides pupils to create and send a document as email attachment to the any pair group. For example, group A sends the attachment to group B.
6. Teacher asks pupils to check their mailbox to confirm the attachment received.
7. Teacher guides pupils to open or download the email attachment and ask them to read the content.
8. Teacher demonstrates how to reply an email attachment.

Pupil's Activities – Follow the teacher's instructions to create, send, receive and reply email attachment.

9. Teacher leads pupils to discuss the whole process of creating, sending, receiving and replying an email attachment.

Pupil's Activities – Discuss the process of creating, sending, receiving and replying an email attachment.

10. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board with appropriate lesson evaluation.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the summary of the lesson by responding to the questions correctly and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION: Asks pupils to:

1. Create documents.
2. Send and receive electronic attachments.

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WEEK: 9

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

LEARNING AREA

1. Introduction
2. Meaning and Uses of Internet Safety
3. Meaning and Types of Online Treat
4. Lesson Evaluation and Weekly Assessment (Test)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES : By the end of the lesson, most pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Different between Internet safety and threats.
2. Explain the meaning of cybercrime.
3. State how Internet users are threaten.
4. Discuss the types of Internet threat.
5. Mention how to keep safety online.
6. State the reasons why people are victims of criminal online.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR

The people can explain the meaning of stealing.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of electronic devices.

CONTENT: INTERNET, INTERNET SAFETY, USES / THREATS

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

Internet is a network that connects computers worldwide.

It is the largest computer network in the world.

It is no longer limited to personal computers, internet can be accessed through personal phone, tablet, television and other electronic devices.

CONCEPTS OF INTERNET SAFETY

Internet safety is the practice of staying safe online without exposing yourself or losing your personal informations to Internet threats.

ONLINE SAFETY RULES AND TIPS

1. Use safe browsers.
2. Use strong passwords.
3. Change your passwords from time to time.
4. Don't the same passwords for all your internet activities.
5. Don't use personal or children's details as passwords.

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6. Use 2FA, two way factors.
7. Be professional online.
8. Make online payments or purchases from secure sites.
9. Be careful of what you posts or people you meet online.
10. Keep all your applications, programs or softwares up to date.
11. Use a secure VPN connection.
12. Keep your social media accounts secure.
13. Backup data regularly.
14. Monitor online activities.
15. Be careful what you download.
16. Close unused accounts.

THE USES OF SAFE INTERNET

It is very important to use the internet wisely for the following reasons,

1. to protect your and family identity.
2. to prevent your devices from being harm.
3. to teach your children internet threats and dangers.
4. to prevent being exposed to unwanted materials or information.
5. to protect your businesses.
6. to secure your personal and private details such bank informations, credit cards, etc.
7. for safe keeping and peace of mind.

LESSON 2 – ONLINE OR INTERNET THREAT

Internet threats is the practice that makes the Internet unsafe for the users.

It is also known as cybercrime or online threat.

Cybercrime is any criminal activity that that threatened the safety of Internet or online users.

TYPES OF ONLINE OR INTERNET THREATS

There are different types of online or criminal activities,

1. Email and internet fraud
2. Identity fraud

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3. Financial threat or card payment data.
4. Theft and sale of corporate data.
5. Cyber extortion or ransomware
6. Crypto jacking
7. Cyber espionage

1. EMAIL AND INTERNET FRAUD

Email and Internet fraud are the online criminal activities that deal with forged or faked electronic documents claiming to be legitimate.

2. IDENTIFY FRAUD

Identify fraud is the online criminal activity that use stolen identity to commit crime, deceive or defraud other people.

3. FINANCIAL THREAT OR CARD PAYMENT DATA

Financial threats are the online criminal activity that use people financial details or credit card to steal their money or make online payments and purchases.

4. BUSINESS AND CORPORATE IDENTITY THEFT

Business and corporate identity theft are online criminal activities that steal business identity to buy or sale goods and services by establishing lines of credit with banks or retailers.

5. CYBER EXTORTION OR RANSOM WARE

Cyber extortion or ransom ware is the online criminal activity that threat Internet users by hacking and holding their sensitive data until their demands for money are met.

6. CRYPTOJACKING

Cryptojacking in the online criminal activity that use people's devices such computer, smartphone, tablet or server to mine or generate cryptocurrency.

7. CYBERESPIONAGE

Cyber espionage is the online criminal activity that steal classified data from corporates or governments for economic gain, competitive advantages, political reasons or to gain control of their operations.

LESSON 3 – REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE VICTIMS OF CYBERCRIME

There are reasons why most people became the victim of cyber criminal,

1. Greediness for money.
2. Carelessness
3. Ignorance

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4. Cheap or free internet connectivity.
5. Outdated software, programs or applications.
6. Weak passwords
7. The uses of date of birth, children's names or date of birth, etc.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Teacher organizes the pupils in groups or pair depending on the size of the class.
3. Teacher asks pupils in groups or pairs to discuss the following,
 - who is a theft?
 - explain how people steal or take something that doesn't belongs to them.

Pupil's Activities – Respond as follows:

- Theft is the act of stealing.
 - When the owners are careless to keep their possession in check.
4. Teacher listen to the pupils and uses their responses to introduce the lesson, online safety.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention to the lesson introduction to understand the concept of the online safety and threats.

5. Teacher displays chart showing different fake SMS, WhatsApp, email, etc. requesting people to do one thing or the other.
6. Teacher asks pupils to read the messages, use the message to explain the meaning of online safety and how to keep safe online.

Pupil's Activities – Listen to the teacher's explanation to understand and explain the meaning of online safety and state how to keep safe online.

7. Teacher tells pupils, anything that threatened the internet users online is known as internet threat, crime or cybercrime.

Pupil's Activities – Listen to the teacher's statement.

8. Teacher discussion the meaning and types of online threats with the pupils with experience if you have one. For example, MMM.

Pupil's Activities – Explain the meaning and types of online threats.

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9. Teacher asks pupils as a group or pair to say the reason why people lose their money, assets or properties to thefts.

10. Teacher uses the group's or pair's responses to introduce and leads a discussion on the reason why people are become victims online.

Pupil's Activities – State and analyze how people become victims online.

11. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board with appropriate evaluation.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the summary of the lesson and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

NEXT LESSON

HyperText Mark Up Language | HTML Tags and their Functions Primary 5 (Basic 5) Term 2
Week 10 Information Technology/Computer Studies

LESSON EVALUATION : Teacher asks pupils,

1. Different between Internet safety and threats.
2. Explain the meaning of cybercrime.
3. Discuss how Internet users are threaten.
4. Discuss 3 types of Internet threat.
5. Mention 5 ways to keep safety online.
6. State 5 reasons why people are victims of criminal online.

WEEK: 10

DATE:

SUBTOPIC:

LEARNING AREA

1. Introduction
2. Full Meaning of HTML
3. Functions of HTML
4. Lesson Evaluation and Weekly Assessment (Test)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES By the end of the lesson, most pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Explain the concept of HTML.
2. State the HTML tags and their functions.
3. Learn simple HTML coding.

DAY:

TOPIC:

PERIODS:

SUBJECT:

DURATIONS:

Second Term IT E-Lesson Note

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR: The pupils

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of functional computers with a resourceful person.

CONTENT: HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

LESSON 1 – INTRODUCTION

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

Hypertext Markup Language is the set of codes or symbols that defines the structure of web page or application and its contents.

A web page is a document written in HTML provided by a website to display its content to internet users in a web browser.

Web application is a software that runs on a web server.

With HTML you can create your own website and application.

HTML TAG

An HTML tag is a command used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element in an HTML document.

HTML DOCUMENT

An HTML document is a file containing hypertext markup language.

ELEMENTS OF HTML TAGS

The HTML element is the root element that defines the whole HTML document.

The basic elements of an HTML page are:

1. HTML Headings
2. HTML Paragraphs
3. HTML Links
4. HTML Images
5. HTML Tables
6. HTML Divisions
7. HTML Lists
8. HTML Line breaks
9. HTML Bold Text

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10. HTML Italic Text

LESSON 2 – FUNCTIONS OF HTML TAGS

1. HTML HEADING

HTML heading or header is used to defined the title posts or topics.

A text header denotes <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6> tags.

For example,

<h1>This is a boy.</h1>

This is a boy.

<h2>This is a boy.</h2>

This is a boy.

<h3>This is a boy.</h3>

This is a boy.

<h4>This is a boy.</h4>

This is a boy.

<h5>This is a boy.</h5>

This is a boy.

<h6>This is a boy.</h6>

This is a boy.

2. HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML paragraphs are used to defines post or page paragraphs.

HTML denotes <p> tag.

For examples,

<p>This is the boy.</p>

This is the boy.

<p>This is another boy.</p>

This is another boy.

3. HTML LINKS

HTML links are used to defines the text links.

HTML link denotes <a> tag.

For example,

Link to download Smart Kids Quizzes app.

Downloaded from eduresource.com.ng©Educational Resource Concept

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[Link to download Smart Kids Quizzes App.](#)

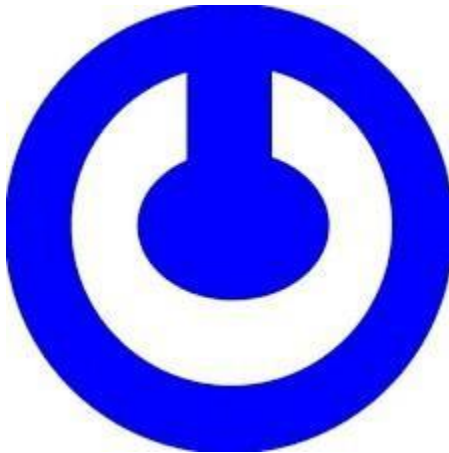
4. HTML IMAGES

HTML image is used to defines image in a content.

HTML image denotes tag.

For example,

```
<img class="classbasic.jpg" alt="classbasic.com" width="223" height="223" />
```



5. HTML TABLES

HTML table is used to defines the content table.

HTML table denotes <table> tag.

6. HTML DIVISIONS

HTML division or divider is used to defines the section in a document.

HTML divider denotes <div> tag.

7. HTML LISTS

HTML listing is used for creating list of items.

HTML list denotes the following,

 Defines an unordered list

 Defines an ordered list

 Defines a list item

For example,

An Unordered HTML List

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Lipton

Milk

Sugar

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

Lipton

Milk

Sugar

1. Lipton
2. Milk
3. Sugar

8. HTML LINE BREAKS

HTML line break is used to insert a single line break.

HTML denotes
 tag.

9. HTML BOLD TEXT

HTML bold text is used to defines bold text.

HTML denotes tag.

For example,

classbasic.ng

classbasic.ng

ekoquiz.com

ekoquiz.com

10. HTML ITALIC TEXT

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HTML italic text is used to defines italic text the <i> tag.

<i> classbasic.ng</i>

classbasic.ng

LESSON 2 – LEARNING SIMPLE HTML

Teacher organizes pupils in groups or pairs to learn basic HTML coding from the professional.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Teacher organizes the pupils in groups or pair depending on the size of the class.
3. Teacher presents an HTML instructors to teach and guide pupils as a group or pair to learn and do simple coding.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention to the instructor to learn simple HTML coding.

4. Teacher uses the instructor to introduce the lesson, HTML coding.

Pupil's Activities – Pay attention to the lesson introduction to get ready for the lesson.

5. Teacher explains the theory aspects of HTML before hand over to the instructor.

Pupil's Activities – Listen to the teacher's explanation.

6. Teacher lets the instructor continues the lesson.

Pupil's Activities – Learn HTML coding.

7. Teacher asks pupils to summary the HTML coding sessions.

Pupil's Activities – Summary the HTML sessions by doing simple on the system.

8. Teacher leads pupils to appreciate the instructor for the work done.

Pupil's Activities – Give a group or pair great cheer to appropriate the instructor for the work done.

9. Teacher summarizes the lesson on the board with appropriate lesson evaluation.

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the summary of the lesson by responding correctly to the questions and write as instructed.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON EVALUATION : Teacher asks pupils to,

1. Explain the concept of HTML.
2. State 5 HTML tags and their functions.
3. Do A simple HTML coding.

WEEK: 11- REVISION

WEEK: 12- EXAMINATION