

Томский политехнический университет  
Институт кибернетики  
Кафедра информатики и проектирования систем

**Опыт использования электронного  
образовательного ресурса на примере  
преподавания дисциплины “Профессиональная  
подготовка на английском языке”**

**(Модуль 1. Основы веб-программирования)**

Попов Владимир Николаевич

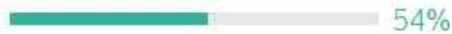
# Language Skills

Learn core programming concepts and syntax for the world's most popular languages.



## HTML & CSS

Last active 5 months ago



## JavaScript

Last active about 1 year ago



## jQuery

Learn how to make your websites interactive and create animations by using jQuery.



## PHP

Learn to program in PHP, a widespread language that powers sites like Facebook.



## Python

Learn to program in Python, a powerful language used by sites like YouTube and Dropbox.



## Ruby

Learn to program in Ruby, a flexible language used to create sites like Codecademy.

## UNIT 4: INTRODUCTION TO CSS



### Lesson: CSS: An Overview

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) are what give your HTML pages their beautiful appearance. You've got the HTML structure down pat—now it's time to make your website look great!



### Lesson: Design a Button for Your Website

Now that you know some CSS, you can style great-looking buttons for your webpages.

## RESOURCES



Using CSS in a Webpage  
Codecademy Pro Only



Unit 4 Quiz  
Codecademy Pro Only

## UNIT 5: CSS CLASSES AND IDS



### Lesson: CSS Selectors

You've learned a bit about CSS—now it's time to dive into the details of selectors, including multiple selectors, universal selectors, and class and ID selectors.

## RESOURCES



CSS Properties: What they are...  
Codecademy Pro Only



Pseudo-classes Selectors

## Click that image

Good work! Now you know how to add links and images to your website. Why not make that image a link? For example:

```
<a href="http://www.codecademy.com/">
  
</a>
```

01. First we open our `<a>` tag and point the `href` to <http://www.codecademy.com/> again.

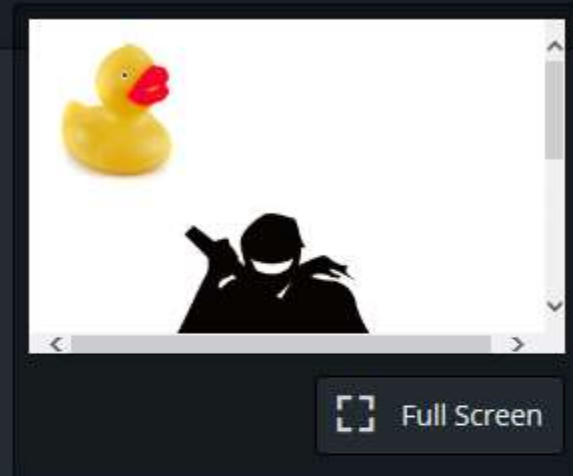
02. But this time, instead of using text inside the `<a>` tag, we use an `<img>` tag.

[Q&A Forum](#) [we have on](#) [Glossary](#)

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title></title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     
8
9     
10
11    <a href="http://www.codecademy.com/">
12      
13    </a>
14
15
16
17
18   </body>
19 </html>
```

Save & Submit Code

Reset Code



HTML Basics

knows how to lay out the page by following the HTML syntax.

Instructions

- 01. To the right, we have a `test.html` file.
- 02. Change the text on line 2 (the bit between `<strong>` and `</strong>`) to anything you like!
- 03. Hit Save & Submit Code, and you'll see how the `test.html` file would look in a browser. Did you see that? The `<strong></strong>` tags made our text bold!

[? Stuck? Get a hint!](#)

test.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <strong>hello word</strong>
3
```

hello word

Full Screen

Save & Submit Code

Reset Code

[Q&A Forum](#)

[Glossary](#)



**Hint**



When you see the word `font-family` in CSS, it means you're talking about the font of the text.

Let's see... making something red meant we had to type

```
span {  
  color: red;  
}
```

So if we put in

```
font-family: cursive;
```

that should fancify our font!

```
1- p {  
2   font-size: 100px;  
3 }  
4  
5- span {  
6   font-family: cursive;  
7 }
```



Save & Submit Code

Reset Code

[Q&A Forum](#)

[Glossary](#)

# Использование электронных образовательных ресурсов дает

## Преподавателю

дидактически правильно оформленный инструмент

роль организатора-консультанта

## Студенту

активность и самостоятельность

доступность

наглядность

профессиональную направленность обучения