

Side by Side

60 minutes

Design a Website

WHAT THIS LESSON DOES

This lesson shows how to place content side by side on a website using a row block. Pupils drag a picture and text into the row, view the horizontal layout, and examine the HTML wrapper created.

WHAT STUDENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO

- Understand how rows enable side-by-side layouts on web pages
- Recognise a row as a container block for other elements
- Examine the HTML code generated by row blocks

BEFORE THE LESSON

- Open the interactive on the board before pupils arrive so the starting site with its banner is visible.
- One device per pupil, logged in to their existing site with a page that has a picture and some text.
- Check the row-block example in step 2 renders as a live picture, not raw code. If it fails, be ready to sketch it on the board: row across the top, picture left, text right.

Side by Side

HOW THE LESSON RUNS

5 min	introduction	Start: What We're Building
5 min	content	One Under the Other, or Side by Side
3 min	activity	Notice the Single Column
8 min	activity	Add a Row and Put a Picture Inside
8 min	activity	Put Text Beside the Picture
7 min	activity	Change What Sits on Each Side
15 min	activity	Your Turn: Make It Yours
4 min	content	Make Sense
3 min	content	Reflect
2 min	summary	What You Covered

TEACHING MOVES

1. Start: What We're Building. Reassure the class their work carries forward by itself, nothing to reload. Flag the one snag now: blocks must go inside the row, not beside it.
2. One Under the Other, or Side by Side. Keep it short. Say only that a row is a holder and things go inside it. Do not name HTML tags yet. If asked about three items, say yes but today we practise with two.
3. Notice the Single Column. Give thirty seconds of looking, then ask two pupils to name the top-to-bottom order they see. Everyone should feel the single column before they break it.
4. Add a Row and Put a Picture Inside. Model in two moves: open Layout, drag a row into the stack; then drag the picture into the open gap. Say aloud "inside the row, where it opens out" as you do it.
5. Put Text Beside the Picture. Show the first side-by-side page on the board and ask a pupil to reveal their live page. A tight fit on small screens is fine today.
6. Change What Sits on Each Side. No new block. Push the shift from layout trick to design choice: the picture and words should read as one thing, not two unrelated neighbours.
7. Your Turn: Make It Yours. Stay off the board unless several pupils hit the same snag. Done when a picture and matching sentences sit side by side, both inside one row.
8. Make Sense. Run as a whole-class chorus if time is short: start each line, let pupils finish it. Land the point that things sit side by side only when inside the row.
9. Reflect. Talking points only, spoken not typed. Invite two quick partner shares: one place side by side helped, one place a stack still works better.

WHAT TO WATCH FOR

- Pupils drop a block beside or below the row rather than inside it, so the two things stay stacked instead of sitting side by side. On the Blocks tab, check the block is visually nested inside the row, not a neighbour. Have the pupil drag it into the open part of the row where it opens out.
- The row is dropped onto the workspace outside the page block, so nothing from it appears on the page. Show the pupil the row sitting apart from the page stack and have them drag it back into the page.
- Pupils treat the row as a layout trick and pair a picture and text that do not belong together. Ask them to read the words and look at the picture as one thing. If they do not match, change the words or swap the picture.

DIFFERENTIATION

- Emerging: Keep them on the Home page pair and ask only that they rewrite the sentence to match the picture, rather than building a new row.
- Developing: Watch for a block slipped outside the row and prompt "inside the row, where it opens out" rather than fixing it for them.
- Proficient: Once their first pair works, let them add a second row on another page with a different picture and matching text, or allow a third block in a row.