**Structural Markup and Semantic Markup**

1. When creating a web page, you add (known as markup) to the contents of the page.
   1. Tags
   2. Element
   3. Attributes
   4. None of these.
2. These provide extra meaning and allow browsers to show users the appropriate structure for the page.
   1. Attributes
   2. Element
   3. Tags
   4. None of these.
3. Structural markup are elements that you can use to describe both and .
   1. Headings , Paragraphs
   2. Tags , Elements
   3. Option a and b,
   4. None of above
4. Are those which provides extra information; such as where emphasis is placed in a sentence, that something you have written is a quotation (and who said it), the meaning of acronyms, and so on.
   1. Semantic markup
   2. Structural markup
   3. Both a and b.
   4. None of above.
5. HTML has "levels" of headings.
   1. Unlimited
   2. Seven
   3. Five
   4. Six
6. Is used for main headings.
   1. <h2>
   2. <p>
   3. <h1>
   4. None of these.
7. <h2> is not used for subheadings.
   1. True
   2. False
8. How to control the size of text, its color, and the fonts?
   1. Using CSS.
   2. Using style attribute.
   3. Both a and b,
   4. One of above.
9. To create a paragraph, surround the words that make up the paragraph with an opening tag and closing tag.
   1. <h4>, </h4>
   2. <p>, </p>
   3. Both can use a and b.
   4. <h1>, </h1>
10. By default, a browser will not show each paragraph on a new line with some space between it and any subsequent paragraphs.
    1. True
    2. False
11. By enclosing words in the tags andwe can make characters appear bold.
    1. <i>
    2. <b>
    3. Both a and b.
    4. None of above.
12. By enclosing words in the <i> tags *and* we can make characters appear italic.
    1. <p>
    2. <b>
    3. Both a and b.
    4. None of these.
13. The element is used to contain characters that should be superscript such as the suffix of dates or mathematical concepts like raising a number to a power such as 22.
    1. <sub>
    2. <sap>
    3. <sup>
    4. Both a and c.
14. The element is used to contain characters that should be subscript. It is commonly used with foot notes or chemical formulas such as H20.
    1. <sap >
    2. <sup>
    3. Both a and b.
    4. None of these
15. When the browser comes across two or more spaces next to each other, it only displays one space.
    1. True
    2. False
16. Similarly if it comes across a line break, it is treats that as a single space too.
    1. True
    2. False
17. You will often see that web page authors take advantage of to indent their code in order to make it easier to follow.
    1. IDE
    2. line break and spaces.
    3. White space collapsing
    4. None of these.
18. If you wanted to add a line break inside the middle of a paragraph you can use the line break .
    1. <hr> tag
    2. <br> tag
    3. Both a and b.
    4. None of these.

1. You can add a between sections using the <hr />tag.
   1. horizontal rule
   2. vertical rule
   3. row rule
   4. column rule
2. There are a few elements that do not have any words between an opening and closing tag. They are known as empty elements and they are written differently.
3. An empty element usually has only one tag.
4. Before the closing angled bracket of an empty element there will often be a space and a forward slash character.
5. There are some text elements that are not intended to affect the structure of your web pages, but they do add extra information to the pages — they are known as semantic markup.
6. The use of the **element indicates that its content has strong importance.**
7. By default, browsers will show the contents of a **element in bold.**
8. The element indicates emphasis that subtly changes the meaning of a sentence.
9. By default, browsers will show the contents of an element in italic.
10. There are two elements commonly used for marking up quotations.
11. The element is used for longer quotes that take up an entire paragraph.
12. The element is used for shorter quotes that sit within a paragraph.
13. If you use an abbreviation or an acronym, then the element can be used.
14. A title attribute on the opening tag is used to specify the full term.
15. When you are referencing a piece of work such as a book, film or research paper, the element can be used to indicate where the citation is from.
16. Browsers will render the content of a element in italics.
17. The <dfn> element is used to indicate the defining instance of a new term.
18. The <address> element has quite a specific use: to contain contact details for the author of the page.
19. The <ins> element can be used to show content that has been inserted into a document.
20. The <del> element can show text that has been deleted from it.
21. The content of a <ins> element is usually underlined, while the content of a <del> element

usually has a line through it.

1. The <s> element indicates something that is no longer accurate or relevant (but that should not be deleted).
2. Structural markup includes elements such as <h1>, <h2>, and <p>. Semantic information is carried in elements such as <cite> and <em>.