`<code> … </code>`

The HTML <code> element displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code.

`<em> … </em>`

The HTML <em> element marks text that has stress emphasis. The <em> element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis.

`<mark> … </mark>`

The HTML Mark Text element (<mark>) represents text which is marked or highlighted for reference or notation purposes, due to the marked passage's relevance or importance in the enclosing context.

`<small> … </small>`

The HTML <small> element represents side-comments and small print, like copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation. By default, it renders text within it one font-size small, such as from small to x-small.

`<span> … </span>`

The HTML <span> element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang.

`<strong> … </strong>`

The HTML Strong Importance Element (<strong>) indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.

`<time> … </time>`

The HTML <time> element represents a specific period in time.

Examples:

```
<blockquote>
    <p>It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking
thirteen.</p>
    <footer>
        First sentence in <cite><a
href="http://www.george-orwell.org/1984/0.html"><em>Nineteen
Eighty-Four</em></a></cite> by George Orwell (Part 1, Chapter 1).
    </footer>
</blockquote>
<p>You can use <abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets">CSS</abbr> to style your
<abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>.</p>
```