Practice test items for Tutorials 1(Carey 6) tut1(carey6)\_updtd\_10052018

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*\\\

\_\_\_\_ 1. Elements support attributes that specify the use, the behavior, and in some cases the appearance of an element.

\_\_\_\_ 2. The body element is where you provide browsers with information about the document.

\_\_\_\_ 3. To enable users to jump to a specific location within a document, first label that location with an id. (example <h2 id=”summary”>Conclusion</h2> )

\_\_\_\_ 4. It is better practice to specify a green color to a visited link using HTML instead of CSS pseudo class. That is, <*a  href=“myfile.htm” vlink=“green”>* is better than *a:visited {color: green}*

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. A \_\_\_\_ language is a language used to mark the content and structure of documents.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | markup | c. | validated |
| b. | parsed | d. | dictionary |

\_\_\_\_ 2. In a two-sided tag, a(n) \_\_\_\_ tag indicates the content's end.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | last | c. | empty |
| b. | closing | d. | exit |

\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ includes the blank spaces, tabs, and line breaks found within the file.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Blank space | c. | Empty space |
| b. | White space | d. | Black space |

\_\_\_\_ 4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_element is not displayed within the page, but is usually displayed in the browser’s title bar or the browser’s tab.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | title | c. | paragraph header |
| b. | header | d. | list header |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Web page authors can take advantage of the structural (or sectional) elements provided by \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | HTML2 | c. | HTML4 |
| b. | HTML1 | d. | HTML5 |

\_\_\_\_ 6. Another type of list that contains a list of terms, with each term followed by its description (or definition), is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (It is also called a definition list.)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | description list | c. | unordered list |
| b. | ordered list | d. | nested list |

\_\_\_\_ 7. In good HTML code, nested elements do not \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | overlap | c. | center |
| b. | align | d. | convert |

\_\_\_\_ 8. The version of the HTML language to follow the xHTML version was \_\_\_? (Hint: The version we are learning about in this class.)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | HTML 1.0 | c. | HTML 4.01 |
| b. | HTML 5 | d. | XML |

\_\_\_\_ 9. To link to an element identified with an id, you reference it by its id name preceded by the \_\_\_\_ symbol. (Also used to reference an id name as a selector in a style rule)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | & | c. | # |
| b. | ^ | d. | % |

\_\_\_\_ 10. Every web page should include a list of links to each main page of the site. This is called a \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | page locator | c. | navigation list |
| b. | topic list | d. | table of contents |

\_\_\_\_ 11. The general syntax to create a hypertext link is \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | <a href=”reference”>content</a> | c. | <a href=”reference”>content a> |
| b. | <a href=”reference”>content /a | d. | <a href=”reference”content a> |

\_\_\_\_ 12. When referencing a file located in a different folder than the link tag, you must include the \_\_\_\_ for the file.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | link | c. | anchor |
| b. | path | d. | map |

\_\_\_\_ 13. A(n) \_\_\_\_ path provides a precise location for a file. Ex: C:/perel/CS101/resources/extrahelp.html

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | relative | c. | absolute |
| b. | interpreted | d. | indexed |

\_\_\_\_ 14. To reference a file in a folder one level above the current folder in the folder hierarchy, relative pathnames use \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | ../ | c. | // |
| b. | ./ | d. | its\_folder\_name/ |

\_\_\_\_ 15. A(n) \_\_\_\_ path specifies the location for a file **relative to** the folder containing the current Web document.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | absolute | c. | relative |
| b. | interpreted | d. | regular |

\_\_\_\_ 16. To create a hypertext link to a document on the Internet, you need to know its \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | character set | c. | relative pathname |
| b. | URL | d. | target |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Web browsers communicate with Web servers using the \_\_\_\_ communication protocol.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | HTTP | c. | URL |
| b. | HTML | d. | FTP |

\_\_\_\_ 18. All Web page URLs begin with the letters \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | HTML | c. | URL |
| b. | HTTP | d. | FTP |

\_\_\_\_ 19. (**extra** **credit**) If you want all the links in your document to point to a new window, you can add the target attribute to a(n) \_\_\_\_ element in the document’s header.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | title | c. | a |
| b. | base | d. | script |

\_\_\_\_ 20. If a URL doesn’t specify a filename, the server returns the default \_\_\_\_ page.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | main | c. | catalog |
| b. | link | d. | home |

\_\_\_\_ 21. When linking between web page files within your website folders, \_\_\_\_ links are commonly used.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | relative |
| b. | absolute |

**Completion**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method of organization in which information is not presented linearly, but in whatever order is requested by the user via clicking on hyperlinks.

2. Each element is marked within the HTML file by one or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Many tags contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that control the behavior, and in some cases the appearance, of elements in the page.

4. To force a document to appear in a new window or tab, you add the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute to the <a> tag.

**Essay**

1. Briefly describe three guidelines for writing good HTML code

2. Describe one tip in creating effective links?

3. Why is including the mailto: link to your email address on your web site page not necessarily a good idea?

4. Append to the following mailto link the correct code so that when the email client opens “product inquiry” is inserted into the email message’s Subject field.

mailto:jrsmith@ecc.edu