1) The term "Universal Sector" doesn't have a widely recognized or standard meaning in common contexts. It could potentially be a term used in a specific field, industry, or subject area. If you have more context or a specific domain in mind, I could provide a more accurate explanation.

2) In CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

- \*\*ID Selector (#):\*\* It selects a specific HTML element based on its unique ID attribute. An ID selector is denoted by a hash symbol (#) followed by the ID value. Example: `#myElement { color: red; }`

- \*\*Class Selector (.):\*\* It selects HTML elements based on their class attribute. A class selector is denoted by a period (.) followed by the class name. Example: `.myClass { font-size: 16px; }`

3) To control image repetition in CSS, you can use the `background-repeat` property. This property allows you to specify how a background image should be repeated both horizontally and vertically. For example, to prevent repetition, you can set it to `no-repeat`.

```css

.example {

background-image: url('example.jpg');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

```

4) In HTML:

- \*\*Tags:\*\* Tags are the markup used in HTML to define elements. They consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag. For example, `<p>` is an opening tag, `This is a paragraph` is the content, and `</p>` is the closing tag.

- \*\*Elements:\*\* Elements are made up of tags, content, and attributes. An element is everything from the start tag to the end tag, including the tags themselves and the content. Using the example above, `<p>This is a paragraph</p>` is a complete paragraph element.

5) \*\*Inline, Block, and Inline-Block Elements:\*\*

- \*\*Inline Elements:\*\* These elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples include `<span>`, `<a>`, `<strong>`.

- \*\*Block Elements:\*\* These elements start on a new line and take up the full width available. Examples include `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`.

- \*\*Inline-Block Elements:\*\* These elements are similar to inline elements in that they do not start on a new line but can have a width and height set, similar to block elements. Examples include `<img>`, `<button>`.

Yes, it is possible to change an inline element into a block-level element using CSS. This can be achieved using the `display` property. For example:

```css

span {

display: block;

}

```

This will make all `<span>` elements behave as block-level elements.