1. How will you style two headings H1 and H2 with same styling?

We can use a Class Selector in this case. This will apply the specified styling to both headings.

```
.heading {
  color: red;
  font-size: 24px;
}

<h1 class="heading">Heading 1</h1>
<h2 class="heading">Heading 2</h2>
```

2. By which attributes you can give dimensions to an element?

Using, "height", "width", "min-height", "min-width", "max-height", "max-width", we can give dimensions to an element.

1. Name some font related attributes in CSS -

Here are a few examples:

font-family: This attribute specifies the font family to use for the text. You can specify a specific font, or you can use a generic font family name (e.g., serif, sans-serif, monospace).

font-size: This attribute specifies the size of the font in pixels or other units. You can use absolute sizes (e.g., 12px) or relative sizes (e.g., larger, smaller).

font-style: This attribute specifies the style of the font (e.g., normal, italic, oblique).

font-weight: This attribute specifies the weight of the font (e.g., normal, bold, lighter, bolder).

font-variant: This attribute specifies the variant of the font (e.g., normal, small-caps).

2. How would you style an image or element to have rounded corners?

To style an image or element with rounded corners in CSS, we can use the **border-radius** property. This property takes a length value or a percentage, and it controls the curvature of the element's corners.

Here is an example of how we might use the border-radius property to style an image with rounded corners:

```
img {
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```

This will give the image rounded corners with a radius of 50% of the element's width and height.