**Lessons**

**Level 1: Intro to HTML**

**Question 1: What does HTML stand for?**

* a) Hyper Transfer Markup Language
* b) Hyper Text Markup Language [Correct]
* c) Hyper Text Markdown Language
* d) Hyper Transfer Markdown Language

**Question 2: Who is the creator of HTML?**

* a) Bill Gates
* b) Mark Zuckerberg
* c) Tim Berners-Lee [Correct]
* d) Steve Jobs

**Question 3: Which of the following is the correct syntax of HTML?**

* a) **<tag> Content </>**
* b) **</tag> Content <tag>**
* c) **<tag> Content </tag>** [Correct]
* d) **</> Content <tag>**

**Question 4: Is HTML case sensitive?**

* a) Yes
* b) No [Correct]

**Question 5: What is the file extension used for HTML files?**

* a) .ht
* b) .html [Correct]
* c) .htm
* d) Both b and c [Correct]

**Question 6: What's the purpose of the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration?**

* a) It's a standard HTML comment
* b) It's an HTML tag
* c) It links to the CSS file
* d) It tells the browser about the version of HTML [Correct]

**Question 7: What is the root element of an HTML document?**

* a) head
* b) body
* c) html [Correct]
* d) div

**Question 8: In HTML, comments are written inside which of the following tags?**

* a) **<!-- comment -->** [Correct]
* b) **// comment**
* c) **/\* comment \*/**
* d) **# comment**

**Question 9: What does an HTML tag consist of?**

* a) Tag name only
* b) Attributes only
* c) Both tag name and attributes [Correct]
* d) Comments only

**Question 10: What is the correct HTML tag for inserting a line break?**

* a) **<lb>**
* b) **<br>** [Correct]
* c) **<break>**
* d) **<line>**

**Level 2: Intro to HTML Elements**

**Question 1: Which tag defines the title of the document?**

* a) **<title>** [Correct]
* b) **<head>**
* c) **<meta>**
* d) **<h1>**

**Question 2: What is the correct HTML for creating a hyperlink?**

* a) **<link href="<http://www.example.com>" />**
* b) **<a url="<http://www.example.com>" />**
* c) **<a href="<http://www.example.com>">Example</a>** [Correct]
* d) **<href="<http://www.example.com>">Example</href>**

**Question 3: Which tag is used to define a large heading?**

* a) **<h6>**
* b) **<h1>** [Correct]
* c) **<large>**
* d) **<head>**

**Question 4: Which HTML tag is used to define an unordered (bulleted) list?**

* a) **<ul>** [Correct]
* b) **<ol>**
* c) **<li>**
* d) **<u1>**

**Question 5: What tag is used to create a dropdown selection list?**

* a) **<dropdown>**
* b) **<list>**
* c) **<select>** [Correct]
* d) **<option>**

**Question 6: Which tag is used to add an image in HTML?**

* a) **<pic>**
* b) **<img>** [Correct]
* c) **<image>**
* d) **<graphics>**

**Question 7: What tag is used to create a table?**

* a) **<div>**
* b) **<table>** [Correct]
* c) **<grid>**
* d) **<array>**

**Question 8: Which tag is used to add a footer in HTML?**

* a) **<bottom>**
* b) **<footer>** [Correct]
* c) **<end>**
* d) **<section>**

**Question 9: Which tag is used to create a form in HTML?**

* a) **<form>** [Correct]
* b) **<input>**
* c) **<fields>**
* d) **<fill>**

**Question 10: What tag is used to add a paragraph in HTML?**

* a) **<text>**
* b) **<p>** [Correct]
* c) **<write>**
* d) **<para>**

**Level 3: Basics of HTML Attributes**

**Question 1: What is the correct HTML for adding a background color?**

* a) **<body bg="yellow">**
* b) **<body background="yellow">**
* c) **<body style="background-color:yellow;">** [Correct]
* d) **<background>yellow</background>**

**Question 2: What attribute is used in HTML to specify an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed?**

* a) **desc**
* b) **name**
* c) **source**
* d) **alt** [Correct]

**Question 3: What attribute is used to define form elements clearly in HTML?**

* a) **id**
* b) **value**
* c) **name** [Correct]
* d) **type**

**Question 4: Which attribute is used to specify the charset in a meta tag?**

* a) **http-equiv**
* b) **content**
* c) **charset** [Correct]
* d) **name**

**Question 5: The HTML 'lang' attribute is used to...**

* a) Specify the language of the document content [Correct]
* b) Specify the language of the browser
* c) Link to language-specific stylesheets
* d) Make the webpage multilingual

**Question 6: What is the correct HTML for referring to an external JavaScript file called "script.js"?**

* a) **<script src="script.js">** [Correct]
* b) **<script href="script.js">**
* c) **<script link="script.js">**
* d) **<javascript src="script.js">**

**Question 7: The HTML 'href' attribute is used in which tag?**

* a) **<html>**
* b) **<body>**
* c) **<img>**
* d) **<a>** [Correct]

**Question 8: The 'src' attribute in an HTML tag indicates...**

* a) The source URL of an embedded content [Correct]
* b) The styling of the element
* c) The script to be used
* d) The target of a hyperlink

**Question 9: Which attribute specifies the width of a table cell in HTML?**

* a) **width** [Correct]
* b) **size**
* c) **length**
* d) **dimension**

**Question 10: What does the 'value' attribute specify in an HTML input element?**

* a) The maximum possible input
* b) The type of input
* c) The initial value of the input element [Correct]
* d) The name of the input

**Level 4: Popular tags in HTML**

**Question 1: Which tag is used to insert an audio file in HTML?**

* a) **<audio>** [Correct]
* b) **<sound>**
* c) **<music>**
* d) **<mp3>**

**Question 2: What is the correct HTML for making a checkbox?**

* a) **<checkbox>**
* b) **<input type="check">**
* c) **<check>**
* d) **<input type="checkbox">** [Correct]

**Question 3: What is the HTML tag under which one can write the JavaScript code?**

* a) **<javascript>**
* b) **<scripted>**
* c) **<script>** [Correct]
* d) **<js>**

**Question 4: Which tag is used to embed content from another site (like a map)?**

* a) **<embed>** [Correct]
* b) **<insert>**
* c) **<iframe>**
* d) Both a and c [Correct]

**Question 5: Which HTML tag produces the biggest heading?**

* a) **<h1>** [Correct]
* b) **<h2>**
* c) **<h3>**
* d) **<h6>**

**Question 6: Which tag allows you to store machine-readable data within HTML documents?**

* a) **<store>**
* b) **<meta>** [Correct]
* c) **<data>**
* d) **<info>**

**Question 7: Which tag is used to highlight text in HTML?**

* a) **<highlight>**
* b) **<mark>** [Correct]
* c) **<highlighted>**
* d) **<bold>**

**Question 8: What is the correct HTML tag for inserting a line break?**

* a) **<br>** [Correct]
* b) **<break>**
* c) **<lb>**
* d) **<line>**

**Question 9: What tag is used to specify a section of a document in HTML?**

* a) **<div>**
* b) **<part>**
* c) **<area>**
* d) **<section>** [Correct]

**Question 10: What is the purpose of the nav tag in HTML?**

* a) To navigate the HTML document
* b) To define navigation links [Correct]
* c) To create a navigation bar
* d) All of the above [Correct]

# Short Answer Explanations

Level 1: **Intro to HTML**

**Question 1:** HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the standard language for creating web pages.

**Question 2:** HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist who is also known as the father of the World Wide Web.

**Question 3:** The correct syntax of HTML is **<tag> Content </tag>**. The **tag** indicates the type of the element, and the content is what is displayed on the webpage.

**Question 4:** HTML is not case sensitive. Tag names written in uppercase and lowercase are interpreted the same way.

**Question 5:** HTML files can have the extension .html or .htm.

**Question 6:** **<!DOCTYPE html>** is used to tell the web browser about the HTML version that the page is written in.

**Question 7:** The root element of an HTML document is **<html>**. All other tags are nested within this element.

**Question 8:** In HTML, comments are written inside **<!-- comment -->** tags.

**Question 9:** An HTML tag consists of the tag name and attributes. The name defines the type of the tag, and attributes provide additional information.

**Question 10:** The **<br>** tag is used to insert a line break in HTML.

**Level 2: Intro to HTML Elements**

**Question 1:** The **<title>** tag is used to define the title of the document.

**Question 2:** The correct HTML for creating a hyperlink is **<a href="<http://www.example.com>">Example</a>**.

**Question 3:** The **<h1>** tag is used to define a large heading in HTML.

**Question 4:** The **<ul>** tag is used to define an unordered (bulleted) list in HTML.

**Question 5:** The **<select>** tag is used to create a dropdown selection list in HTML.

**Question 6:** The **<img>** tag is used to add an image in HTML.

**Question 7:** The **<table>** tag is used to create a table in HTML.

**Question 8:** The **<footer>** tag is used to add a footer in HTML.

**Question 9:** The **<form>** tag is used to create a form in HTML.

**Question 10:** The **<p>** tag is used to add a paragraph in HTML.

**Level 3: Basics of HTML Attributes**

**Question 1:** The correct HTML for adding a background color is **<body style="background-color:yellow;">**.

**Question 2:** The **alt** attribute is used in HTML to specify an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

**Question 3:** The **name** attribute is used to define form elements clearly in HTML.

**Question 4:** The **charset** attribute is used to specify the character encoding for the HTML document.

**Question 5:** The 'lang' attribute in HTML is used to specify the language of the document content.

**Question 6:** The correct HTML for referring to an external JavaScript file is **<script src="script.js">**.

**Question 7:** The **href** attribute is used in the **<a>** tag to specify the destination URL of the link.

**Question 8:** The 'src' attribute in an HTML tag indicates the source URL of an embedded content.

**Question 9:** The **width** attribute in HTML specifies the width of a table cell.

**Question 10:** The **value** attribute in an HTML input element specifies the initial value of the input.

**Level 4: Popular tags in HTML**

**Question 1:** The **<audio>** tag is used to insert an audio file in HTML.

**Question 2:** The correct HTML for making a checkbox is **<input type="checkbox">**.

**Question 3:** The **<script>** tag is where you can write the JavaScript code in HTML.

**Question 4:** The **<embed>** and **<iframe>** tags are used to embed content from another site, such as a map.

**Question 5:** The **<h1>** tag produces the biggest heading in HTML.

**Question 6:** The **<meta>** tag allows you to store machine-readable data within HTML documents.

**Question 7:** The **<mark>** tag is used to highlight text in HTML.

**Question 8:** The **<br>** tag is used for inserting a line break in HTML.

**Question 9:** The **<section>** tag is used to specify a section of a document in HTML.

**Question 10:** The **<nav>** tag in HTML is used to define navigation links. It can be used to create a navigation bar and navigate the HTML document.

# Long Answer Explanation

**Level 1: Intro to HTML**

**Question 1:** HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It's the backbone of any website or web application. HTML provides the basic structure to the web page, which is then enhanced and modified by CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and JavaScript. HTML elements represent the building blocks of all websites and are delineated by tags, which are surrounded by angle brackets. Content is placed between these tags to represent different parts of the web page.

**Question 2:** HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist, in the late 1980s. At the time, Tim was working for CERN, the European physics research center, and he developed HTML as a way to share documents between different systems. Tim Berners-Lee is also known as the father of the World Wide Web, as he invented not just HTML, but also HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) and URLs (Uniform Resource Locators).

**Question 3:** In HTML, elements are defined by the use of tags. The syntax for creating an HTML tag involves using angle brackets (**< >**) around a tag name. For most tags, an opening tag (e.g., **<tag>**) is followed by the content of the element, and then a closing tag (e.g., **</tag>**). The tag name in the closing tag is preceded by a forward slash. The opening tag may contain attributes that define or modify the behavior of the tag. The closing tag does not include these attributes.

**Question 4:** HTML tags are not case-sensitive, meaning that the tag names can be written in either lowercase or uppercase letters and browsers will interpret them the same way. However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the organization responsible for developing web standards, recommends using lowercase letters for consistency and readability.

**Question 5:** HTML files can have the extension .html or .htm, and there's no difference between them. The .html extension became the standard, but .htm was used historically for compatibility with older operating systems, such as DOS, which only supported three-letter file extensions.

**Question 6:** The **<!DOCTYPE html>** declaration is an instruction to the web browser about what version of the HTML standard the web page is written in. It's not an HTML tag per se; it's a document type declaration (DTD). For HTML5, the declaration is simply **<!DOCTYPE html>** and it should be the first line in every HTML document.

**Question 7:** The **<html>** tag is the root element of an HTML document. This is where the HTML code begins and ends. The **<html>** tag is meant to contain two child elements: **<head>** and **<body>**. The **<head>** element contains meta-information about the document and optional document header information like CSS stylesheet links. The **<body>** element contains the main content of the HTML document or the section of the HTML document that will be visible in the web browser.

**Question 8:** HTML comments are useful for documenting your code and leaving notes for yourself or other developers. Comments are ignored by browsers and won't render anything on the webpage. You can add a comment in HTML by wrapping the comment text in **<!--** and **-->**.

**Question 9:** HTML tags may contain attributes. These are extra bits of information that modify the behavior of the HTML tag or provide additional metadata about the element. Attributes usually come in name-value pairs and are placed within the opening tag. For example, in the image tag **<img src="image.jpg" alt="An image">**, **src** and **alt** are attributes, with **image.jpg** and **An image** being their respective values.

**Question 10:** The **<br>** tag in HTML is used to insert a line break, which forces a new line in the text. It's an empty tag, meaning it does not need a closing tag. The **<br>** tag can be useful for structuring text, but excessive use of it is not recommended because it can lead to poor design and less control over the layout compared to CSS properties.

**Level 2: Intro to HTML Elements**

**Question 1:** The **<title>** tag in HTML specifies the title of the webpage, which is displayed in the title bar or tab of a web browser. Search engines also use this title when listing the web page in their search results. The **<title>** tag is placed within the **<head>** section of the HTML document and it doesn't support any attributes. A well-defined title can improve search engine optimization (SEO) and user accessibility.

**Question 2:** The **<a>** tag in HTML is used for creating hyperlinks, allowing users to navigate to different pages or content within the same page. The **href** attribute is used to specify the destination of the link, which could be a URL, a file, or an id within the same page. The text placed between the opening **<a href="URL">** and closing **</a>** tags is what users see and click on.

**Question 3:** The **<h1>** tag is used to define the largest (and often the top-level) heading in HTML. It's important for SEO as search engines pay special attention to the words used inside the **<h1>** tag. There are six levels of headings in HTML, **<h1>** to **<h6>**, with **<h1>** being the largest and **<h6>** being the smallest.

**Question 4:** The **<ul>** tag in HTML is used to define an unordered list, traditionally rendered as a bulleted list. Items in the list are marked with bullets by default. Each item in the list starts with the **<li>** tag (list item). You can nest multiple **<li>** elements within a single **<ul>** to define the list items.

**Question 5:** The **<select>** tag is used to create a dropdown list in HTML. It's often used within a form, where the user selection becomes the input. Each option in the dropdown list is created with an **<option>** tag nested inside the **<select>** element. The value of the **value** attribute of the selected option will be sent as data when a form is submitted.

**Question 6:** The **<img>** tag is used to embed images into an HTML document. The **src** attribute specifies the path to the image file, and the **alt** attribute provides an alternative description for the image if it cannot be displayed, which improves accessibility for visually impaired users or instances when the image fails to load.

**Question 7:** The **<table>** tag is used to create tables in HTML. Tables are a great tool for displaying data in a grid format. The table is structured with the **<tr>** (table row) element, and within each row, you use the **<td>** (table data) tag to specify cell data. The **<th>** (table header) tag is used to add a header to the data columns.

**Question 8:** The **<footer>** tag is used to specify a footer for a document or a section. A **<footer>** typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc. You can have several **<footer>** elements in one document.

**Question 9:** The **<form>** tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. Forms are an essential part of the web pages as they allow users to interact with the website, from searching data to submitting information. Inside a **<form>** element, you can use different types of form elements, such as **<input>**, **<textarea>**, **<button>**, etc.

**Question 10:** The **<p>** tag is used to represent a paragraph in HTML. It automatically adds some space (margin) before and after each paragraph. In HTML, a paragraph is defined as any amount of text separated by a blank line or another block-level element (like a heading or a list).

**Level 3: Basics of HTML Attributes**

**Question 1:** In HTML, the **style** attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more. Here, the **style** attribute is used within the **<body>** tag to change the background color of the whole page. The CSS property **background-color** is used to specify the color. Remember that adding styles directly to HTML elements is not considered best practice, as it leads to less modular and harder to maintain code. Usually, CSS should be kept separate from HTML.

**Question 2:** The **alt** attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the **src** attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader). This attribute is particularly important for accessibility as screen readers read this text to describe the image to visually impaired users. It can also be helpful for SEO, as search engines can't view images but can read the **alt** text.

**Question 3:** The **name** attribute specifies the name for an **<input>** element in a form. The name attribute is used to reference form data after a form is submitted, or to reference the element in a JavaScript. It's crucial when sending form data to a server-side script, as it determines the key in the key/value pair that gets sent.

**Question 4:** The **charset** attribute specifies the character encoding for the HTML document. This attribute is used within the **<meta>** tag, typically placed within the **<head>** tag. Character encoding, such as UTF-8, is essential to ensure that all characters on the page are displayed correctly.

**Question 5:** The **lang** attribute is used to declare the language of a web page or a portion of a web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers to display content correctly. It can be particularly useful for screen readers and translation tools. The value is usually a two-letter language code, like **en** for English or **es** for Spanish.

**Question 6:** The **<script>** tag is used to embed JavaScript within an HTML document. The **src** attribute is used to include external JavaScript files. The value of the **src** attribute should be the file name of the external JavaScript file. This method is useful to keep the HTML and JavaScript code separate, improving readability and maintainability.

**Question 7:** The **href** attribute in the **<a>** tag is used to specify the destination URL of a hyperlink. The value of the **href** attribute is the URL you want to link to. This URL can be either absolute, pointing to any webpage on the Internet, or relative, pointing to a file in the same website.

**Question 8:** The **src** attribute in HTML stands for source, and it specifies the URL of an embedded content. The **src** attribute is most often used in **<img>** tags (to specify the source file for an image), but it is also used in **<script>** (to link external JavaScript files), **<iframe>** (to embed other web content), and **<audio>** and **<video>** tags.

**Question 9:** The **width** attribute specifies the width of an element like **<table>**, **<img>**, or **<iframe>**. For a table cell (**<td>** or **<th>**), this attribute will set the cell's width. However, usage of this attribute is not recommended in HTML5 as it is better to control layout using CSS, providing more flexibility and responsiveness.

**Question 10:** The **value** attribute specifies the initial value for an **<input>** element in a form. This can be text in a text field or a pre-selected option for a checkbox or radio button. When the form is submitted, the current value of the input field is sent with the form data.

**Level 4: Popular tags in HTML**

**Question 1:** The **<audio>** tag in HTML is used to embed sound content in documents. It can contain one or more sound sources, defined by nested **<source>** elements. It also has various attributes to customize the audio player, like **controls** for player controls, **autoplay** for automatic play, and **loop** for continuous play. Remember to always specify alternative content for browsers that do not support the **<audio>** tag.

**Question 2:** The **<input>** tag is used to create input fields in an HTML form. The **type** attribute defines the type of input field to display. If the **type** attribute is set to "checkbox", an input field will be displayed as a checkbox. Users can select zero or more options of a limited number of choices with checkboxes.

**Question 3:** The **<script>** tag is used to embed or refer to JavaScript code within the HTML document. The JavaScript inside a **<script>** element can be either in-line (by enclosing the JavaScript code directly between **<script>** and **</script>**) or external (by using the **src** attribute to refer to an external JavaScript file).

**Question 4:** The **<embed>** and **<iframe>** tags in HTML are used to embed content from another site. The **<embed>** tag is a self-contained non-interactive element used for embedding external resources like a PDF or a Flash player. The **<iframe>** tag, on the other hand, creates an inline frame that embeds another HTML document within the current one, such as a Google Map or a YouTube video.

**Question 5:** The **<h1>** tag in HTML is used to define the most important (or top-level) heading in the document. HTML offers six levels of headings, from **<h1>** to **<h6>**, **<h1>** being the largest and **<h6>** the smallest. It's also important for search engine optimization (SEO) as search engines pay special attention to the content inside the **<h1>** tag.

**Question 6:** The **<meta>** tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata won't be displayed on the page but is machine-readable. It can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload a page), search engines (keywords), or other web services. Some common uses of **<meta>** tags include specifying the character set, page description, keywords, author, and viewport settings.

**Question 7:** The **<mark>** tag in HTML is used to highlight parts of the text. It's often used to highlight a run of text due to its relevance to the user's current activity, like search results or indicating relevant sections of a document in response to a user's action.

**Question 8:** The **<br>** tag in HTML is used for inserting a line break. Unlike most HTML elements, the **<br>** tag does not have a closing tag. It's useful when you want to break lines without starting a new paragraph, for example, in addresses or poems.

**Question 9:** The **<section>** tag in HTML5 represents a standalone section of a document, which could be a chapter, a tabbed content area, a set of tabs, a set of related content grouped together, etc. A **<section>** should be a distinct part of a document and usually includes a heading.

**Question 10:** The **<nav>** tag in HTML5 is used to define a set of navigation links. It's not mandatory, but it's useful for accessibility as screen readers can use it to identify navigational sections of the web page. This tag is typically used to wrap major block-level navigation links, such as for a set of menu or footer links.

# Alternative Answer Explanation (with example)

**Level 1: Intro to HTML**

**Question 1:** HTML, standing for Hyper Text Markup Language, is the foundational language for creating web pages. Consider a website as a house; HTML provides the blueprint or the skeletal structure of the house. For example, when you see paragraphs, images, links, and videos on a webpage, they are all structured and put in place using HTML tags.

**Question 2:** HTML was conceived by Sir Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist. His creation occurred during his time at CERN, a renowned physics research hub, in 1989. He aimed to create a system where documents could be viewed by any computer regardless of the hardware or software. This development marked the beginning of the World Wide Web.

**Question 3:** HTML elements are primarily defined by their tags. These tags, enclosed in angle brackets, dictate what type of content will go in between them. A good example is the **<p>** tag. Anything written between **<p>** and **</p>** will be displayed as a paragraph on the web page.

**Question 4:** HTML tags are not case-sensitive. This means that writing a tag in uppercase, like **<P>**, will have the same effect as writing it in lowercase, like **<p>**. However, as per the convention suggested by W3C, it's recommended to write tags in lowercase for better readability and consistency in the code.

**Question 5:** When saving an HTML file, you can use either **.html** or **.htm** as the file extension. Both work equally well, and browsers will render them the same way. The **.htm** extension was used when Windows systems only allowed three-letter extensions, but with modern systems, **.html** has become more standard.

**Question 6:** The **<!DOCTYPE html>** tag is a declaration, not an actual HTML tag. It tells the browser that the document is an HTML5 document, and it should be the first line of code in your HTML document. Without it, the browser may not render the page as expected.

**Question 7:** In an HTML document, the **<html>** tag is the root element that encapsulates all the HTML code in the document. Think of it as the wrapper for all the other elements. This element contains two key sections: **<head>** and **<body>**. The **<head>** usually contains information about the document (like its title and links to any CSS stylesheets), while **<body>** contains all the main content that is rendered in the browser.

**Question 8:** Comments in HTML are segments of the code that are ignored by the browser. They're encapsulated within **<!-- -->** tags and are primarily used to leave notes or explain your code to other developers. For instance, if you wanted to leave a note that a certain section of your HTML file begins here, you might use something like **<!-- The main content begins here -->**.

**Question 9:** Attributes in HTML are used to provide additional information about an HTML element. They come in pairs – a name and a value, and they are always included in the opening tag. For example, in an image tag **<img src="mypic.jpg" alt="A beautiful sunset">**, **src** (source of the image file) and **alt** (alternative text for the image) are attributes that give extra information about the image.

**Question 10:** The **<br>** tag in HTML is used to create a line break in text. This tag is especially useful when you want to add a break in a poem or an address without starting a new paragraph. However, for creating space between larger blocks of content, it's advisable to use CSS rather than multiple line breaks.

**Level 2: Intro to HTML Elements**

**Question 1:** The **<title>** tag in HTML is used to define the title of the webpage. It's like the name of a book or a movie and is displayed on the tab in the web browser and used by search engines when showing your page in search results. An effectively written title can boost the visibility of your webpage in search results, improving SEO. It belongs within the **<head>** tag and doesn't accept any attributes.

**Question 2:** The **<a>** tag is essentially the navigation bridge in HTML that enables users to hop from one location to another. It stands for 'anchor' and is used to create hyperlinks. The **href** attribute is used to specify the target of the link, like the address on a navigation map. The text that goes between the opening and closing **<a>** tags is the visible part of the link that users click on.

**Question 3:** The **<h1>** tag in HTML is used to denote the most significant heading on a webpage, much like the headline of a newspaper article. It is heavily weighed by search engines for SEO. HTML provides six levels of headings, **<h1>** being the highest (and largest) and **<h6>** being the lowest (and smallest).

**Question 4:** The **<ul>** tag in HTML is used to create an unordered or bulleted list, akin to a shopping list. Each item on the list is enclosed within an **<li>** tag, representing a list item. Using **<ul>** is a way to visually structure similar pieces of information.

**Question 5:** The **<select>** tag in HTML functions like a dropdown menu in a form. Each choice in the dropdown list is created using the **<option>** tag, nested inside the **<select>** tag. When a form is submitted, the **value** of the selected option is sent as part of the form data.

**Question 6:** The **<img>** tag is used to integrate images into an HTML page. The **src** attribute is used to specify the path to the image file, acting like a map leading to the image. The **alt** attribute is a textual description of the image, which enhances accessibility for visually impaired users or in situations when the image fails to load.

**Question 7:** The **<table>** tag in HTML creates a table much like the ones seen in spreadsheets. The table is organized into rows using the **<tr>** tag and each cell within the row is defined by the **<td>** tag. To add a header to the data columns, the **<th>** tag is used.

**Question 8:** The **<footer>** tag is used to denote the footer of a document or a section, similar to the credits at the end of a movie. It usually contains information like the author of the section, copyright data, contact details, etc. You can have multiple footers in a single document, for example, one for each section.

**Question 9:** The **<form>** tag in HTML is used to create a form for collecting user input. It's an important interactive feature on webpages, like a suggestion box or a survey. A variety of elements can be used within a form, such as **<input>**, **<textarea>**, **<button>**, etc., to capture different types of user input.

**Question 10:** The **<p>** tag in HTML represents a paragraph. It's like the building block of content on a webpage and creates a block of text separated by space above and below it. The text between the opening **<p>** and closing **</p>** tags is considered one paragraph.

**Level 3: Basics of HTML Attributes**

**Question 1:** The **style** attribute in HTML is like the clothing and accessories of an element, setting its color, font, size, and more. For example, you can use the **style** attribute inside the **<body>** tag to set the background color of an entire page. However, directly dressing up HTML elements in styles is generally not advised, akin to keeping clothes and accessories scattered rather than neatly organized in a wardrobe. Typically, styles should be kept separately in CSS.

**Question 2:** The **alt** attribute serves as a contingency plan for an image. It provides a textual description of the image if, for some reason, it cannot be displayed, due to a slow connection, an error in the **src** attribute, or for users who rely on screen readers. It plays an essential role in accessibility, and SEO as search engines can't see images but can read the **alt** text, similar to having a written description of a painting for those who cannot see it.

**Question 3:** The **name** attribute functions as the identifier for an **<input>** element in a form, just like having a unique name or ID number. This attribute is used when referencing form data after a form is submitted or when referring to the element in a JavaScript. It is like having a label on a data entry in a database when sending form data to a server-side script.

**Question 4:** The **charset** attribute is used to specify the character encoding of an HTML document, like a key to correctly display all characters on the page. It's placed within the **<meta>** tag inside the **<head>** tag. Character encoding, such as UTF-8, ensures that every character, be it a letter, number, or symbol, is displayed as intended.

**Question 5:** The **lang** attribute acts as the language identifier of a webpage or a section of it, specifying whether the text is in English (en), Spanish (es), or any other language. It helps search engines and browsers display the content correctly and aids screen readers and translation tools, much like a 'Made in' label on a product.

**Question 6:** The **<script>** tag embeds JavaScript into an HTML document, and the **src** attribute is used to incorporate external JavaScript files, just as we include references or sources in an academic paper. Using **src** allows you to keep HTML and JavaScript separate, making the code easier to read and maintain.

**Question 7:** The **href** attribute in the **<a>** tag sets the destination address of a hyperlink, much like entering a location into a GPS. The value of **href** is the URL to which you want to link, and it can be either absolute (like a full postal address) or relative (like directions from your current location).

**Question 8:** The **src** attribute, short for source, is like a pointing finger, directing to the URL of an embedded content. Mostly used in **<img>** tags to specify the source file for an image, it also links external JavaScript files in **<script>**, embeds web content in **<iframe>**, and specifies media sources in **<audio>** and **<video>** tags.

**Question 9:** The **width** attribute in HTML sets the width of an element, whether it be a **<table>**, **<img>**, or **<iframe>**, similar to specifying the width of a picture frame. However, the **width** attribute is a bit outdated, like an old measurement tool, as in HTML5, it's recommended to control layout using CSS, which provides more flexibility and responsiveness.

**Question 10:** The **value** attribute sets the starting value for an **<input>** element, like a default setting or a pre-filled field in a form. It can be a line of text in a text field or a pre-ticked box for a checkbox or radio button. When the form is submitted, the current state of the input field (the "value") is sent along with the form data.

**Level 4: Popular tags in HTML**

**Question 1:** The **<audio>** tag in HTML behaves like a digital music player, enabling sound content to be embedded into documents. It can hold several sound sources, each described by nested **<source>** elements. Various attributes allow customization, such as **controls** for displaying player buttons, **autoplay** for starting playback automatically, and **loop** for repeat play. It's important to provide alternative content for browsers that don't play nice with the **<audio>** tag.

**Question 2:** The **<input>** tag creates input fields in an HTML form, similar to different types of boxes to fill in on a paper form. The **type** attribute determines what kind of input field appears. When set to "checkbox", it creates an option box that can be checked or unchecked. Users can select any combination of options from a set of checkboxes, like picking multiple toppings on a pizza.

**Question 3:** The **<script>** tag is the portal to incorporating JavaScript code into your HTML document. Like inviting a performer onto the stage, you can either write the JavaScript code directly between **<script>** and **</script>** (in-line) or you can refer to an external JavaScript file using the **src** attribute.

**Question 4:** The **<embed>** and **<iframe>** tags act as gateways to bring content from other websites into your own. The **<embed>** tag is a solitary, non-interactive element used for embedding standalone content like a PDF or a Flash player, much like putting a poster on a wall. The **<iframe>** tag, on the other hand, creates a "window" within your page to embed a live HTML document from another site, like viewing a location on Google Maps or watching a YouTube video without leaving your site.

**Question 5:** The **<h1>** tag is the "headline act" of your HTML document, defining the main heading. HTML provides a hierarchy of headlines, ranging from **<h1>** to **<h6>**, akin to different levels of a building with **<h1>** being the top floor and **<h6>** being the ground level. The **<h1>** tag is also a magnet for search engines, as they pay special attention to its contents.

**Question 6:** The **<meta>** tag acts like a backstage crew member, providing metadata about the HTML document that won't be displayed on the page but is vital for machines to understand the document. It instructs browsers on how to display content, provides keywords for search engines, and aids other web services. **<meta>** tags often define the character set, page description, keywords, author, and viewport settings, working behind the scenes to improve the webpage's performance and discoverability.

**Question 7:** The **<mark>** tag is the highlighter pen of your HTML document, used to emphasize portions of the text. It's often used to draw attention to relevant sections of a document in response to a user's action, such as highlighting search terms within a page of results, or marking relevant parts of a text in a reading app.

**Question 8:** The **<br>** tag works like a poet's line break in HTML, used to insert a line break without starting a new paragraph. The **<br>** tag is an oddball in the HTML family, as it doesn't require a closing tag. It comes in handy when you need to split lines within a paragraph, for example, when writing an address or a poem.

**Question 9:** The **<section>** tag in HTML5 acts like a book chapter divider, representing a distinct, standalone section within a document. This could be a chapter of a book, a tabbed content area, or a set of related content grouped together. A **<section>** typically includes a heading, much like the chapter title in a book.

**Question 10:** The **<nav>** tag in HTML5 is like a compass for your webpage, defining a set of navigation links. Though not mandatory, it's a handy tool for screen readers, allowing them to identify the navigational sections of the webpage. It's typically used to wrap up major navigation links, like the chapters listed in a book's table of contents, or signposts on a website.