**Chapter 5**

Answer 1 : Since, majority of fonts used on the web do not support the variations that the font-weight property allows, so normal and bold is been used normally.

Answer 2 :

P {

font: bold 24px Arial, Sans –serif’;

color : crimson;

}

p.copy {

font: italic bold 24px/2em Arial, sans-serif;

}

P#footer { font : 12px/2em Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;

}

Answer 3 : 24 does not have a length unit specified with it.

e.g :: p{

font-size : 24;

}

Answer 4 : if fonts are lesser than 100%, it will be small. In this case, 75% < 100% , so the font size will be smaller by 25% .

**Chapter 6**

Answer 1 : we will set a negative value to letter spacing.

e.g: letter-spacing : -2px;

Answer 2 : a {

text-decoration: none;

}

a:focus, a:hover {

text-decoration: underline;

}

Answer 3 : Percentage value of text-indent is calculated on the width of the target’s parent element.

Answer 4: Lowercase, uppercase and capitalize are the keyword used to change the case of text within an element.

Answer 5: Pre should be used in this case.

**Chapter 7**

Answer 1 : “Background –color” and “background” properties are used.

Answer 2 : background-repeat: repeat-x

Answer 3 :  use “No repeat” to turn off tilting of a background image.

Answer 4 : background-position: 10px 10px

Answer 5: “background-attachment: scroll” should be used.

Answer 6 : Background image position is relative to viewport.

Answer 7 : background: green url(photo.png) repeat scroll left right;