1. **Question:** What is HTML?  
   **Answer:** HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It's the standard language used to create web pages. HTML uses tags to structure content.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Hypertext Markup Language
     + Create web pages
     + Uses tags
2. **Question:** What are HTML tags?  
   **Answer:** HTML tags are special codes used to define elements within a web page. They consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag. Opening tags denote the beginning of an element, while closing tags signal its end. Tags give structure and meaning to content in HTML documents.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Special codes
     + Used to define elements
     + Consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag
     + Give structure and meaning to content
3. **Question:** What are HTML Attributes?  
   **Answer:** HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes modify the behavior or appearance of elements. They're added to the opening tag of an element and consist of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign. For example, in <img src="image.jpg" alt="description">, "src" specifies the image file's location, and "alt" provides alternative text for accessibility.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Additional information about HTML elements
     + Modify the behavior or appearance of elements
     + Added to the opening tag of an element
     + Name and a value, separated by an equals sign
     + src
     + alt
4. **Question:** What is a marquee in HTML?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, a marquee is used to create scrolling text or images horizontally or vertically within a webpage. It's implemented using the <marquee> tag, but it's not recommended for modern web development due to accessibility and usability concerns.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Scrolling text or images horizontally or vertically
     + <marquee>
     + Not recommended for modern web
     + Issues with accessibility and usability concerns
5. **Question:** How do you separate a section of texts in HTML?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, you can separate a section of text using the <br> tag to create line breaks, the <p> tag to create paragraphs, or the <blockquote> tag to indicate a block of quoted text.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <br> => create line breaks
     + <p> => create paragraphs
     + <blockquote> => indicate a block of quoted text
6. **Question:** Define the list types in HTML?  
   **Answer:** The list types in HTML are as below:

Ordered list: The ordered list uses <ol> tag and displays elements in a numbered format.

Unordered list: The unordered list uses <ul> tag and displays elements in a bulleted format.

Definition list: The definition list is used to represent a list of terms along with their corresponding descriptions or definitions using <dt> for terms and <dd> for definitions.

* + **Hints:** 
    - Ordered list: <ol> and in a numbered format
    - Unordered list: <ul> and in a bulleted format
    - Definition list: a list of terms along with their corresponding descriptions or definitions using <dt> and <dd>

1. **Question:** How do you align list elements in an HTML file?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, you can align list elements by applying CSS properties like "text-align" to the list elements or their parent container.

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| --- |
| <ul style="text-align: left;">  <li>Item 1</li>  <li>Item 2</li>  <li>Item 3</li>  </ul>  <dl style="text-align: left;">  <dt>Term 1</dt>  <dd>Definition 1</dd>  <dt>Term 2</dt>  <dd>Definition 2</dd>  </dl>  <div style="text-align: left;">  <ul>  <li>Item 1</li>  <li>Item 2</li>  <li>Item 3</li>  </ul>  </div> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Using "text-align"
    - To the list elements (ul, ol, dl) or their parent container (div).

1. **Question:** Differentiate between an Ordered list and an Unordered list?  
   **Answer:** Ordered list: The ordered list uses <ol> tag and displays elements in a numbered format.

Unordered list: The unordered list uses <ul> tag and displays elements in a bulleted format.

* + **Hints:** 
    - Ordered list: <ol> and in a numbered format
    - Unordered list: <ul> and in a bulleted format

1. **Question:** What is an element in HTML?  
   **Answer:** An element is a fundamental building block of a web page. It defines the structure and meaning of the content, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, etc. Elements consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag, although some elements are self-closing.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Fundamental building block
     + Defines the structure and meaning of the content
     + Heading, paragraph
     + Consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag
     + Some are self-closing
2. **Question:** What is the difference between HTML and CSS?  
   **Answer:** HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) defines the structure and content of web pages, while CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) controls the visual appearance and styling of those elements.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Hypertext Markup Language
     + Defines the structure and content
     + Cascading Style Sheets
     + Controls the visual appearance and styling
3. **Question:** Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?  
   **Answer:** Tags are special codes used to define elements within a web page. Element defines the structure and meaning of the content, such as headings, paragraphs. It consists of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag (in most cases).
   * **Hints:** 
     + Tags => special codes
     + Tags => used to define elements
     + Element => structure and meaning of the content
     + Elements => headings, paragraphs
     + Elements => opening tag, content, and a closing tag
4. **Question:** What are void elements in HTML?  
   **Answer:** Void elements in HTML are those that don't have a closing tag. They stand alone and don't contain any content or child elements. Examples include <img>, <br>, and <input>.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Don't have a closing tag
     + Stand alone
     + No content or child elements
     + <img>, <br>, and <input>
5. **Question:** What is the advantage of collapsing white space?  
   **Answer:** Collapsing white space in HTML helps maintain consistent spacing and layout, making code easier to read and manage. It reduces file size and load time by eliminating unnecessary spaces, tabs, and line breaks.

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| <p>This is an example without collapsing white space.</p> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Maintain consistent spacing and layout
    - Make code easier to read and manage
    - Reduces file size and load time
    - Eliminates unnecessary spaces, tabs, and line breaks

1. **Question:** What are HTML Entities?  
   **Answer:** HTML entities are special codes used to display characters that have special meaning in HTML, such as <, >, &, ", and '. They start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;). For example, &lt; represents the less-than sign (<). They are used to ensure proper rendering of characters and to avoid conflicts with HTML syntax.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Display characters with special meaning in HTML
     + <, >, &, ", and '
     + Start with & and end with ;
     + &lt; => less-than sign
     + Use to avoid conflicts with HTML syntax
2. **Question:** How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?  
   **Answer:** <table> element is used to define the table structure. Inside the <table> element, additional elements such as <tr> for table rows, <th> for table headers (optional), and <td> for table data cells are. Some more tags like <caption> for table caption, <colgroup> for grouping of one or more columns in a table, <col> with <colgroup> element for specifying column properties for each column, <tbody> for grouping the body content in a table, <thead> for grouping the header content in a table, <tfooter> for grouping the footer content in a table can be used.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <table> to define the table structure
     + <tr> for table rows
     + <th> for table headers (optional)
     + <td> for table data cells are
     + <caption> for caption
     + <colgroup> for grouping of one or more columns
     + <col> with <colgroup> for specifying each column properties
     + <tbody> for grouping the body content
     + <thead> for grouping the header content
     + <tfooter> for grouping the footer content
3. **Question:** How do we insert a comment in HTML?  
   **Answer:** Anything within <!-- and --> is treated as a comment and is not rendered by the browser.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Anything within <!-- and -->
     + Not rendered by the browser
4. **Question:** How do you insert a copyright symbol in HTML?  
   **Answer:** You can insert a copyright symbol by using &copy; or &#169;.
   * **Hints:** 
     + &copy;
     + &#169;
5. **Question:** What is white space in HTML?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, white space refers to any spaces, tabs, or line breaks within the HTML code. These white spaces don't affect the visual layout of the webpage but are used to format the code for easier readability by developers.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Spaces, tabs, or line breaks within the HTML code
     + Don't affect the visual layout
     + Used to format the code for easier readability by developers
6. **Question:** How do you create links to different sections within the same HTML web page?  
   **Answer:** To create links to different sections within the same HTML webpage, first, assign an ID to the target section using the "id" attribute. Then, create a link using the anchor tag (<a>). Set the value of the "href" attribute of the anchor to "#" followed by the ID of the target section.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Assign an ID to the target section
     + Create a link using the anchor tag (<a>)
     + Set the value of the "href" to "#" followed by the ID of the target section
7. **Question:** How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?  
   **Answer:** To create a hyperlink in HTML, we use the anchor tag <a> with the href attribute. We set the value of the href to the URL of the destination. When clicked, navigates to the URL.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <a> with the href attribute
     + Set the value of the href to the URL of the destination
     + Navigates to the URL
8. **Question:** Define an image map?  
   **Answer:** An image map in HTML is a graphical element that contains multiple clickable areas within a single image, each region links to a different URL. Image maps are created using the <map> element which defines the clickable areas and the <area> element to specify the coordinates and link destinations for each area.

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| --- |
| <img src="example.jpg" alt="Example Image" usemap="#examplemap">  <map name="examplemap">  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,100,100" href="page1.html" alt="Area 1">  <area shape="circle" coords="150,150,50" href="page2.html" alt="Area 2">  <area shape="polygon" coords="200,0,250,50,200,100" href="page3.html" alt="Area 3">  </map> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Graphical element
    - Contains multiple clickable areas within a single image
    - Each region links to a different URL
    - <map> => clickable areas
    - <area> => specify the coordinates and link destinations for each area

1. **Question:** Why do we use a style sheet in HTML?  
   **Answer:** We use a style sheet in HTML to control the visual appearance and layout of web pages. By separating the style information from the HTML content, it allows for better organization, easier maintenance, and consistent design across multiple pages. Style sheets also enable responsiveness, accessibility, and enhanced user experience by applying styles such as colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning to HTML elements.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Control the visual appearance and layout of web pages
     + Separating the style information from the HTML content allows better organization, easier maintenance, and consistent design across multiple pages
     + Enables responsiveness, accessibility, and enhanced user experience
2. **Question:** What is semantic HTML?  
   **Answer:** Semantic HTML refers to the practice of using HTML elements that accurately describe the content they contain. Semantic HTML enhances accessibility, search engine optimization (SEO), and overall code maintainability. For example: In semantic HTML <b> </b> tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is not used for italic. Instead of these we use <strong></strong> and <em></em> tags.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Accurately describe the content they contain
     + Enhances accessibility, SEO, and overall code maintainability
     + <strong></strong> instead of <b> </b>
     + <em></em> instead of <i> </i>
3. **Question:** What is SVG in HTML?  
   **Answer:** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. In HTML, SVG is a markup language used to create vector graphics, which are images that can be scaled to any size without losing quality. SVG graphics are defined using XML syntax and can include shapes, text, and other graphical elements. They're commonly used for icons, illustrations, and interactive graphics on web pages. SVG files can be embedded directly into HTML documents using the <svg> element or referenced as external files.

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| --- |
| <svg width="100" height="100">  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" fill="red" />  </svg> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Scalable Vector Graphics
    - Create vector graphics means images that can be scaled to any size without losing quality
    - Defined using XML syntax
    - Include shapes, text, and other graphical elements
    - <svg>

1. **Question:** What would happen if there is no text between the HTML tags?  
   **Answer:** If there is no text between HTML tags, the element will still be present in the HTML document, but it won't display any visible content in the browser. The element's behavior, such as its styling or interactions, may still apply depending on how it's defined and any attributes it has. Some tags, such as the tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Element will still be present
     + Won't display any visible content in the browser
     + Styling or interactions, may still apply
     + Tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them
2. **Question:** How do you create nested web pages in HTML?  
   **Answer:** Nested web pages basically mean a webpage within a webpage. We can create nested web pages in HTML using the built-in iframe tag.

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| --- |
| <iframe src="nested\_page.html" width="400" height="300" frameborder="0"></iframe> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - iframe

1. **Question:** How do you add buttons in HTML?  
   **Answer:** To add buttons in HTML, you use the <button> element. We can also specify additional attributes like type, id, class, style and event handler like onclick to customize the button's behavior and appearance.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <button>
     + type, id, class, style and event handler like onclick
2. **Question:** What are the different types of headings in HTML?  
   **Answer:** There are six types of heading tags in HTML which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. Each type of heading tag displays a different text size from another. <h1> is the largest heading tag and <h6> is the smallest.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Six types of heading tags
     + Each displays a different text size from another
     + <h1> is the largest
     + <h6> is the smallest
3. **Question:** How do you insert an image in the HTML webpage?  
   **Answer:** To insert an image in an HTML webpage, we use the <img> element. src specifies the URL or file path of the image. alt provides alternative text for accessibility and describes the image. We can also specify additional attributes like width, height, title, and style to customize the appearance and behavior of the image.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <img>
     + src => URL or file path of the image
     + alt => provides alternative text for accessibility and describes the image
     + Additional attributes like width, height, title, and style
4. **Question:** What is the alt attribute in HTML?  
   **Answer:** The "alt" attribute in HTML stands for "alternative text. The alt attribute is used for displaying a text in place of an image whenever the image cannot be loaded due to any technical issue. This text is important for accessibility, helping users who cannot see the image understand its content.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Alternative text
     + Displaying a text in place of an image
     + Important for accessibility
5. **Question:** How are hyperlinks inserted in the HTML webpage?  
   **Answer:** Hyperlinks in HTML are inserted using the <a> tag. You enclose the text or image you want to turn into a link within <a> </a> tags, and in the opening <a> tag, you specify the destination URL using the "href" attribute. For example: <a href="https://example.com">Click here</a>.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <a>
     + Enclose the text or image to turn into a link within <a> </a>
     + Specify the destination URL using the "href" attribute
6. **Question:** How do you add colour to the text in HTML?  
   **Answer:** We can add color to text in HTML using the "color" attribute within the <font> tag or by using the "style" attribute within various tags like <p>, <span>, or <div>. In the style attribute, the value consists of a property (such as "color") followed by a colon and then the actual color value in pair fashion. For example: <font color="red">Red text</font>, or <p style="color: blue;">Blue text</p>. It's generally recommended to use CSS for styling instead of inline styles.
   * **Hints:** 
     + color attribute within the <font> tags
     + style attribute within <p>, <span>, or <div>
     + Consists of a property (such as "color") followed by a colon and then the actual color value in pair fashion
     + Recommended to use CSS instead of inline styles
7. **Question:** How do you add CSS styling in HTML?  
   **Answer:** There are three ways to include the CSS with HTML. They are inline CSS, internal style sheet, external style sheet. We can add CSS styling to HTML using the <style> tag within the <head> section of our HTML document or by linking an external CSS file using the <link> tag. Additionally, we can apply inline styles directly to HTML elements using the "style" attribute. Inline CSS is used when less amount of styling is needed or in cases where only a single element has to be styled. External style sheet is used when the style is applied to many elements or HTML pages. Internal style sheet is used when a single HTML document has a unique style and several elements need to be styled to follow the format.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Three ways
     + Inline CSS, internal style sheet, external style sheet
     + Internal style sheet => <style> within the <head> section
     + External style sheet => CSS file using the <link>
     + Inline CSS => Directly to elements using the "style" attribute
     + Inline CSS => less amount of styling / a single element has to be styled
     + External style sheet => style is applied to many elements / HTML pages
     + Internal style sheet => single HTML document has a unique style and several elements need to follow the format
8. **Question:** What hierarchy do the style sheets follow?  
   **Answer:** Style sheets in HTML follow a hierarchy known as the "Cascade" which stands for Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). This hierarchy determines the priority of styles applied to elements. Inline styles have the highest priority, followed by internal styles, and then external styles.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Hierarchy known as the "Cascade"
     + Determines the priority of styles applied to elements
     + Inline styles > internal styles > external styles
9. **Question:** How do you add JavaScript to an HTML webpage?  
   **Answer:** There are three ways to include the JavaScript with HTML. In inline JavaScript, we can add JavaScript to our HTML elements directly whenever a certain event occurs. We can add the JavaScript code using attributes of the HTML tags that support it. We can define a script block anywhere on the HTML code within <script> </script> tag, which will get executed as soon as the browser reaches that part of the document. This is why script blocks are usually added at the bottom of HTML documents. We can also import the JavaScript code from a separate file. This is especially useful if there is a large amount of scripting added to an HTML webpage. We can mention the destination of the external file in src attribute of <script> tag.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Three ways
     + Inline JavaScript => add JavaScript directly whenever a certain event occurs using attributes of the HTML tags that support it
     + Script block => within <script></script> at the bottom of HTML documents
     + External JavaScript => mention the destination of the external file in src attribute of <script> tag
10. **Question:** What is the ‘class' attribute in HTML?  
    **Answer:** The "class" attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more class names for an element. It allows us to apply CSS styles to multiple elements with the same class.
    * **Hints:** 
      + Used to specify one / more class names for an element
      + To apply CSS styles to multiple elements with the same class
11. **Question:** What is the difference between the ‘id' and ‘class' attributes of HTML elements?  
    **Answer:** IDs are unique identifier which are typically used for styling or targeting specific elements with CSS or JavaScript, while classes are used to apply styles or functionality to multiple elements. An element can have only one "id," which must be unique within the HTML document, while multiple elements can share the same "class."
    * **Hints:** 
      + IDs => unique identifier which are typically used for styling or targeting specific elements with CSS or JavaScript
      + Classes => used to apply styles or functionality to multiple elements
      + One unique id within the HTML document
      + Multiple elements can have the same class
12. **Question:** What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?  
    **Answer:** HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating web pages, but they have some differences. XHTML is an extension of HTML that follows stricter rules of XML. In XHTML, all elements must be properly nested and closed, with attributes enclosed in quotes. However, HTML is more forgiving, allowing for looser syntax. HTML can interpret malformed code more leniently. XHTML will produce errors if the code is not well-formed. HTML is served with the MIME type "text/html," while XHTML is served as "application/xhtml+xml" or "application/xml". Older web browsers may have better support for HTML, while XHTML may require more attention to ensure compatibility.

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| **<!DOCTYPE html>**  **<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">**  **<head>**  **<title>XHTML Example</title>**  **</head>**  **<body>**  **<p>This is a paragraph.</p>**  **<img src="example.jpg" alt="Example Image" />**  **</body>**  **</html>**  **<!DOCTYPE html>**  **<html>**  **<head>**  **<title>HTML Example</title>**  **</head>**  **<body>**  **<p>This is a paragraph.</p>**  **<img src="example.jpg" alt="Example Image">**  **</body>**  </html> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - HTML => Hypertext Markup Language, and XHTML => Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
    - Both are markup languages
    - XHTML is an extension of HTML that follows stricter rules of XML
    - XHTML => all elements must be properly nested and closed, with attributes enclosed in quotes
    - HTML => more forgiving and has looser syntax
    - HTML => can interpret malformed code
    - XHTML => produce errors if the code is not well-formed
    - HTML => served with the MIME type "text/html,"
    - XHTML => served as "application/xhtml+xml" / "application/xml"
    - HTML => Older web browsers may have better support
    - XHTML => require more attention to ensure compatibility

1. **Question:** What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?  
   **Answer:** HTML5 is the latest version of HTML and includes new features and improvements over previous versions. Some key differences between HTML and HTML5 include support for multimedia elements (such as video and audio), improved semantics like <header>, <footer>, <nav>, and <article>, and better support for mobile devices. HTML5 includes support for <canvas> and Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG), allowing for the creation of vector graphics directly in HTML documents. HTML5 introduces the localStorage API, which allows web applications to store data locally on the user's device. The HTML5 has the JavaScript Web Worker API, which allows the browser interface to run in multiple threads. The DOCTYPE declaration in html5 is very simple "<! DOCTYPE html>. Character encoding declaration is simple <meta charset = "UTF-8">.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Latest version of HTML
     + Support for multimedia elements (such as video and audio)
     + Improved semantics like <header>, <footer>, <nav>, and <article>
     + Support for <canvas> and SVG
     + Introduces the localStorage API
     + Has the JavaScript Web Worker API
     + The DOCTYPE declaration and Character encoding declaration is very simple
2. **Question:** What is the role of the <head> tag in HTML?  
   **Answer:** The <head> tag in HTML is used to contain meta-information about the HTML document, such as its title, links to external resources like stylesheets and scripts, metadata like character encoding, and more. It's not displayed directly on the webpage but serves an important role in providing instructions and data to the browser about how to handle and present the content of the document.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Contain meta-information
     + title, links to external resources like stylesheets and scripts, metadata like character encoding, and more
     + Not displayed directly on the webpage
     + Serves instructions and data to the browser about presenting the content of the document.
3. **Question:** What is the role of the <meta> tag in HTML?  
   **Answer:** The <meta> tag provides additional meta information about the web page, such as character encoding used, viewport settings for responsive design, keywords for search engines, authorship details, and more. It is located within the <head> section of the HTML document.

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| **<meta charset="UTF-8">**  **<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**  **<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript, web development">**  **<meta name="author" content="John Doe">**  <meta name="description" content="This is a sample webpage demonstrating the usage of meta tags."> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Meta information
    - Character encoding used, viewport settings for responsive design, keywords for search engines, authorship details, and more
    - Located within the <head>

1. **Question:** What is the difference between an absolute and relative URL?  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
    - H

1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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   **Answer:** H

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   **Answer:** H

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   **Answer:** H

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1. **Question:** H  
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1. **Question:** H  
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1. **Question:** H  
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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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1. **Question:** H  
   **Answer:** H

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* + **Hints:** 
    - H

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