1. The following code attempts to style a paragraph using the **<style>** tag, but fails to do so. Why?

<head>  
  <style>  
    <p style="color:red;">I'm learning to code!</p>  
  </style>  
</head>

The contents of the **<style>** tag must be CSS code, not HTML code. The **<p>** will not appear at all.

You must use either inline styles or the **<style>** tag but not both.

The **color** attribute must be changed to **color-style**.

The **style** attribute of the **<p>** element can be removed because the **<style>** tag replaces it.

1. What is the main difference between inline styles and the **<style>** tag?

Inline styles directly modify individual HTML elements using a **style** attribute, whereas the **<style>** tag allows you to write CSS in a dedicated section of the HTML file.

Inline styles allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas the **<style>** tag embeds CSS directly within HTML opening tags.

The **<style>** tag allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas inline styles embed CSS directly within HTML opening tags.

There is no difference between inline styles and the **<style>** tag.

1. Which of the following best describes the concept of CSS selector specificity?

Specificity refers to how a browser decides which styles to display when there are multiple styles defined that could apply to the same element.

Specificity refers to whether you style multiple selectors for the same rule.

Specificity refers to the order in which HTML elements appear in the browser immediately after rendering.

Specificity refers to how descriptively you write your class or ID names.

1. Which of the following statements is correct?

Classes are more specific than IDs and tags.

Multiple classes are more specific than IDs and tags.

IDs are more specific than classes and tags.

Tags are more specific than IDs and classes.

1. What is the purpose of the HTML **<link>** tag when it comes to styling a page?

To determine the specificity of CSS rules.

To make sure that your inline styles are applied correctly.

To link a specific stylesheet file to an HTML file so that the styles get applied on the page.

To make sure that all links are styled correctly on the page.

1. Separating HTML and CSS into their own files helps accomplish which of the following?

More specific CSS selectors.

Separating HTML structure from CSS style makes the code in both languages easier to read and maintain.

Better-looking CSS styles.

Enhances webpage load time.

1. What is the correct syntax to style multiple unrelated selectors?

.nav-menu;   
p {  
   
}

p.nav-menu {  
   
}

.nav-menu   
p {  
   
}

.nav-menu,   
p {  
   
}

1. What is the most specific selector in the code below?

p {  
    
}  
  
#side-bar {  
    
}  
  
.main-content {  
  
}  
  
.main-content p {  
  
}

1. What is the correct syntax to select an element inside another element?

.main-list\_li {  
   
}

li.main-list {  
   
}

.main-list, li {  
   
}

.main-list li {  
   
}

1. What does the **<style>** HTML tag allow?

Writing one or more CSS rules in CSS syntax inside an HTML file.

It is the only way to apply styles inside an HTML file.

It links external CSS files to the HTML document.

It automatically adds common styles to your webpage.

1. The following HTML code attempts to use inline styling to change the color of the paragraph text, but fails to do so. Why?

<p color="red;">I am learning to code!</p>

A **<style>** tag must be used to add styles to HTML.

The value of the **color** attribute must be changed to **style: red;**.

The **color** attribute is invalid. It should be changed to **style** and then set equal to **color: red;**: **<p style="color:red;">**.

The color **red** should be set to **Red** instead.