1. Which of the following is a correct CSS declaration?

font green

color = green;

color: green;

"color": green

1. Which of the following will set an element’s background to an image?

background-image: url = "image.jpg";

background-image: url("image.jpg");

background-image: "image.jpg";

background.image = url("image.jpg");

1. How would you make an **<h1>** element invisible on the page?

h1 {  
  opacity: 0;  
}

h1 {  
  transparent: true;  
}

h1 {  
  opacity: 1;  
}

h1 {  
  opacity: transparent;  
}

1. What does the **font-family** property control?

It allows you to group all the fonts you use in your stylesheet into a family.

It defines and creates a new font.

The typeface used by the element.

1. The **font-weight** property will adjust which of the following?

How transparent text appears.

How small or large text appears.

The spacing between letters.

How thin or thick text appears.

1. What will the color of the links be after applying the CSS below?

body {  
color: green;  
}  
  
.main-content a {  
  color: blue;  
}  
  
a {  
color: red !important;  
}

Blue

Red

Green

Black

1. How will the following CSS rule affect the text in **<h1>** elements?

h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}

Nothing, because colors need to be applied to class selectors.

Nothing, because **color** is not valid CSS.

Turn the background color blue.

Change the text color to blue.