



[Course](#) > [Modul...](#) > [5.5 CSS...](#) > Knowle...

Knowledge checks

Knowledge checks (not graded)

The following questions are ungraded. They are here to self-check your understanding of the concepts.

Style rule for questions 1 and 2:

```
1. p {  
2. border: 2px solid black;  
3. background-color: rgb(150, 50, 20);  
4. }
```

1. Color flush

0 points possible (ungraded)

Examine the style rule above. Will the color always run flush to the border or will there sometimes be a gap?

☐ Always flush

☐ Sometimes a gap

Submit

2. Extend flush

0 points possible (ungraded)

We add a second style rule: `p { padding: 20px; }`. Will the background color still extend flush without a gap to the border?

- ☐ Yes, always flush
- ☐ No, there will be a gap

Submit

Style rule for question 3:

```
1. div {  
2. border: 2px solid black;  
3. background-image: url('images/sumptuous_eyes.jpg');  
4. }
```

3. Which of these statements are true?

0 points possible (ungraded)

Which of these statements are true? Check all that qualify.

- ☐ As written above, the image would fill the `<div>` flush to the border without gaps. The image will tile/repeat if necessary.
- ☐ As written above, the image will stretch as necessary to fill the `<div>` flush to the border without gaps.
- ☐ With the additional style rule of `background-repeat: no-repeat;` we could potentially introduce a gap between the image and the border.

Submit

4. Larger

0 points possible (ungraded)

If you need to make an element a little larger, which property should you use?

5. Extra space

0 points possible (ungraded)

If a border or box-shadow is too snug to the content, what property can you use to get some extra space?

6. Padding property

0 points possible (ungraded)

Will the `padding` property have any effect on the `text-shadow` property?

☐ No☐ Yes

7. Negative padding

0 points possible (ungraded)

Can negative `padding` be used to make an element smaller?

☐ No

☐ Yes

Submit

© All Rights Reserved