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CSS Level 1

CSS Level 1

This examination will test a basic knowledge of CSS, how to include it in web pages and fundamental CSS processes such as positioning and text formatting.

Your Result

You have failed. The passmark is 80%.

More information

You scored 75% (15 out of 20).

You completed the examination on 28th October 2018 and took 00:12.

Your answers

(The ability to view your answers is temporary and only for beta testers. It will be removed in the final release version.)

1.

The box model is used when talking about CSS to indicate the position of an element's in relation to its content, its border and surrounding elements.

The box model consists of four parts, which are listed below. Re-organise these parts so that they are in order, starting with the most central part and working outwards.

- Content ✓
- Padding ✓
- Border ✓
- Margin ✓

2. The span element is a great way to apply a custom style to a piece of text within a paragraph, heading or quote. Complete the below CSS to make all span elements with the class "keyword" bold and highlighted yellow (use the colour name to specify this).

```
span.keyword {  
  font-weight : bold ;  
  background-color : yellow;  
}
```

3. Which of the following properties allows an element's transparency to be set?

- transparency
- transparancy-index
- translucency
- opacity-index
- **opacity**
- translucency-index

4. Word wrapping is a term that refers to text being broken up and displayed on the next line at the edge of the containing element, rather than continuing on one long line and possibly overflowing.

This can be useful when setting up how to display long strings (for example, URLs that may not have any natural breakpoints (such as spaces) in them).

Complete this CSS rule to set all elements with the class "url" to wrap when the width of the text meets the width of the parent element.

```
.url {  
  word-wrap :break-word ;  
}
```

5.

Which of the below choices change all links to have red text?

- a {color: "red";}
- *.a {color: "red";}
- **a.href {color: "red";}**
- link {color: "red";}
- a.* {color: "red";}

6.

Though certain HTML elements are associated with certain styles, it is important to remember that the HTML merely defines what an element is, not how it should be displayed.

Most browsers have a common set of default styles that are fairly universally accepted for specific types of element.

For example, elements are shown in a heavier weight font than standard paragraph text and hyperlink elements are generally shown as underlined.

While it's a good idea to keep some of these conventions so your site makes sense to visitors used to most other sites on the web, you can override these defaults through CSS to customise them.

This gap-fill exercise will test your knowledge of applying certain CSS properties to elements to override their default display.

Fill the gaps (using longhand property names) to change the underline style of hyperlinks to be a dotted line, rather than a solid line.

```
b (correct answer: a) ❌ {  
  text-decoration ✅ : dotted ✅ ;  
}
```

7.

The display property can be used to change the way an element is displayed.

Different elements have different display types by default. For example, the div element is displayed as a block element by default, and the span element is displayed as an inline element.

In the boxes next to each element type, write whether the element is a block-type or an inline-type element by default (by writing simply the word "block" or "inline").

- p — inline (correct answer: block) ❌
- strong — inline ✅
- blockquote — inline (correct answer: block) ❌
- a — block (correct answer: inline) ❌
- em — inline ✅
- h3 — inline (correct answer: block) ❌

8. Most browsers display the currently selected input slightly differently to other inputs so that visitors can easily see where they are when navigating a page. Which selector would you use to set the appearance of an input that is currently selected?

- input:focus
- input:isselected
- input:selected
- **input:focus**
- input[selected]

9. There are three ways to apply CSS to HTML. Inline, an internal stylesheet, and an external stylesheet.

Match the below descriptions with each way to apply CSS (write either "inline", "internal", or "external" in the boxes next to each description):

- CSS rules are applied in a "style" attribute inside each HTML tag on a case-by-case basis. — inline ✅
 - CSS rules are grouped and placed between style tags in the head section of the HTML document. — internal ✅
 - CSS rules are stored in a separate CSS file, which is referenced in the head of the HTML file it is to be applied to. — external ✅
-

10.

Without any special characters or spaces, type the name of the HTML attribute used to apply inline CSS to a specific HTML element within a HTML tag.

- **style**
-

11. Complete the below to change the order of stacked elements (i.e. so that one element overlaps the other) so that the element with the id "div1" is in front of the div with the id "div2".

```
#div2 {  
  letter-spacing (correct answer: z-index) ✖ : 1;  
}
```

```
#div1 {  
  letter-spacing (correct answer: z-index) ✖ : 2;  
}
```

12. Which of these are valid reasons to use external CSS stylesheets?

- **One external CSS file can be applied to multiple HTML/PHP files, meaning the one file can be used to update the style of an entire site.**
 - Other methods to add CSS are not technically valid.
 - **It is more space-efficient to use external CSS.**
 - **Search engines are more readily able to index your site.**
 - **Pages load more quickly.**
-

13. What is the name of the property you use to change the text size in a CSS rule?

- font-scale
 - text-size
 - text-scale
 - **font-size**
-

14.

An important aspect of CSS is understanding how to select the elements you want to apply properties to.

This question looks at how to apply the properties you want to specific elements.

Though there many ways of selecting an element, or elements, to style, there are three primary ways to specify a selector:

- 1. By element type (e.g. "h1")**
- 2. By class name (the class of an element is something you will have given it in the HTML)**
- 3. By id (the id of an element is something you will have given it in the HTML).**

Identify which of the below answers are the correct way to select an element to apply a CSS rule to in each case.

- **To specify by ID name:**
#myClass {color: red;}
- **To specify by element type:**
h1 {color: red;}

- To specify by element type:
`?h1 {color: red;}`
 - **To specify by class name:**
`.myClass {color: red;}`
 - To specify by class name:
`*myClass {color: red;}`
 - To specify by ID name:
`~myClass {color: red;}`
 - To specify by element type:
`=h1 {color: red;}`
 - To specify by ID name:
`.myClass {color: red;}`
 - To specify by class name:
`myClass {color: red;}`
-

15.

CSS is used to style HTML. This ranges from setting the colours, to sizes, to layouts, to shapes.

CSS is a vital part of the World Wide Web, but what does it stand for?

- **Cascading Style Sheets**
 - Colour Style Settings
 - Colors, Shapes and Sizes
 - Code Styling and Status
-

16. Complete the below CSS rule to make any element with the class "allcaps" display text as uppercase.

```
allcaps (correct answer: .allcaps) ✖ {  
  text-transform ✔ : uppercase ✔ ;  
}
```

17. Which of the below CSS properties is the correct one to change the space between lines of text in a paragraph?

- line-space
 - **line-height**
 - y-line-size
 - line-spacing
-

18. The "content" CSS property can be used to add content to the HTML document. This should be used sparingly, as CSS is not designed to add content, but to style it.

In some cases though it makes stylistic sense to add content — for example, adding a bullet point symbol before each item in an unordered list (which most browsers do by default), or by automatically adding the URL of a link directly after the link title.

In the below example, complete the CSS rule so that a hyphen is added instead of a bullet point before a list item:

```
li {  
  list-style-type:none ✓ ;  
}  
  
li:before {  
  content ✓ : "- ✓ ";  
  padding-right: 8px;  
}
```

19.

Match each of these descriptions with the names of position property values from the position properties listed in *italic text* below:

absolute, relative, static, fixed

- **Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow. — static ✓**
- **Element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element. — absolute ✓**
- **The element is positioned relative to the browser window. — fixed ✓**
- **Element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position. — relative ✓**

20.

When setting sizes using CSS, you have a choice of units.

One of the oldest units used for on-screen measurements is the pixel (denoted as px), which refers to a single one of the thousands of squares that make up a display.

There are a number of other types of unit though, some of which are absolute like the pixel (meaning the size of the unit never changes in relation to anything else), some of which are relative like percent (meaning that the size of the unit may vary depending on the context it is used).

Which of the below units are absolute units? Mark the correct answers.

- pt
- cm
- in
- vh
- rem
- em
- **px**
- mm

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