

Chapter 1 (Structure):

1). What does HTML Describe?

- a). The structure of a web page
- b). How a web page should look
- c). Both Of The Above

2). Tags use characters that sit inside...

- a). Curly Braces { }
- b). Square Brackets []
- c). Angled Brackets < >

3). Is this an opening tag or a closing tag? `</p>`

- a). Closing Tag
- b). Opening Tag

4). What is another term used to describe tags?

- a). Attributes
- b). Values
- c). Elements

5). What do attributes tell us?

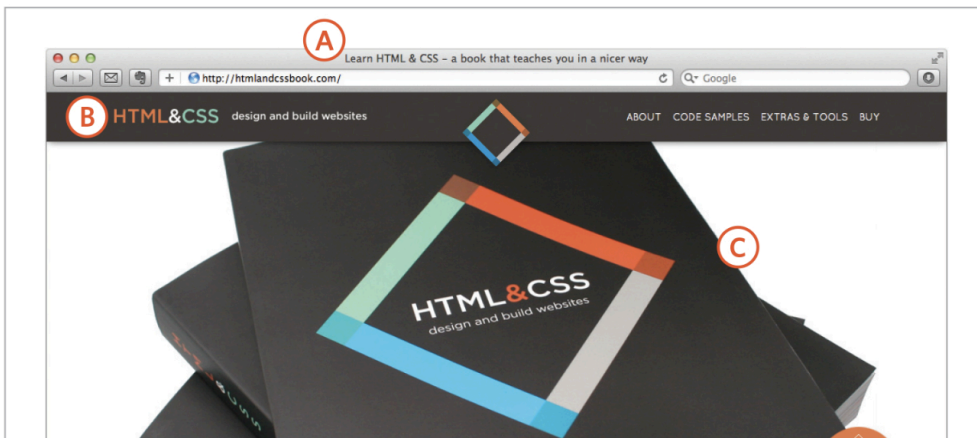
- a). Something about the content of the element
- b). The language of a web page
- c). The colour of the text inside the element

6). Which two parts make up an attribute?

- a). Name & Size
- b). Name & Value
- c). Value & Size

7). Which of these appears inside the `<title>` element?

- a). ☐ A
- b). ☐ B
- c). ☐ C



Chapter 2 (Text):

1). How many levels of heading are there in HTML?

- a). 3
- b). 6
- c). 12

2). Which element is used to create the superscriptth on the date 4th September?

- a). <s>
- b). <sub>
- c). <sup>

3). If 5 spaces are left between two words, how many will appear in the web browser? </p>I love code.</p>

- a). 1
- b). 2
- c). 5

4). Which element is used to create a line break in the middle of a paragraph?

- a). <hr />
- b).

- c).

5). Which element emphasises the word 'please' in this sentence? Please donate.

- a).
- b).
- c).

6). Which element indicates that a paragraph of a text is a quote from another source?

- a). <blockquote>
- b). <quote>
- c). <q>

7). What does the element <abbr> specify?

- a). Abbreviation
- b). Acronym
- c). Both Of The Above

8). Which tag would you use to reference a piece of work (such as a book or a film)?

- a). <ref>
- b). <citation>
- c). <cite>

9). Which element is used to 'strikethrough' text? Tickets Available!

- a). <strike>
- b). <s>
- c). <st>

Chapter 3 (Lists):

1). Which element is used to create a numbered list?

- a). ``
- b). ``
- c). `<dl>`

2). What does the `ol` in the `` element stand for?

- a). Ordinary
- b). Ordinary List
- c). Ordered List

3). What does the `` element create?

- a). A list with bullet points
- b). A list with numbers
- c). A list of definitions

4). Which of the following is a correctly nested list?

a).	<pre> Peach
 Plum
 Pear
 </pre>	b).	<pre> Peach Plum Pear </pre>	c).	<pre> Peach Plum Pear </pre>
-----	---	-----	--	-----	--

5). What does the `li` in the `` element stand for?

- a). List Indentation
- b). Line Item
- c). List Item

6). What is the name used when one list sits inside another?

- a). A Sub-List
- b). A Nested List
- c). It is not possible to do this

7). A definition list creates a list of terms and their meanings. Which element is used to hold the term?

- a). `<dl>` = Definition List
- b). `<dt>` = Definition Term
- c). `<dd>` = Definition Description

Chapter 4 (Links):

1). Which attribute is used to indicate the page a link should go to?

- a). link
- b). a
- c). href = Hypertext Reference

2). What do the letters URL stand for?

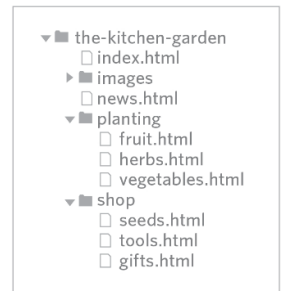
- a). Uniform Resource Locator
- b). Unique Resource Locator
- c). Unique Reference Locator

3). When a link does not contain a domain name (just a path to another file on the same website) what is it called?

- a). Absolute URL
- b). Relative URL
- c). Path Name

4). Which of the following is the correct relative path from the homepage to the news page:

- a). news.html
- b). /news.html
- c). ../news.html



5). Relative URLs use the same terminology as family trees. Which one of the following is true about *fruit.html*?

- a). It is a child of *planting*
- b). It is a grandchild of *planting*
- c). It is a sibling of *news.html*

6). What is the correct URL when linking from *seeds.html* to the homepage?

- a). ../index.html
- b). ../../index.html
- c). ../../../index.html

7). What is the correct syntax for sending an email to Ivy? `Ivy`

- a). mail:ivy@example.org
- b). mailto:ivy@example.org
- c). email:ivy@example.org

8). Which link takes you to this heading at the top of the page? `<h1 id="top">Hello!</h1>`

- a). ``
- b). ``
- c). ``

Chapter 5 (Images):

1). Which element is used to add images to a web page?

- a). <image>
- b).
- c). <i>

2). What information does **alt** provide on the tag?

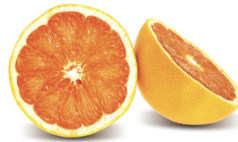
- a). A text description of what is shown in the image
- b). An alternative image if the specified one does not fit
- c). Text that appears when you hover over the image

3). What unit of measurement is used for the **height** and **width** attributes?

- a). em
- b). centimeters
- c). pixels

4). Which format would you save this image in?

- a). JPEG
- b). GIF
- c). PNG



5). Which format would you save this image in?

- a). JPEG
- b). GIF
- c). GIF or PNG



6). Which format would you save an image with rounded corners and a transparent background in?

- a). JPEG
- b). GIF
- c). PNG

7). HTML5 introduces a new element to contain images. What is that element?

- a). <picture>
- b). <figure>
- c). <image>

8). HTML5 introduces a new element to contain image captions. What is it?

- a). <caption>
- b). <title>
- c). <figcaption>

9). Why is it important to save images the same size as they are shown on the page?

- a). If images are too big they take longer to download
- b). If images are too small they can look grainy when the size is increased
- c). Both Of The Above

Chapter 6 (Tables):

1). Tables are made up of cells or boxes. How are they drawn out?

- a). One column at a time
- b). One row at a time
- c). Either Of The Above

2). Which element is used to create a heading for a table row or column?

- a). <tr>
- b). <td>
- c). <th>

3). What is the correct markup to make a table cell extend the width of two columns?

- a). <td span="2">
- b). <td colspan="2">
- c). <td rowspan="2">

4). Which of the following shows the correct syntax for a row containing three columns?

a).	<pre><tr> <td>Peach <td>Plum <td>Pear </tr></pre>	b).	<pre><tr> <td>Peach</td> <td>Plum</td> <td>Pear</td> </tr></pre>	c).	<pre><th> <td>Peach</td> <td>Plum</td> <td>Pear</td> </th></pre>
-----	---	-----	--	-----	--

5). On a long table, which element can you use to contain the heading rows?

- a). <thead>
- b). <tbody>
- c). <tfoot>

6). What is the correct way to indicate an empty table heading?

- a). <th />
- b). <th></th>
- c). Miss out the <th> element

7). What does the **scope** attribute specify?

- a). What the table is for
- b). How many columns a row should stretch across
- c). Whether the heading applies to a row or column

Chapter 7 (Forms):

- 1). What does the **action** attribute on the `<form>` element allow us to specify?
 - a). The purpose of the form
 - b). The title of the form
 - c). The URL the form data is sent to
- 2). Which form control allows the user to select one or more options?
 - a). Radio Buttons
 - b). Checkboxes
 - c). Drop-Down Boxes
- 3). What value does the **method** attribute of a `<form>` element need to carry when used for a file upload box?
 - a). Post
 - b). Multipast
 - c). Get
- 4). Which of these creates a multi-line text input?
 - a). `<input type="text" />`
 - b). `<input type="textbox" />`
 - c). `<textarea> </textarea>`
- 5). Which attribute indicates that a checkbox or radio button option is selected when the page loads?
 - a). Ticked
 - b). Checked
 - c). Selected
- 6). Which element can you use to group together a set of related form elements?
 - a). `<label>`
 - b). `<formgroup>`
 - c). `<fieldset>`
- 7). HTML5 introduced a new email input. How do older browsers treat this?
 - a). They do not display it
 - b). As if it were any other text box
 - c). Like a textarea
- 8). To create an HTML5 email input, what value should the **type** attribute have?
 - a). mailto
 - b). mail
 - c). email
- 9). What does the HTML5 **placeholder** attribute provide on a text input?
 - a). Text to show until the user clicks in the box
 - b). Text to show if the browser cannot display the input
 - c). A default value if the user does not enter any text

Chapter 8 (Extra Markup):

1). Which of the following is a comment in HTML?

- a). `/* comment text */`
- b). `<!-- comment text -->`
- c). `// comment text`

2). Which of the following statements is false: The value of the `id` attribute...

- a). Must be unique within each document
- b). May not start with a number
- c). Should be lowercase

3). Which element can be used to group together elements in a block level box?

- a). ``
- b). `<group>`
- c). `<div>`

4). Which element in the code below is an inline element?

- a). `<h1>`
- b). ``
- c). ``

```
<h1>Dessert Menu</h1>
<ul>
  <li>Crepes with Lemon and Sugar</li>
  <li><strong>New!</strong> Millefeuille Aux Fraises</li>
  <li>Vanilla Cupcake with Lavender Frosting</li>
  <li>Pear and Blackberry Tart with Creme Fraiche</li>
  <li><strong>New!</strong> Salted Caramel Macarons</li>
</ul>
```

5). Which element should be used to embed a Google map into a web page?

- a). `<iframe>`
- b). `<frame>`
- c). `<embed>`

6). What is the correct escape code for the `&` symbol?

- a). `∧`
- b). `&`
- c). Either Of The Above

7). What does this escape code create? `©`

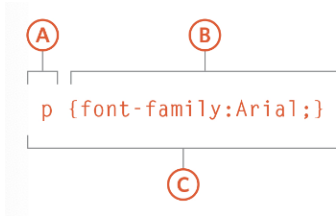
- a). Less-Than Sign
- b). Registered Trademark
- c). Copyright Symbol

Chapter 9 (Flash, Video & Audio):

- 1). Which of the following statements is true? Flash will not play...
 - a). On Any Mobile Devices
 - b). On Android Devices
 - c). On iPads & iPhones
- 2). To play a Flash video on your site, which format do you need to convert it into first?
 - a). FLA
 - b). MP4
 - c). FLV = Flash Video
- 3). To add HTML5 video to your page, which element do you use?
 - a). `<video>`
 - b). `<media>`
 - c). `<object>`
- 4). Which formats should you provide video in if you want it to work in as many browsers as possible?
 - a). H264 & WebM
 - b). H264 & AVI
 - c). AVI & FLV
- 5). Which attribute indicates that HTML5 video and audio should play again once it has ended?
 - a). repeat
 - b). loop
 - c). autoplay
- 6). To show a static image before a video starts playing, which attribute can you use in HTML5?
 - a). picture
 - b). poster
 - c). placeholder
- 7). If you want an HTML5 audio file to automatically start playing, which attribute do you use?
 - a). autoplay
 - b). start
 - c). autostart
- 8). To supply multiple audio formats, which element is repeated inside the `<audio>` element?
 - a). `<format>`
 - b). `<src>`
 - c). `<source>`
- 9). Safari, Chrome and IE9 all support MP3 files. What do you need for Firefox and Opera?
 - a). WAV
 - b). MP4
 - c). Ogg Vorbis

Chapter 10 (Introducing CSS):

1).



- i). Which part of this CSS rule is the selector? (A) `p`
- ii). Which part of this CSS rule shows the declaration? (B) `{font-family: Arial;}`

2). A selector can indicate that a CSS rule applies to multiple elements. Which of these shows how this is done?

- a). `h1 h2 h3 {}`
- b). `h1, h2, h3 {}`
- c). `h1; h2; h3 {}`

3). If you want to have more than one declaration in a CSS rule, what character separates them?

- a). comma ,
- b). semi-colon ;
- c). colon :

4). In an HTML file, which element do you use to link to an external style sheet?

- a). `<link>`
- b). `<a>`
- c). `<style>`

5). Which selector applies a rule to all elements?

- a). `* {}`
- b). `# {}`
- c). `. {}`

6). Which selector indicates this element? `Top`

- a). `.top {}`
- b). `#top {}`
- c). `*top {}`

7). Which selector applies to all links that are inside a `<div>` element?

- a). `div>a {}`
- b). `div> a {}`
- c). `div+a {}`

8). Which selector only applies to `<p>` elements that follow an `<h1>` element?

- a). `h1>p {}`
- b). `h1 p {}`
- c). `h1+p {}`

Chapter 11 (Color):

1). Which of these is **not** a valid way to specify a color?

- a). `b{color: 50, 60, 70;}`
- b). `b{color: rgb(50, 60, 70);}`
- c). `b{color: #323c46;}`

2). Which is the correct way to specify the color of a paragraph of text?

- a). `p{color: #ff0000;}`
- b). `p{tex-color: #ff0000;}`
- c). `p{font-color: #ff0000;}`

3). Which property allows you to specify the background color of an element?

- a). `color`
- b). `bgcolor`
- c). `background-color`

4). Which one of the following is **false**? High contrast text...

- a). Is easier to read in sunlight than low contrast.
- b). Is harder for those with visual impairments to read.
- c). Can tire the eyes of readers when used in large amounts.

5). CSS 3 introduced the `rgba` and `hsla` values for specifying colors. What does the `a` stand for?

- a). Alpha
- b). Array
- c). Accurate

6). In this CSS, what color will the h1 headings appear? `h1, h2, h3 {color: red;}` `h1 {color: black;}`

- a). Black
- b). Red
- c). Brown

7). How will an older browser display a blue box which has been made semi-transparent using CSS 3 `opacity`?

- a). Not display the block at all
- b). Show a solid blue block rather than a semi-transparent one
- c). Show the blue block and whatever is behind it

8). When a color is specified like this: `#66cdaa` what is it referred to as?

- a). Color Name
- b). Hex Code
- c). RGB Value

9). RGB colors contain values between 0 and 255. What is the value of green in this color: `rgb(102, 205, 170)`?

- a). 102
- b). 205
- c). 170

Chapter 12 (Text):

1). Which of these is a serif typeface?

- a). Hello!
- b). *Hello!*
- c). Hello!

2). Which CSS rule allows you to link typefaces that are not installed on the users computer?

- a).@font-family
- b).@font-face
- c).@font-link

3). Your first choice of typeface is Georgia, then Times, then the default serif font. Which of these values is correct?

- a).Georgia, Times, serif
- b).“Georgia, Times, serif”
- c).serif, Times, Georgia

4). Which of these is **not** a valid way of expressing type size?

- a).en
- b).px
- c).%

5). Which of these properties is used to specify that text should appear in italics?

- a). font-weight
- b). font-style
- c). font-variant

6). To make text uppercase using CSS which one of these declarations would you use?

- a).text-transform: capitals
- b).font-style: capitalize
- c).text-transform: uppercase

7). Which CSS pseudo-class is used to set a different style for links that a user has clicked on?

- a).:link
- b).:visited
- c).:vlink

8). Which CSS pseudo-class can change the style of an element when a user hovers over it?

- a).:active
- b).:focus
- c).:hover

9). Which of these attribute selectors specifies an element that carries a **class** attribute whose value is **box**?

- a).p[.="box"] {}
- b).p[class="box"] {}
- c).p[^="box"] {}

Chapter 13 (Boxes):

1). Which of the following is the correct way to specify a square box?

- a). `x: 200px; y: 200px;`
- b). `height: 200px; width: 200px;`
- c). `max-height: 200px; max-width: 200px;`

2). Which of the following is the correct rule to prevent users seeing content that is bigger than the box containing it?

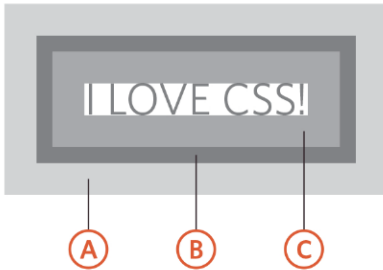
- a). `overflow: hidden;`
- b). `overflow: scroll;`
- c). `display: none;`

3). There are three paragraphs on top of each other that use this rule: `p{margin: 10px;}`.

How much vertical space is between the paragraphs?

- a). 10 pixels
- b). 15 pixels
- c). 20 pixels

4).



- i). Look at the diagram on the left. Which letter corresponds to the margin? (A)
- ii). And which letter corresponds to the padding? (C)

5). Which of the following rules makes the content of a set of `` elements sit next to each other?

- a). `li{visibility: inline;}`
- b). `li{display: block;}`
- c). `li{display: inline-block;}`

6). Which of the following rules hides the content of a box, but leaves space for the area it would take up?

- a). `display: none;`
- b). `display: hidden;`
- c). `visibility: hidden;`

7). To create rounded corners in CSS3 which property do you use?

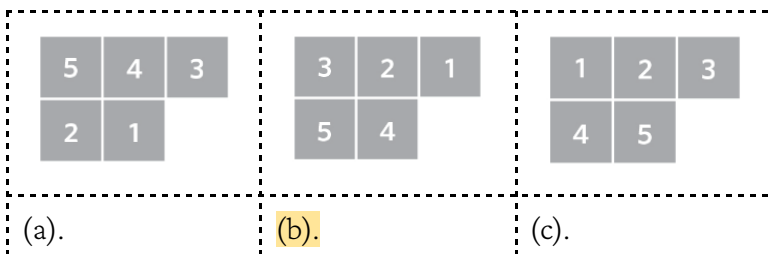
- a). `border-radius`
- b). `rounded-border`
- c). `border-curve`

Chapter 14 (Lists, Tables & Forms):

- 1). The `list-style-type` property changes the style of bullet points. Which of these creates this style bullet: ○
 - a). `disc`
 - b). `circle`
 - c). `bullet`
- 2). Which of the following values will create a numbered list like this: `i. ii. iii.`?
 - a). `lower-alpha`
 - b). `roman-numeral`
 - c). `lower-roman`
- 3). To use an image for a custom bullet point style, which rule would you use?
 - a). `list-style-image: url();`
 - b). `list-style-type: url();`
 - c). `bullet-image: url();`
- 4). Which of these rules would create a bold, left-aligned table heading?
 - a). `td{font-weight: bold; text-position: left;}`
 - b). `td{font-weight: bold; text-align: left;}`
 - c). `th{font-weight: bold; text-align: left;}`
- 5). If you do not want borders to appear on table cells that have no content, which of these rules would you use?
 - a). `td, th{empty-cells: hide;}`
 - b). `td, th{empty: border-none;}`
 - c). `td, th{empty-box: hidden;}`
- 6). When the borders of two table cells touch, which rule prevents you from getting double-width lines?
 - a). `border-collapse: collapse;`
 - b). `border: collapse;`
 - c). `border: none;`
- 7). To change the background color of a text input when a user clicks in it, which rule would you use?
 - a). `input[type="text"]: active{background-color: black;}`
 - b). `input[type="text"]: focus{background-color: black;}`
 - c). `input[type="text"]: hover{background-color: black;}`
- 8). Which one of the following is bad form design?
 - a). Labels positioned to the left of text boxes
 - b). Labels positioned to the right of radio buttons
 - c). Submit buttons positioned at the top of a form
- 9). If you want to change the cursor style to a hand when a user hovers over a link, which rule would you use?
 - a). `a:hover{cursor: hand;}`
 - b). `a:active{cursor: hand;}`
 - c). `a:hover{cursor: pointer;}`

Chapter 15 (Layout):

- 1). When an element sits inside another element, the outer box is known as the...
 - a). Containing Element
 - b). Outer Box
 - c). Bounding Element
- 2). What can you use to keep an element in the same spot in a browser window, even if the user scrolls down?
 - a). Absolute Positioning
 - b). Fixed Positioning
 - c). Floats
- 3). When elements overlap, which property indicates the element that should appear above or below the others?
 - a). z-index
 - b). height
 - c). stacking-context
- 4). When using the `float` property, which other property are you most likely to need?
 - a). left
 - b). z-index
 - c). width
- 5). If you have floated elements sitting next to each other, what can be used to ensure a box starts on a new line?
 - a). `clear: left;`
 - b). `float: none;`
 - c). `margin-right: 100%;`
- 6). Which of the following rules would center a paragraph on the page?
 - a). `p{width: 960px; text-align: center;}`
 - b). `p{width: 960px; margin: 0px auto 0px auto;}`
 - c). `p{width: 960px; float: center;}`
- 7). Which unit of measurement would you use to create a liquid layout?
 - a). %
 - b). em
 - c). px
- 8). The rule: `div{float: right; width: 300px;}` applies to the following code. Which of the following options indicates the correct layout if the page is 900 pixels wide?



```
<div>1</div>
<div>2</div>
<div>3</div>
<div>4</div>
<div>5</div>
```

Chapter 16 (Images):

1). Which two properties do you need to use to specify the dimensions of an image?

- a). x, y
- b). width, height
- c). min-height, min-width

2). What is the correct use of the `margin` property on an image to center it in its containing block?

- a). `margin: 0% 50% 0% 50%;`
- b). `margin: 0px auto;`
- c). `margin: 0px;`

3). Which element would you use in a selector if you want a background image to cover the entire page?

- a). `html {}`
- b). `body {}`
- c). `div {}`

4). Which property do you use to make a background image tile along the top of a page?

- a). `repeat-x`
- b). `repeat-y`
- c). `repeat-top`

5). In CSS3, you can supply multiple background images using the following syntax. Which of these background images would be shown in front/on the top?

- a). `background-a.png`
- b). `background-b.png`
- c). `background-c.png`

```
body {  
  background:  
    url("background-a.png"),  
    url("background-b.png"),  
    url("background-c.png");  
}
```

6). What value do you use to position a background image in the top of the page in the middle?

- a). `top center`
- b). `center center`
- c). `center top`

7). Here you can see an image sprite. The image at the top is used for the default state. The image underneath is used when the user hovers over the button. Which of the following would be used to move the image sprite up on hover?

- a). `a#go:hover {background-position: 0px 0px;}`
- b). `a#go:hover {background-position: 0px -23px;}`
- c). `a#go:hover {background-position: -23px 0px;}`



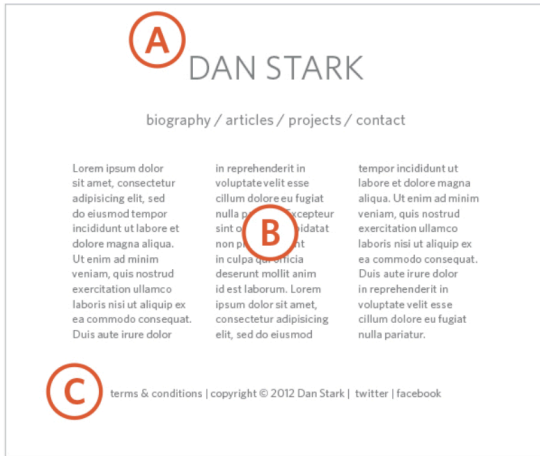
GO



GO

Chapter 17 (HTML5 Layout):

1).



i). Which HTML5 element is shown by point A in this diagram?

- a). `<header>`
- b). `<heading>`
- c). `<masthead>`

ii). Which HTML5 element is shown by point C in this diagram?

- a). `<copyright>`
- b). `<lower>`
- c). `<footer>`

2). If a page contains several stories or blog posts, which HTML5 element would you use to hold each story?

- a). `<post>`
- b). `<feature>`
- c). `<article>`

3). Which HTML5 element do you use to contain more than one `<hr>` element?

- a). `<header>`
- b). `<hgroup>`
- c). `<heading>`

4). If you wanted to have a sidebar running down the page, which element would you use?

- a). `<aside>`
- b). `<sidebar>`
- c). `<sidecolumn>`

5). In order for CSS to work with HTML5 elements, you need to use a JavaScript HTML5 shiv or shim.

What is this placed in?

- a). `<!--[if IE 9]><script type="text/javascript" src="js/html5-shiv.js"></script><![endif]-->`
- b). `<!--[if <=IE8]><script type="text/javascript" src="js/html5-shiv.js"></script><![endif]-->`
- c). `<!--[if lt IE 9]><script type="text/javascript" src="js/html5-shiv.js"></script><![endif]-->`

6). What happens to HTML5 elements in IE8 (and older version of IE) if a user does not have JavaScript enabled?

- a). CSS rules will not be applied
- b). They will not be shown
- c). They will be shown as block-level elements