

CodeHS Advanced HTML and CSS Practice test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. What is a common use of the `:hover` pseudo-class in CSS?
 - A. To hide elements
 - B. To style an element when the mouse hovers over it
 - C. To change the display type of an element
 - D. To reset styles to default

2. What does the property 'z-index' control in CSS?
 - A. The visibility of an element
 - B. The order of overlapping elements
 - C. The color of an element
 - D. The size of an element

3. Which HTML tag is used to italicize text?
 - A. ``
 - B. `<i>`
 - C. ``
 - D. ``

4. How do you make an element invisible but still occupy space in the layout?
 - A. By using `display: none;`
 - B. By using `opacity: 0;`
 - C. By using `visibility: hidden;`
 - D. By using `position: absolute;`

5. How can you hide an element in HTML using CSS?
 - A. By setting the opacity property to 0
 - B. By setting the visibility property to hidden
 - C. By setting the display property to none
 - D. By setting the z-index property to -1

6. What does the z-index property control in CSS?
 - A. The font size of an element
 - B. The visibility of elements
 - C. The stacking order of overlapping elements
 - D. The spacing around an element

- 7. How would you change the font size of an element to 20 pixels?**
- A. By using font-size: 20px.**
 - B. By using font-size: large.**
 - C. By using size: 20px.**
 - D. By using text-size: 20px.**
- 8. What does the 'font-family' property do in CSS?**
- A. It sets the background color of text.**
 - B. It specifies the typeface used for text in an element.**
 - C. It changes the font size.**
 - D. It outlines text.**
- 9. How do you prevent text from wrapping in a CSS container?**
- A. By using `text-wrap: none;`**
 - B. By using `white-space: nowrap;`**
 - C. By using `overflow: hidden;`**
 - D. By using `line-height: normal;`**
- 10. What do CSS selectors do?**
- A. They define HTML tags.**
 - B. They select elements to apply styles.**
 - C. They import styles from other files.**
 - D. They create new HTML elements.**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is a common use of the `:hover` pseudo-class in CSS?

- A. To hide elements
- B. To style an element when the mouse hovers over it**
- C. To change the display type of an element
- D. To reset styles to default

The `:hover` pseudo-class is commonly used in CSS to apply styles to an element when the mouse pointer is positioned over it. This provides an interactive experience for users, allowing for visual feedback that something can be clicked or is active. For instance, a button might change color, become bold, or have a different background when hovered over, which can enhance usability and aesthetic appeal. This functionality is particularly valuable in web design to indicate actionable items and improve user engagement. Rather than modifying the element itself or changing its type or visibility, the `:hover` pseudo-class focuses purely on the contextual styling based on user interaction, making it distinct from the other options provided.

2. What does the property 'z-index' control in CSS?

- A. The visibility of an element
- B. The order of overlapping elements**
- C. The color of an element
- D. The size of an element

The property 'z-index' in CSS specifically controls the stacking order of overlapping elements. When you have multiple elements that occupy the same space on a webpage—like images, divs, or any positioned elements—'z-index' determines which element appears on top of another. This is particularly useful when you want to create layers of content, such as dropdown menus or modal dialogs, where certain elements should be visually elevated above others. For 'z-index' to take effect, the elements involved must have a position property set to something other than the default (which is static), such as 'relative', 'absolute', or 'fixed'. This allows the browser to understand how to layer the elements according to their specified z-index values. Elements with a higher z-index value will be displayed on top of those with a lower value. Understanding 'z-index' is crucial for managing layout and visual hierarchy on a webpage effectively.

3. Which HTML tag is used to italicize text?

- A. ``
- B. `<i>`**
- C. ``
- D. ``

The tag used to italicize text in HTML is the `<i>` tag. This tag specifically denotes that the enclosed text should be displayed in an italicized format. It is often used to emphasize certain words or phrases in a way that is visually distinct from regular text. While other options might seem related, they serve different purposes. The `` tag is used to make text bold, the `` tag is meant to indicate that text is of strong importance (which typically renders it in bold), and the `` tag denotes emphasized text, which is usually rendered in italic but carries a semantic meaning of emphasis. The distinction between these tags lies in both their visual representation and their semantic significance in the structure of HTML documents. The `<i>` tag is the straightforward choice for simply italicizing text without imparting additional meaning.

4. How do you make an element invisible but still occupy space in the layout?

- A. By using `display: none;`
- B. By using `opacity: 0;`
- C. By using `visibility: hidden;`**
- D. By using `position: absolute;`

Using `visibility: hidden;` achieves the effect of making an element invisible while still allowing it to occupy space in the layout. This property essentially hides the element from view but does not remove it from the document flow, meaning other elements around it will still recognize its dimensions and position. As a result, the layout remains the same, but the hidden element does not show up visually. In contrast, using `display: none;` would entirely remove the element from the layout, causing the surrounding elements to fill the space. The `opacity: 0;` property would render the element fully transparent, but it would still be interactive and take up space in the layout. Utilizing `position: absolute;` alters the positioning context of the element, which can lead to it being removed from normal document flow depending on its position settings. Thus, `visibility: hidden;` is the right approach for maintaining space in the layout while keeping the element invisible.

5. How can you hide an element in HTML using CSS?

- A. By setting the opacity property to 0
- B. By setting the visibility property to hidden
- C. By setting the display property to none**
- D. By setting the z-index property to -1

Hiding an element in HTML using CSS can effectively be achieved by setting the display property to none. When you use this property, the element is completely removed from the document's flow, meaning that it will not take up any space on the page. This results in the element not being visible and also not affecting the layout of any surrounding elements. The display property controls the overall box model of the element, so when it's set to none, the browser will not render that element at all, providing a clean way to hide content. In contrast, while setting the opacity property to 0 makes an element invisible, it still occupies space on the page. Similarly, setting the visibility property to hidden will make the element invisible but it continues to take up space as well. Using a negative z-index can move an element behind others but does not hide it, as it remains rendered on the page. Hence, setting the display property to none is the most effective way to hide an element in terms of layout and rendering.

6. What does the z-index property control in CSS?

- A. The font size of an element
- B. The visibility of elements
- C. The stacking order of overlapping elements**
- D. The spacing around an element

The z-index property in CSS specifically controls the stacking order of overlapping elements in a web layout. When elements with a position value of relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky are layered on top of one another, the z-index determines which element appears in front or behind the others. A higher z-index value means the element will be positioned above elements with lower values, allowing for the creation of complex visual arrangements where certain items can be emphasized in the layout. Understanding how to manipulate the z-index is crucial for achieving desired visual effects and ensuring that important elements are not obscured by others in design.

7. How would you change the font size of an element to 20 pixels?

- A. By using font-size: 20px.**
- B. By using font-size: large.
- C. By using size: 20px.
- D. By using text-size: 20px.

The correct choice involves using the `font-size: 20px;` declaration. This is the standard CSS property used to adjust the size of the font within an HTML element, where "20px" specifies the size in pixels. CSS properties often follow a specific naming convention, and "font-size" is the officially recognized property for adjusting text size. In contrast, options that suggest using "font-size: large," "size: 20px," and "text-size: 20px" would not work effectively for setting the font size to 20 pixels. While "large" is a valid value for the font-size property, it does not specify an exact size in pixels like the correct choice does. The other incorrect options feature non-existent properties or incorrect property names for defining font size in CSS.

8. What does the 'font-family' property do in CSS?

- A. It sets the background color of text.
- B. It specifies the typeface used for text in an element.**
- C. It changes the font size.
- D. It outlines text.

The 'font-family' property in CSS is essential for controlling the appearance of text by specifying which typeface or font should be used for rendering the text in an element. This property allows web designers to choose from various fonts, which can include system fonts, web-safe fonts, or custom fonts loaded via @font-face or other methods. When the 'font-family' property is applied, it directly affects the overall look and feel of the text, ensuring that it aligns with the design goals of the website. For instance, if a designer sets the 'font-family' to 'Arial', all text within that element will be displayed using the Arial font, providing a consistent and specific visual style. By specifying multiple font choices, separated by commas, designers can also create fallbacks, ensuring that if the preferred font is unavailable, a secondary option is used. This capability to customize the typeface enhances readability and user experience across different devices and browsers.

9. How do you prevent text from wrapping in a CSS container?

- A. By using `text-wrap: none;`
- B. By using `white-space: nowrap;`**
- C. By using `overflow: hidden;`
- D. By using `line-height: normal;`

To prevent text from wrapping in a CSS container, using `white-space: nowrap;` is the most effective method. This CSS property controls how white spaces inside an element are treated. When set to `nowrap`, it ensures that the text will be displayed on a single line and will not break onto a new line regardless of the container's width. This is particularly useful in scenarios where you want to maintain a single-line layout, such as in buttons or navigation menus. Other approaches might manipulate the appearance of the text, but they do not achieve the same result. For instance, while `overflow: hidden;` can hide text that expands beyond the boundaries of its container, it does not stop the wrapping behavior itself. Similarly, `line-height: normal;` affects the spacing between lines of text but does not influence whether the text wraps within its container. The option of `text-wrap: none;` is not a standard CSS property, which makes it ineffective for controlling text wrapping in this context.

10. What do CSS selectors do?

- A. They define HTML tags.
- B. They select elements to apply styles.**
- C. They import styles from other files.
- D. They create new HTML elements.

CSS selectors are fundamental components of CSS that are used to apply styles to specific elements within an HTML document. By using selectors, developers can target and manipulate the appearance of elements such as text, images, or entire sections of a webpage. This enables a high degree of control over how content is presented to users. When a selector is matched to an element, the styles defined in the CSS rules are applied to that element. For instance, if a class selector corresponds with a series of HTML elements, any styling defined for that class will be reflected in those elements when rendered on the page. This mechanism allows for dynamic styling based on both the structure of the HTML and the intent of the design. The other choices do not accurately describe the function of CSS selectors. Defining HTML tags pertains to the structure of HTML itself, rather than how styles are applied. While importing styles may involve using the `@import` rule or link tags in HTML, it does not relate to the concept of selecting elements. Lastly, creating new HTML elements involves JavaScript or other HTML methods and does not fall under the functionality of CSS selectors, which are solely focused on styling existing elements.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://codehsadvhtmlcss.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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