

CODEHS ADVANCED HTML AND CSS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 the primary purpose of the `<em>` tag in HTML?
 - A. To create underlined text
 - B. To bold text
 - C. To italicize text
 - D. To create lists
2. How do you include an external CSS file in an HTML document?
 - A. Using the `<script>` tag in the `<body>` section
 - B. Using the `<css>` tag within the `<head>` section
 - C. Using the `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">` tag within the `<head>` section
 - D. Using the `<style>` tag
3. What property is used to change the background color of an element in CSS?
 - A. color
 - B. background-color
 - C. bgcolor
 - D. border-color
4. How can you link an external CSS file to an HTML document?
 - A. By including it in the body section
 - B. By using the `<style>` tag in the head
 - C. By using the `<link>` element in the `<head>` section
 - D. By importing it into a script tag
5. What does the Invert filter do to an image's pixels?
 - A. It replaces pixel's color, hue, and brightness with their inverse
 - B. It intensifies the brightness and saturation of the colors
 - C. It blurs the image to create a soft effect
 - D. It converts the image to grayscale

- 6. How do you control the vertical alignment of text within a table cell?**
- A. Using the align property
 - B. Using the text-align property
 - C. Using the vertical-align property
 - D. Using the cell-align property
- 7. In CSS, what does the z-index property control?**
- A. It controls the width of an element
 - B. It enables hover effects
 - C. It controls the stacking order of positioned elements
 - D. It sets the color opacity of an element
- 8. How do you select an element with an ID in CSS?**
- A. By using .elementId
 - B. By using #elementId
 - C. By using *elementId
 - D. By using elementId
- 9. What is an iFrame used for in HTML?**
- A. Displaying images
 - B. Embedding HTML inside another HTML page
 - C. Creating navigation links
 - D. Building forms
- 10. What does the effect of using an Invert filter typically do to light areas in an image?**
- A. Turns light areas dark
 - B. Brightens all areas of the image
 - C. Preserves their original brightness
 - D. Removes colors completely from the image

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary purpose of the tag in HTML?

- A. To create underlined text
- B. To bold text
- C. To italicize text**
- D. To create lists

The primary purpose of the `<em>` tag in HTML is to italicize text. This tag is semantically used to indicate emphasis of a word or phrase, which browsers typically render as italicized text to convey a different tone or importance. Using the `<em>` tag not only alters the visual presentation of the text but also provides meaning for screen readers, which can announce the text as emphasized. This is an important aspect of accessibility in web development, as it allows all users, including those with disabilities, to understand the emphasis intended by the content creator. While creating underlined text or bold text serves different purposes in HTML, the `<em>` tag specifically focuses on conveying emphasis through italicization. Additionally, list creation is handled using other HTML tags such as `<ul>`, `<ol>`, and `<li>`, which do not relate to the `<em>` tag's function. Thus, it is clear that the correct answer directly aligns with the tag's intended use in HTML.

2. How do you include an external CSS file in an HTML document?

- A. Using the `<script>` tag in the `<body>` section
- B. Using the `<css>` tag within the `<head>` section
- C. Using the `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">` tag within the `<head>` section**
- D. Using the `<style>` tag

Including an external CSS file in an HTML document is correctly done with the `<link>` tag, particularly with the attributes `rel` and `href` specified. This allows the HTML document to link to the separate CSS file, which contains styles that can be applied to the HTML content. The `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">` tag should be placed within the `<head>` section of the HTML document. The `rel` attribute indicates that the linked file is a stylesheet, and the `href` attribute specifies the path to the CSS file. This method effectively separates content from design, promoting cleaner code and easier maintenance. Using the `<style>` tag would apply CSS styles directly within the HTML document, which is not what is meant by including an external file. The `<script>` tag is specifically meant for linking JavaScript files, and the non-existent `<css>` tag does not serve any purpose in HTML. Thus, the `<link>` tag is the proper way to include an external CSS file.

3. What property is used to change the background color of an element in CSS?

- A. color
- B. background-color**
- C. bgcolor
- D. border-color

The property used to change the background color of an element in CSS is background-color. This property allows you to set the color that will be applied to the interior area of an element, distinguishing it visually from the surrounding content. For example, you can use it to enhance the aesthetic appeal of a webpage or to indicate different sections, like headers or footers, with distinct background colors. The syntax typically looks like this: `background-color: blue;`, where "blue" can be replaced with any valid CSS color value, such as hex codes, RGB values, or predefined color names. This property effectively influences the presentation and layout of the webpage, playing a vital role in design and user experience. Other terms like color and border-color serve different purposes; color sets the text color, while border-color modifies the color of the element's border. The bgcolor attribute is an outdated HTML attribute that was used in the past but is not considered a valid CSS property. Thus, background-color is the appropriate and modern choice for achieving the desired effect in styling web elements.

4. How can you link an external CSS file to an HTML document?

- A. By including it in the body section
- B. By using the <style> tag in the head
- C. By using the <link> element in the <head> section**
- D. By importing it into a script tag

Linking an external CSS file to an HTML document is typically accomplished using the `<link>` element within the `<head>` section of the HTML. This method allows the HTML page to reference a separate CSS file, enabling consistent styling across multiple pages without the need to repeat CSS rules in each document. The `<link>` element specifies the relationship between the HTML document and the external CSS file, particularly through its `rel` attribute, which should be set to "stylesheet". Additionally, the `href` attribute is utilized to provide the path to the CSS file. This separation of concerns enhances maintainability, as styles can be modified in one place without altering the HTML. The other options are not valid for linking an external CSS file. Including CSS within the body section is not standard practice as it does not facilitate external linking. Using the `<style>` tag in the head allows for internal CSS, but doesn't link to an external file. Importing into a script tag is also incorrect since script tags are used for JavaScript, not CSS. This makes the method using the `<link>` element the proper approach for linking external CSS files.

5. What does the Invert filter do to an image's pixels?

- A. It replaces pixel's color, hue, and brightness with their inverse**
- B. It intensifies the brightness and saturation of the colors
- C. It blurs the image to create a soft effect
- D. It converts the image to grayscale

The Invert filter is designed to transform the colors of an image by replacing each pixel's color with its inverse. This means that for each pixel, the red, green, and blue values are subtracted from the maximum value (typically 255 in digital images). For instance, if a pixel's original color is pure red, the inverse would be cyan, which is the color achieved by inverting the red component while scaling back the green and blue components. This inversion alters the image dramatically, changing all colors to their opposites on the color spectrum. The overall effect is a striking transformation that can produce visually compelling results, making this filter particularly useful for artistic and design purposes. The other choices relate to different effects on images, such as enhancing brightness or blurring, which do not correctly describe the function of the Invert filter. The specific action of inverting each pixel's color is unique to this filter, distinguishing it from those alternatives.

6. How do you control the vertical alignment of text within a table cell?

- A. Using the align property
- B. Using the text-align property
- C. Using the vertical-align property**
- D. Using the cell-align property

The vertical alignment of text within a table cell is controlled by the vertical-align property. This CSS property specifically targets how the content within the cell is positioned vertically. Possible values for vertical-align include top, middle, bottom, and baseline, allowing for precise control over the placement of text and other inline elements within each cell. The align property and text-align property do not influence vertical alignment. The align property is outdated and primarily affects block-level elements rather than inline positioning. The text-align property, on the other hand, is used to control horizontal alignment (such as left, center, or right), making it irrelevant for vertical alignment tasks. The cell-align property is not a standard CSS property and will not yield any effective results in aligning content within table cells.

7. In CSS, what does the z-index property control?

- A. It controls the width of an element
- B. It enables hover effects
- C. It controls the stacking order of positioned elements**
- D. It sets the color opacity of an element

The z-index property in CSS is specifically designed to control the stacking order of positioned elements. When elements are positioned using properties such as relative, absolute, or fixed, they can overlap each other. The z-index determines which elements appear on top or behind others by assigning a numeric value to each element. Elements with a higher z-index value will be placed in front of those with a lower value. This is particularly useful in scenarios involving modal windows, tooltips, or any layout where layered elements are present. If two elements have the same z-index, their stacking order is determined by their order in the HTML document. The other options are not related to the functionality of z-index. For example, controlling the width of an element relates to properties like width or max-width, hover effects are managed with pseudo-classes like :hover, and color opacity is handled using properties such as opacity or rgba for colors. Therefore, the correct answer clearly identifies the unique role of z-index in managing the visual arrangement of elements on a webpage.

8. How do you select an element with an ID in CSS?

- A. By using .elementId
- B. By using #elementId**
- C. By using *elementId
- D. By using elementId

To select an element with a specific ID in CSS, you use the hash symbol (#) followed by the ID name of the element. This syntax allows the CSS rule to target the unique element identified by that particular ID, as IDs are intended to be unique within a page. Using # before the ID name clearly indicates to the browser that you are referencing an ID selector. This is part of the CSS selector syntax that defines how certain elements are matched and styled. The ID selector is effective for applying styles specifically to the single element that has that ID, ensuring that the styles do not inadvertently apply to multiple elements. The other methods mentioned do not conform to the correct syntax for selecting an ID in CSS, which clarifies why they would not be effective. For example, using a dot (.) denotes a class selector, while the asterisk (*) represents the universal selector, which selects all elements. Simply writing the ID name without any symbol would not work as it does not utilize the required selector syntax.

9. What is an iFrame used for in HTML?

- A. Displaying images
- B. Embedding HTML inside another HTML page**
- C. Creating navigation links
- D. Building forms

An iFrame, or inline frame, is utilized in HTML primarily for embedding one HTML document within another HTML document. The strength of using an iFrame lies in its ability to display content from a different source, which could include another web page or app, without having to navigate away from the current page. This allows for a seamless integration of external content, such as videos, maps, or advertisements, directly within the existing layout of a website. For instance, if a website wants to incorporate a YouTube video, it can simply embed the iFrame that points to the video link. This keeps users engaged on the original site while still providing rich, interactive content. The iFrame acts as a window to the external content, maintaining the context of the original page and allowing users to interact with both the parent document and the embedded content simultaneously. The other choices do not accurately represent the function of an iFrame. Displaying images pertains to the use of the tag. Creating navigation links involves using <a> tags to define hyperlinks. Building forms requires elements like <form>, <input>, and <textarea>. Therefore, the unique role of the iFrame in embedding content makes it the correct answer.

10. What does the effect of using an Invert filter typically do to light areas in an image?

- A. Turns light areas dark**
- B. Brightens all areas of the image
- C. Preserves their original brightness
- D. Removes colors completely from the image

Using an Invert filter in image processing alters the colors in such a way that light areas become dark and dark areas become light. This inversion occurs because the filter works by calculating the negative value of each color component in the pixel. For instance, pure white (maximum brightness) becomes pure black (maximum darkness), while darker shades transform to lighter shades. Thus, light areas in the image are turned dark, which aligns with the understanding of how the Invert filter operates on pixel values.

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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