

# HTML and CSS Certification Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. To ensure a video plays with controls, what attribute must be included within the video tag?**
  - A. controls**
  - B. enable**
  - C. play**
  - D. start**
- 2. What is the correct syntax for displaying an HTML5 logo with alternative text loading?**
  - A. `img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon"`**
  - B. `image src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon"`**
  - C. `img alt="HTML5 Icon" src="html5.gif"`**
  - D. `img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Logo"`**
- 3. What does the 'float' property do in CSS?**
  - A. Changes the stacking order of elements**
  - B. Allows elements to flow alongside one another**
  - C. Sets the opacity of an element**
  - D. Determines the size of an element**
- 4. What is the difference between an inline element and a block element?**
  - A. An inline element can contain block elements, but not vice versa**
  - B. An inline element does not start on a new line, while a block element does**
  - C. An inline element takes up more space than a block element**
  - D. Both are identical in functionality**
- 5. What does the `target="_blank"` attribute do in an anchor tag?**
  - A. It opens the linked document in the same tab**
  - B. It opens the linked document in a new window or tab**
  - C. It focuses on the link**
  - D. It prevents the link from opening**

- 6. What is the correct HTML element for inserting an image?**
- A. <image>**
  - B. <pic>**
  - C. <img>**
  - D. <src>**
- 7. What HTML element is used for creating a line of text that is important?**
- A. <strong>**
  - B. <important>**
  - C. <emphasis>**
  - D. <alert>**
- 8. How can you style a single element within a group of elements in CSS?**
- A. By using a universal selector.**
  - B. By using a class selector.**
  - C. By using the element's ID selector.**
  - D. By using the descendant selector.**
- 9. How can you make a list display horizontally instead of vertically in CSS?**
- A. By using float: left;**
  - B. By using display: inline;**
  - C. By using list-style: none;**
  - D. By using position: absolute;**
- 10. What does the 'hover' pseudo-class do in CSS?**
- A. Styles an element when the mouse is over it**
  - B. It creates animations for elements**
  - C. It applies styles to all child elements**
  - D. It triggers events on the webpage**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. To ensure a video plays with controls, what attribute must be included within the video tag?**

**A. controls**

**B. enable**

**C. play**

**D. start**

Including the controls attribute within the video tag is essential for displaying the default playback controls provided by the browser. When this attribute is specified, users are able to play, pause, adjust volume, and seek through the video using a control interface that appears. Without this attribute, the video will automatically play but without any user interaction options, making it difficult for viewers to control playback. The other options do not serve the same purpose; for instance, 'enable', 'play', and 'start' are not recognized attributes for the video tag in HTML. They do not trigger the display of playback controls and might not provide the desired functionality at all. Therefore, controls is the primary and necessary attribute for ensuring that users can interact with the video through standard controls.

**2. What is the correct syntax for displaying an HTML5 logo with alternative text loading?**

**A. `img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon"`**

**B. `image src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon"`**

**C. `img alt="HTML5 Icon" src="html5.gif"`**

**D. `img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Logo"`**

The correct syntax for displaying an HTML5 logo with alternative text is structured properly in the first choice. In HTML, the `<img>` tag is specifically used to embed images in a webpage. The `src` attribute defines the path to the image file, in this case, "html5.gif", while the `alt` attribute provides alternative text, which describes the image for accessibility purposes or in scenarios where the image cannot be displayed. This choice correctly uses the `<img>` tag followed by the two necessary attributes: `src` for the source of the image and `alt` for the alternative text. Properly using these elements ensures that the image is displayed correctly while also improving accessibility and SEO. Other options either misname the tag or do not follow the proper syntax for how to structure the attributes in an HTML tag. For instance, using "image" instead of "img" is incorrect since "image" is not a valid HTML tag. Additionally, while some of the syntactical arrangements may seem plausible, they do not reflect the established conventions of HTML, leading to potential rendering issues in a browser.

### 3. What does the 'float' property do in CSS?

- A. Changes the stacking order of elements
- B. Allows elements to flow alongside one another**
- C. Sets the opacity of an element
- D. Determines the size of an element

The 'float' property in CSS is used to allow elements to flow alongside one another by taking them out of the normal flow of the document. When an element is floated, it is shifted to the left or right, allowing other inline elements and text to wrap around it. This property is particularly useful for creating layouts with elements side by side, such as images with text wrapping around them, or for positioning columns in a design. Using 'float' can significantly affect how elements are arranged on the page, enabling a more dynamic and fluid layout. This approach can help create visually appealing designs, but it's essential to manage the floated elements carefully, as improperly floated elements can lead to layout issues if not cleared properly.

### 4. What is the difference between an inline element and a block element?

- A. An inline element can contain block elements, but not vice versa
- B. An inline element does not start on a new line, while a block element does**
- C. An inline element takes up more space than a block element
- D. Both are identical in functionality

The distinction between inline and block elements is fundamentally tied to their behavior in the layout of a webpage. Inline elements do not start on a new line; they instead flow alongside other elements on the same line. This characteristic allows multiple inline elements to coexist next to each other within the same line, making them ideal for elements like links, span tags, and images that you want to display in a row. On the other hand, block elements have the property of starting on a new line. When a block element is rendered, it takes up the full width available and pushes any elements that follow it down to the next line. This behavior is typical for elements such as headings, paragraphs, and divs. Understanding these characteristics is crucial when structuring HTML documents, as they impact how content is visually organized and presented. The other options do not accurately capture the defining traits of inline and block elements. For example, while it's true that inline elements can contain block elements, that is not a fundamental difference in their classification but rather speaks to their nesting behavior. Similarly, the comparison of space occupied by both element types doesn't reflect their primary functional distinction, and both types being identical contradicts their defined behaviors.

**5. What does the target="\_blank" attribute do in an anchor tag?**

- A. It opens the linked document in the same tab**
- B. It opens the linked document in a new window or tab**
- C. It focuses on the link**
- D. It prevents the link from opening**

The target="\_blank" attribute in an anchor tag is specifically designed to instruct the browser to open the linked document in a new window or tab. This is commonly used in web design when the intention is to keep the user on the current page while providing access to additional content. For instance, when users click a link that opens in a new tab, they can easily refer back to the original page without losing their place, which enhances user experience. This behavior occurs because the browser interprets the "\_blank" value as a directive to create a new browsing context for the link, either in a new window or a new tab based on the user's settings and browser capabilities. This practice is especially useful for external links, ensuring that users can readily navigate back to your site after reviewing the linked content.

**6. What is the correct HTML element for inserting an image?**

- A. <image>**
- B. <pic>**
- C. <img>**
- D. <src>**

The correct HTML element for inserting an image is the <img> tag. This element is specifically designed for embedding images into a web page. It is a self-closing tag, which means it doesn't require a separate closing tag. The <img> tag includes attributes like "src" to specify the image file's location and "alt" to provide alternative text in case the image cannot be displayed. This is important for accessibility, as it allows screen readers to convey what the image represents to users with visual impairments. The other options do not represent valid HTML tags for image insertion. The <image> tag is not a recognized HTML element for this purpose, nor is <pic>, which also does not exist in standard HTML. Additionally, <src> is not an HTML tag; rather, it is an attribute that belongs to the <img> tag, used to denote the source of the image file. Understanding the correct use of these elements and attributes is key to effective web development.

7. What HTML element is used for creating a line of text that is important?

- A. <strong>
- B. <important>
- C. <emphasis>
- D. <alert>

The <strong> element is used in HTML to define text that is of strong importance, emphasizing that the content within the tags carries a higher priority or significance compared to surrounding text. This semantic purpose not only affects how the text is visually displayed (usually rendered in bold by default) but also communicates meaning to search engines and assistive technologies, thereby improving accessibility. Using <strong> helps convey that the information is critical, which is recognized in different contexts, such as for screen readers, ensuring that users who rely on such tools understand that the highlighted text is important. This facilitates better communication and user experience. The other options do not represent valid HTML elements for conveying importance. The <important> and <emphasis> tags do not exist in HTML specifications, and the <alert> tag is also non-existent. Therefore, the use of <strong> is clearly the most appropriate choice for indicating important text in HTML.

8. How can you style a single element within a group of elements in CSS?

- A. By using a universal selector.
- B. By using a class selector.
- C. By using the element's ID selector.
- D. By using the descendant selector.

Styling a single element within a group of elements can effectively be accomplished by using the element's ID selector. The ID selector in CSS is defined by placing a hash symbol (#) before the ID name and is unique to a single element within the HTML document. This allows you to target and apply specific styles to just that one element, without affecting other elements. For instance, if you have multiple <div> elements but want to style only one of them, assigning an ID like <div id="uniqueElement"> allows you to write CSS that specifically targets that ID with a rule like #uniqueElement { color: blue; }. This will change the text color of only the element with that specific ID to blue, showcasing the precise targeting capability of the ID selector. Other methods, such as class selectors, universal selectors, or descendant selectors, either apply styles to multiple elements or are not specific enough for individual targeting. While class selectors can also be used to style elements, they are intended for multiple elements sharing the same class, making them less suitable for styling a single element distinctly amidst a group.

**9. How can you make a list display horizontally instead of vertically in CSS?**

- A. By using float: left;**
- B. By using display: inline;**
- C. By using list-style: none;**
- D. By using position: absolute;**

To display a list horizontally instead of vertically using CSS, applying the property `display: inline;` is appropriate because it changes the display behavior of the list items (typically `<li>` elements) from block-level to inline elements. By setting the list items to inline, they will line up next to each other, achieving a horizontal arrangement. In a standard unordered or ordered list, each list item is block-level by default, which means they stack vertically. Changing this to inline allows each item to flow inline with the others, effectively displaying them side by side. This method is straightforward for achieving horizontal layouts without altering the markup. The other options, although they may influence layout in various ways, do not directly achieve the desired outcome of displaying a list horizontally. For instance, using float can achieve a similar effect, yet it may require additional handling of layout and clearing floats. Utilizing list-style: none merely removes bullet points or numbering, and position: absolute would take elements out of the normal document flow, which might not suffice for a straightforward horizontal list layout.

**10. What does the 'hover' pseudo-class do in CSS?**

- A. Styles an element when the mouse is over it**
- B. It creates animations for elements**
- C. It applies styles to all child elements**
- D. It triggers events on the webpage**

The 'hover' pseudo-class in CSS is specifically designed to apply styles to an element when the user places a mouse cursor over it. This interaction allows developers to create dynamic visual feedback for users, enhancing the user experience without requiring any JavaScript or additional interactivity. For example, you can change the background color, text color, or add a border when an element, like a button or link, is hovered over. This pseudo-class is widely used in web design to highlight clickable elements or to provide visual cues that indicate an element is interactive. It enhances usability by making it clear to users which elements they can interact with. The other concepts mentioned, such as animations, child element styling, and event triggers, do not directly relate to the function of the 'hover' pseudo-class.