HTML and CSS Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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

1. **How can you make a hyperlink open in a new tab?**

   A. By using the target="_new" attribute.

   B. By using the target="blank" attribute.

   C. By using the target="_blank" attribute.

   D. By using the newtab attribute.

2. **How can you display h1 header text in blue, Arial font, with 20px size, bold and center-aligned?**

   A. h1 {color: blue; font-family: arial; font-size: 20px; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;}

   B. h1 {color: blue; font-size: 20px; font-weight: bold; text-align: center; font-family: Arial;}

   C. h1 {font-family: arial; text-align: center; color: blue; font-size: 20px;}

   D. h1 {text-align: center; font-size: 20px; color: blue; font-weight: bold;}

3. **How do you create a comment in HTML?**

   A. By using <!-- comment -->

   B. By using <comment>

   C. By using <!--# comment -->

   D. By using <note>

4. **Which property is used to change the font of an element in CSS?**

   A. font-family

   B. font-style

   C. text-transform

   D. font-weight

5. **What is the function of the alt attribute in the img tag?**

   A. To specify the path of the image

   B. To describe the image if it can't be displayed

   C. To set the title of the image

   D. To control the size of the image

6. **Which HTML tag is used to create a division in a webpage?**

   A. <span>

   B. <div>

   C. <section>

   D. <group>

7. **What is the syntax for validating numeric input between 1 and 100 in HTML5?**

   A. <input type="number" min="1" max="100">

   B. <input type="range" min="1" max="100">

   C. <input type="text" min="1" max="100">

   D. <input type="number" value="1"></input>

8. **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;

9. **What is the purpose of the <div> element in HTML?**

   A. It is used to format text as bold

   B. It is a generic container for grouping content

   C. It is used to create links

   D. It defines a paragraph

10. **Which of the following CSS properties is used to add space between inline elements?**

    A. line-height

    B. padding

    C. margin

    D. spacing

Answers

SAMPLE

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

Explanations

1. How can you make a hyperlink open in a new tab?

   A. By using the target="_new" attribute.

   B. By using the target="blank" attribute.

   C. By using the target="_blank" attribute.

   D. By using the newtab attribute.

Using the target="_blank" attribute in an anchor tag is the correct method for making a hyperlink open in a new tab. When this attribute is present, it instructs the web browser to load the linked resource in a separate tab or window, depending on the browser's configuration and settings. The value "_blank" is a predefined value that browsers recognize specifically for this purpose. This attribute ensures that users can keep the original page open while accessing the linked content, enhancing navigation experience and allowing for multitasking. It is widely supported across all major browsers, making it a reliable choice for developers. Other options either use incorrect syntax or refer to non-standard attributes that do not comply with HTML specifications for opening links in a new tab.

2. How can you display h1 header text in blue, Arial font, with 20px size, bold and center-aligned?

   A. h1 {color: blue; font-family: arial; font-size: 20px; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;}

   B. h1 {color: blue; font-size: 20px; font-weight: bold; text-align: center; font-family: Arial;}

   C. h1 {font-family: arial; text-align: center; color: blue; font-size: 20px;}

   D. h1 {text-align: center; font-size: 20px; color: blue; font-weight: bold;}

The definition given accurately meets all the specified requirements for styling the h1 header text. Each property within the style rule addresses a specific aspect of the design: 1. **color: blue;** - This sets the text color to blue as requested. 2. **font-family: arial;** - This specifies the font as Arial, which is one of the specified font requirements. 3. **font-size: 20px;** - This defines the size of the font as 20 pixels, complying with the size request. 4. **font-weight: bold;** - This ensures the text is bold, matching the requirement for emphasis. 5. **text-align: center;** - This centers the text on the page, fulfilling the alignment request. It's worth noting that the order of properties in CSS does not affect their functionality, so properties can be listed in any order, as seen in the correct choice where they follow a logical and clear sequence. Each property directly contributes to achieving the desired overall appearance of the h1 header.

3. How do you create a comment in HTML?

A. By using <!-- comment -->

B. By using <comment>

C. By using <!--# comment -->

D. By using <note>

Creating a comment in HTML is accomplished by using the syntax `<!-- comment -->`. This method allows developers to insert remarks or notes within the code that are not displayed in the browser but can be useful for documentation or explaining sections of code to others (or to oneself) during development.   The use of `<!--` signals the beginning of the comment, while `-->` indicates its end. Anything placed between these symbols will be ignored by the browser, allowing programmers to include helpful notes without affecting the rendered output. This is particularly useful for clarifying complex sections of HTML or temporarily disabling parts of code during testing and debugging. Other options provided do not represent valid methods for commenting in HTML, as they either use incorrect tags or syntax that does not conform to HTML standards.

4. Which property is used to change the font of an element in CSS?

A. font-family

B. font-style

C. text-transform

D. font-weight

The property used to change the font of an element in CSS is indeed the font-family property. This property allows you to specify the typeface that should be used for the text within an element. By using font-family, you can define one or more fonts as a fallback system; if the first font specified is unavailable on the user's system, the browser will try the next one in the list.   This property is crucial for web design as it directly affects the readability and overall aesthetics of the text on a webpage, enabling designers to maintain a consistent and appealing typography style. Other properties such as font-style, text-transform, and font-weight serve different purposes—font-style is used for italicizing or normalizing the text, text-transform for changing the case of the text (like uppercase or lowercase), and font-weight for adjusting the thickness of the text. While these properties contribute to the overall appearance of text, they do not change the font itself like font-family does.

5. What is the function of the alt attribute in the img tag?

A. To specify the path of the image

B. To describe the image if it can't be displayed

C. To set the title of the image

D. To control the size of the image

The alt attribute in the img tag serves an essential role in web accessibility and SEO. Its primary function is to provide a textual description of an image that conveys the image's content or purpose. This description is displayed in place of the image if it cannot be rendered for some reason, such as when a browser cannot load the image due to a broken link or when users are utilizing screen readers to access content on the web. By including a well-crafted alt attribute, creators ensure that all users, including those with visual impairments, can understand what the image represents or conveys contextually within the content. This not only enhances user experience but also contributes positively to search engine optimization by giving search engines more context about the content of the image.   The other options do not accurately describe the function of the alt attribute. Specifying the path of the image is managed by the src attribute, setting the title of the image would typically require a title attribute or use of an adjacent text element, and controlling the size of the image is managed through the width and height attributes or CSS styling, rather than the alt attribute.

6. Which HTML tag is used to create a division in a webpage?

A. <span>

B. <div>

C. <section>

D. <group>

The tag used to create a division in a webpage is the `<div>` tag. This tag serves as a block-level element that is designed to group together other HTML elements, which allows for better structure and styling of a webpage. Using `<div>` improves the organization of content, enables the application of CSS styles to multiple elements at once, and helps in creating layouts. Block-level elements like `<div>` take up the full width available, meaning they start on a new line and stack vertically in the layout. This feature is particularly useful for dividing sections of a webpage into logical groups, such as headers, footers, sidebars, and main content areas. The other choices do not fulfill the same purpose. The `<span>` tag is an inline element primarily used for styling specific parts of text or grouping inline-elements, not for creating divisions. The `<section>` tag is semantic, meant for defining sections of content that share a common theme, but it does not replace the more general-purpose `<div>`. The `<group>` tag is not a standard HTML tag and does not serve any function in HTML.

7. What is the syntax for validating numeric input between 1 and 100 in HTML5?

A. <input type="number" min="1" max="100">

B. <input type="range" min="1" max="100">

C. <input type="text" min="1" max="100">

D. <input type="number" value="1"></input>

The correct syntax for validating numeric input between 1 and 100 in HTML5 is provided in the first option. The use of `<input type="number">` specifically indicates that the input is expected to be a number, which allows the browser to present a numeric keyboard on mobile devices and provides built-in validation for numerical values. Furthermore, the `min="1"` and `max="100"` attributes establish the acceptable range for the input. These attributes enforce that the user can only enter numbers within this range, aiding user experience by preventing invalid entries and ensuring valid form data. If the user attempts to submit a value outside of this range, the browser will display a validation error, prompting them to correct their input. Other options do not meet the criteria for numeric validation between 1 and 100 effectively. For example, using `<input type="range">` does create a slider that ranges between 1 and 100 but does not allow for direct numeric entry and thus is not as straightforward for inputting specific numeric values. The `<input type="text">` option does not inherently ensure that the input is numeric or within the specified range, which means additional validation would be required. Lastly, the `<input type="number" value="1`

8. 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.

9. What is the purpose of the <div> element in HTML?

A. It is used to format text as bold

B. It is a generic container for grouping content

C. It is used to create links

D. It defines a paragraph

The <div> element serves as a generic container for grouping content in HTML. This means it is primarily used for organizational purposes, allowing developers to segment and manage different parts of a webpage's structure. By using <div> elements, developers can apply CSS styles and JavaScript functions to specific sections of the page without affecting other areas. This flexibility makes <div> essential for creating layout designs, adding responsiveness to web pages, and facilitating styling and scripting.   In contrast, the other options refer to specific functions that different HTML elements perform. For instance, bold formatting is achieved with the <strong> or <b> tags, links are created using the <a> tag, and paragraphs are defined by the <p> tag. These elements have distinct purposes that do not provide the same versatile grouping capabilities as the <div> element.

10. Which of the following CSS properties is used to add space between inline elements?

A. line-height

B. padding

C. margin

D. spacing

The correct choice involves the use of the margin property to create space between inline elements. When dealing with inline elements, such as `<span>` or `<a>`, the margin property allows you to control the external space surrounding these elements. By applying margin to the left or right of an inline element, you can effectively create the desired separation, enhancing the overall layout and readability of your content. In contrast, while padding can also affect spacing, it specifically adds space within the element itself, between the element's border and its content, rather than between different elements. Line-height is primarily used for controlling the vertical spacing between lines of text within a block of content, not between inline elements. The term "spacing" isn't a standard CSS property; therefore, it wouldn't be applicable in this context. Using margin is the most appropriate way to manage space in this scenario.

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://html-css-certification.examzify.com

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