HTML and CSS Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

SAMPLE

1. **Which CSS property would you use to add space between elements?**

   A. padding

   B. border

   C. space

   D. margin

2. **What is the purpose of the <div> tag in HTML?**

   A. To define a division or section in a document

   B. To insert an image in the document

   C. To create a hyperlink to another webpage

   D. To define a table in a document

3. **What is the default display value of a <div> element?**

   A. inline

   B. block

   C. flex

   D. none

4. **How do you comment in CSS?**

   A. // comment here

   B. /* comment here */

   C. <!-- comment here -->

   D. # comment here

5. **What is the default alignment of text in a paragraph element?**

   A. Left

   B. Center

   C. Right

   D. Justified

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

   A. controls

   B. enable

   C. play

   D. start

7. **How can you set a maximum width for an image in CSS?**

   A. By using width: value;

   B. By using min-width: value;

   C. By using max-width: value;

   D. By using height: value;

8. **What does CSS stand for?**

   A. Cascading Style Sheets

   B. Complex Style Systems

   C. Colorful Style Sheets

   D. Cascading Syntax Sheets

9. **What is the purpose of the 'display' property in CSS?**

   A. It specifies the display behavior of an element

   B. It changes the font size of an element

   C. It determines an element's foreground color

   D. It aligns elements horizontally

10. **How do you set the font of an element to italic using CSS?**

    A. font-weight: italic;

    B. font-style: oblique;

    C. font-style: italic;

    D. font-decoration: italic;

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which CSS property would you use to add space between elements?

A. padding

B. border

C. space

D. margin

The margin property is used to create space outside of the border of an element, effectively pushing other elements away from it. This property is crucial for defining the layout and spacing of elements on a webpage, as it controls the distance between different elements and can help with the overall visual structure of a design.   When setting margins, you can define a uniform space around an element or specify different values for each side (top, right, bottom, and left). This flexibility allows for precise adjustments, enabling designers to achieve the desired look and feel in their layouts.   In contrast, while padding adds space within an element's border (creating space between the content and the border), it does not create separation between the element and others. The border property visually outlines an element but does not influence spacing with adjacent elements. The option "space" is not a valid CSS property and thus does not pertain to spacing functionalities in CSS.

2. What is the purpose of the <div> tag in HTML?

A. To define a division or section in a document

B. To insert an image in the document

C. To create a hyperlink to another webpage

D. To define a table in a document

The <div> tag in HTML serves to define a division or section within a document. It acts as a container for grouping and organizing content, which can include text, images, links, and other HTML elements. This functionality is particularly useful for applying CSS styles or JavaScript behaviors to specific sections of a webpage. By using <div>, developers can create structural layouts, control the visual presentation, and enhance the design of the page.   For instance, a developer might use <div> tags to separate different parts of a webpage, such as headers, footers, sidebars, and content areas, facilitating easier management and styling of these blocks in a consistent manner. The other options serve distinctly different purposes; for example, inserting images or creating hyperlinks involves specific tags designed for those functions. Similarly, tables are defined using the <table> tag. Thus, the role of the <div> tag is unique and essential for structuring HTML documents effectively.

3. What is the default display value of a \<div\> element?

    A. inline

    <u>B. block</u>

    C. flex

    D. none

The default display value of a `<div>` element is block. This means that when a `<div>` is rendered in the browser, it occupies the full width available and starts on a new line, effectively creating a block-level element. Block-level elements are different from inline elements in that they can contain other block-level elements or inline elements, and they establish their own layout on the page.   The block display property allows for more flexibility in structuring web content, as it enables elements to stack vertically while allowing for margins and padding that affect the surrounding layout. This makes `<div>` a fundamental element in creating structured layouts and organizing content on web pages.   Understanding this behavior is essential for web developers and designers as it influences how elements display relative to each other within a web design.

4. How do you comment in CSS?

    A. // comment here

    <u>B. /* comment here */</u>

    C. \<!-- comment here --\>

    D. # comment here

In CSS, comments are created using the syntax /* comment here */. This particular format enables developers to include remarks or explanations within the CSS code that will not be processed by the browser. This is useful for documenting the purpose of specific styles, providing context for future reference, or temporarily disabling certain styles during development without deleting them. The opening /* indicates the start of the comment, and the closing */ signifies the end. Everything in between these two markers is ignored by the CSS interpreter, thus it does not affect the style of the HTML document. Other methods shown in the choices are not valid for CSS commenting. Option A uses //, which is a style commonly used in languages like JavaScript for single-line comments but is not applicable in CSS. Option C, using \<!-- comment here --\>, is specific to HTML and is not suitable for CSS. Finally, option D, which uses #, is used for comments in some scripting languages like Python, but it does not apply to CSS syntax either.

5. What is the default alignment of text in a paragraph element?

A. Left

B. Center

C. Right

D. Justified

The default alignment of text in a paragraph element is indeed left-aligned. This means that when you create a paragraph using the `<p>` tag in HTML, the text will begin at the left edge of the container it is in, flowing to the right. This is the standard behavior in most web browsers and is consistent with traditional text layout practices in Western cultures, where reading starts from the left. While other alignment options like center, right, or justified can be applied using CSS, they do not reflect the default behavior. By default, paragraphs (and most block-level elements) will adopt the left-aligned style unless specified otherwise, which is important for maintaining readability and accessibility across different devices and screen sizes.

6. 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.

7. How can you set a maximum width for an image in CSS?

A. By using width: value;

B. By using min-width: value;

C. By using max-width: value;

D. By using height: value;

Setting a maximum width for an image in CSS is most effectively achieved by utilizing the `max-width` property. This property allows you to define the upper limit for the width of an image, ensuring that it does not exceed a specified size while still being responsive to the size of its container. For example, if you set `max-width: 100%;`, the image will scale down to fit within its parent container while preventing it from stretching beyond its natural dimensions or the width you defined. Using `width: value;` sets a fixed width for the image, meaning the image will always render at that size regardless of its container or the actual image dimensions. Similarly, `min-width: value;` sets a minimum width, which does not address the need for a maximum limit. The `height: value;` property manages the height of the element but does not affect its width constraints directly. Thus, employing `max-width` is the appropriate choice for controlling an image's size while allowing it to adjust responsively.

8. What does CSS stand for?

A. Cascading Style Sheets

B. Complex Style Systems

C. Colorful Style Sheets

D. Cascading Syntax Sheets

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets, which is the standard language used for styling and formatting HTML documents. The term "cascading" refers to the way styles are applied and can be overridden based on specificity and the order in which they are defined. This feature allows for a flexible arrangement of styles, where one style can cascade down and affect multiple elements on a page, enabling designers to create a clear and organized approach to styling websites. The structure of CSS allows for numerous design options, enhancing both the aesthetics and user experience of web pages by separating content from presentation. This method of styling makes it easier to maintain and update websites since changes can be made to the CSS without altering the HTML structure.

9. What is the purpose of the 'display' property in CSS?

A. It specifies the display behavior of an element

B. It changes the font size of an element

C. It determines an element's foreground color

D. It aligns elements horizontally

The purpose of the 'display' property in CSS is to specify how an element is displayed on the web page. This property affects the box model of the element, determining whether it is treated as a block-level element, an inline element, or something else, such as inline-block or flex. By controlling the display behavior, designers and developers can manipulate the layout and flow of elements in a way that suits their design needs. For example, setting an element's display to 'block' causes it to occupy the full width available, starting on a new line, while setting it to 'inline' will allow it to sit on the same line as other inline elements without starting a new line. Other values, such as 'flex' or 'grid', introduce more complex layouts. Thus, understanding and using the 'display' property effectively is essential for creating flexible and responsive web designs.

10. How do you set the font of an element to italic using CSS?

A. font-weight: italic;

B. font-style: oblique;

C. font-style: italic;

D. font-decoration: italic;

The correct way to set the font of an element to italic using CSS is to use "font-style: italic;". This property specifically alters the style of the font applied to the text within the selected element, rendering it in an italic format.   The "font-style" property can have several values, including "normal," "italic," and "oblique." By specifying "italic," you are clearly instructing the browser to display the font in an italicized form, which is a common typographic style used for emphasis or distinction. In contrast, while "font-weight: italic;" might sound plausible, the "font-weight" property actually controls the thickness or boldness of the font, not its style. Similarly, "font-style: oblique;" can also change the style of the text, but its rendering might differ slightly from Italic, depending on the font used. Finally, "font-decoration: italic;" is incorrect as there is no valid "font-decoration" property in CSS related to styling text as italic.   Thus, "font-style: italic;" is the clear and accurate choice for applying an italic style to text within an HTML element.

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!