

HTML Tags Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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1. What is the purpose of the <meta> tag?
 - A. To link external CSS files
 - B. To provide metadata about the HTML document
 - C. To create an interactive form
 - D. To embed images and videos
2. What tag is used for creating a table in HTML?
 - A. <list>
 - B. <table>
 - C. <div>
 - D. <data>
3. What does the <canvas> tag allow you to do?
 - A. Display images from the computer
 - B. Create interactive 3D graphics
 - C. Render 2D shapes and bitmap images dynamically
 - D. Include video content directly on the page
4. Which HTML tag would you use to emphasize text strongly?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C. <large>
 - D. <highimpact>
5. Which tag would you use to define multiple options in a selection input?
 - A. <select>
 - B. <input>
 - C. <textarea>
 - D. <label>
6. Which tag is used to define the title of a web page?
 - A. <header>
 - B. <title>
 - C. <meta>
 - D. <h1>

- 7. What tag is used to define a navigation section?**
- A. <header>**
 - B. <section>**
 - C. <nav>**
 - D. <link>**
- 8. What tag is used for creating a checkbox in a form?**
- A. <input type="radio">**
 - B. <checkbox>**
 - C. <input type="checkbox">**
 - D. <form type="checkbox">**
- 9. What tag is used to embed an image in an HTML document?**
- A. <picture> tag**
 - B. <photo> tag**
 - C. tag**
 - D. <image> tag**
- 10. What tag is used to specify a header cell in a table?**
- A. The <header> tag**
 - B. The <th> tag**
 - C. The <cell> tag**
 - D. The <h1> tag**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of the <meta> tag?

- A. To link external CSS files
- B. To provide metadata about the HTML document**
- C. To create an interactive form
- D. To embed images and videos

The purpose of the <meta> tag is to provide metadata about the HTML document, making option B the correct choice. Metadata refers to data that describes other data, providing essential information about the content and structure of a web page. This includes details such as the character set used, the page description, keywords for search engines, author information, and viewport settings for responsive design. This information is not visible to users directly on the webpage but is utilized by browsers, search engines, and other web services. For example, search engine bots rely on the <meta> tag to determine how to index the page and what keywords it relates to. Additionally, the <meta> tag can also specify the viewport settings to ensure a web page displays correctly on different devices. The other choices relate to functions that are handled by different HTML tags. Linking to external CSS files is typically done using the <link> tag. Creating interactive forms is managed through the <form> tag and its associated elements, while embedding images and videos is done using the and <video> tags, respectively.

2. What tag is used for creating a table in HTML?

- A. <list>
- B. <table>**
- C. <div>
- D. <data>

The <table> tag is specifically designed for creating tables in HTML. It serves as a container for organizing data in a structured format consisting of rows and columns. Using this tag allows developers to present tabular data in a clear and organized manner, making it easier for users to read and understand the information being displayed. Within the <table> tag, other tags such as <tr> for table rows, <td> for table data cells, and <th> for table header cells can be utilized to further define the structure and content of the table. This hierarchical relationship makes the <table> tag essential when working with tabular data in web development. The other options listed do not serve the purpose of creating tables. The <list> tag does not exist in HTML; <div> is primarily used for dividing content into sections but is not suited for tabular data; and <data> is a tag used for associating a content type with a specific piece of data but not for creating tables.

3. What does the <canvas> tag allow you to do?

- A. Display images from the computer
- B. Create interactive 3D graphics
- C. Render 2D shapes and bitmap images dynamically**
- D. Include video content directly on the page

The <canvas> tag is a powerful HTML element that serves as a space on a web page where you can draw graphics using JavaScript. It is specifically designed for dynamic, scriptable rendering of 2D graphics. This includes creating shapes, images, and animations on the fly, giving developers the flexibility to create visual content that can change in response to user interactions or data. Rendering 2D shapes involves using methods such as fillRect(), strokeRect(), and many others to create different graphical elements directly onto the canvas. Bitmap images can also be manipulated, allowing for operations such as drawing images or applying effects. The ability to update the graphics in real time is what makes the <canvas> tag particularly ideal for applications like games, visualizations, and interactive graphics. While the <canvas> tag is capable of rendering 2D graphics, it does not directly handle 3D graphics—that capability typically requires additional libraries such as WebGL. Similarly, it is not used for displaying images as standalone components or embedding videos directly into the HTML structure. Thus, the capacity to render 2D shapes and dynamically manipulate bitmap images makes this option the correct choice when considering what the <canvas> tag allows you to do.

4. Which HTML tag would you use to emphasize text strongly?

- A. **
- B.
- C. <large>
- D. <highimpact>

The `` tag is utilized to indicate that the text enclosed within it has strong importance or significance. When browsers render text wrapped in this tag, it typically displays the text in bold, but the key difference lies in its semantic meaning. Using `` not only visually emphasizes the text but also conveys to search engines and assistive technologies that the content is important. This semantic emphasis is beneficial for accessibility and SEO, as it communicates the significance of the text more effectively than merely changing the font style. The `` tag, while it also renders text in bold, does not carry any semantic weight. It is purely presentational, meaning it changes the appearance without indicating any importance. The `<large>` tag is an outdated way to change font size, and it is not used to emphasize text strongly in terms of semantic structure. The `<highimpact>` tag does not exist in HTML, making it irrelevant for this context. Thus, the strong emphasis provided by the `` tag is the correct choice for indicating the importance of text.

5. Which tag would you use to define multiple options in a selection input?

- A. <select>**
- B. <input>**
- C. <textarea>**
- D. <label>**

The <select> tag is used to create a dropdown list in an HTML form, allowing users to choose from multiple options. It is specifically designed to contain one or more <option> tags, which define the various choices available within the selection input. When you use the <select> tag, it facilitates the selection of a single option from a list, enhancing user experience by providing a compact way to present options. The <input> tag is utilized for various types of user inputs, such as text, checkboxes, and buttons, but it does not inherently provide a way to define multiple options in a dropdown format. The <textarea> tag serves to collect multi-line text input from users, which is not related to the concept of selecting options. Meanwhile, the <label> tag is used to define labels for other form elements, improving accessibility and usability, but it does not create a selection input by itself. Thus, the <select> tag is the most appropriate choice for defining multiple options in a selection input.

6. Which tag is used to define the title of a web page?

- A. <header>**
- B. <title>**
- C. <meta>**
- D. <h1>**

The <title> tag is specifically designed to define the title of a web page. This title is crucial as it is displayed in the browser's title bar or tab and is also used by search engines as the clickable headline for search results. It helps inform users about the content of the page, promoting better navigability for visitors and search engine optimization. In contrast, the <header> tag is used to define a header section for a document or a section within a document and does not serve the purpose of setting the page title. The <meta> tag is employed to provide metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, author, and viewport settings, but it does not define the title that appears in the browser. The <h1> tag is utilized for the main heading of a web page's content, which is important for structure and SEO, but it is not meant for the browser title. Thus, the <title> tag is the appropriate choice for defining a web page's title, ensuring clarity and focus on the content presented to users.

7. What tag is used to define a navigation section?

- A. `<header>`
- B. `<section>`
- C. `<nav>`
- D. `<link>`

The tag that is used to define a navigation section is `<nav>`. This semantic HTML element specifically indicates that the enclosed links are intended for navigating through the website, typically representing a set of navigational links. By using the `<nav>` tag, developers can enhance the accessibility of their web pages, as assistive technologies can identify and interpret the navigation areas more effectively. This can help improve user experience by providing a clear structure to the navigational elements on a page. The other tags serve different purposes. The `<header>` tag is used to define the header for a document or a section, typically containing introductory content or navigational links, but it is not limited to navigation alone. The `<section>` tag represents a thematic grouping of content, which may include multiple types of content and is not specific to navigation. The `<link>` tag is used to define relationships between the current document and external resources, mainly for linking stylesheets, and does not play a role in defining navigation.

8. What tag is used for creating a checkbox in a form?

- A. `<input type="radio">`
- B. `<checkbox>`
- C. `<input type="checkbox">`
- D. `<form type="checkbox">`

The tag that is used for creating a checkbox in a form is the `input` element with the specific attribute `type` set to `"checkbox"`. Using `<input type="checkbox">` allows users to select one or more options independently of each other, which is essential for situations where multiple selections are allowed. This approach provides clarity to both the user and the browser, ensuring that the form captures the intended state of the checkbox. The `input` tag is versatile and utilized for various input types such as text, radio buttons, and checkboxes. The specificity of the `type` attribute here indicates that the input should behave as a checkbox, differentiating it from other input types. Other options listed do not represent the correct method for creating a checkbox. For instance, `<input type="radio">` is specifically for radio buttons, and `<checkbox>` is not a valid HTML tag. Additionally, `<form type="checkbox">` is incorrect because the `type` attribute cannot be used with the `form` tag in this context.

9. What tag is used to embed an image in an HTML document?

- A. `<picture>` tag
- B. `<photo>` tag
- C. `` tag**
- D. `<image>` tag

The `` tag is specifically designed for embedding images in an HTML document. It allows web developers to include visual content by referencing the image source through the "src" attribute. Using this tag, you can also specify the image's alternative text through the "alt" attribute, which is essential for accessibility and helps with SEO. The `<picture>` tag is used for more complex scenarios where different images may be loaded based on specific conditions, such as differing screen sizes or resolutions, but it is not the primary tag for embedding a single image. The `<photo>` tag does not exist in HTML standards, making it invalid in this context. Similarly, `<image>` is not a recognized tag in HTML; the correct way to embed an image is solely through the `` tag.

10. What tag is used to specify a header cell in a table?

- A. The `<header>` tag
- B. The `<th>` tag**
- C. The `<cell>` tag
- D. The `<h1>` tag

The `<th>` tag is specifically designed to define header cells in an HTML table. When used within a `<table>`, `<tr>`, or `<thead>` tag, the `<th>` tag signifies that the content is a heading for a group of table data represented by the `<td>` tags. Header cells are typically rendered in bold and centered by default, which helps distinguish them from regular data cells. This semantic markup is important for accessibility purposes, as screen readers and other assistive technologies use the information provided by the `<th>` tag to convey the structure and meaning of the table to users, ensuring a better understanding of the content. The other tags listed serve different functions; for example, the `<header>` tag is used to define introductory content in sections or articles and is not specific to tables. The `<cell>` tag is not a valid HTML tag and does not serve any purpose within HTML specifications. The `<h1>` tag, while it is used for defining headings, is not related to table headers and is typically used for the main title of a page or an important section.