

WEB DESIGN EOPA PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. A tag describes what aspect of a web page?

- A. document content
- B. presentation
- C. behavior
- D. layout

2. Which tag is used to insert a picture in a web page?

- A. ``
- B. `<image src="linkofpicture" alt="nameofpicture" width="100" height="100">`
- C. `<img href="linkofpicture" alt="nameofpicture" width="100" height="100">`
- D. `<pic src="linkofpicture" alt="nameofpicture" width="100" height="100">`

3. Which statement describes a typical use of image maps with area elements?

- A. Clickable regions within the image map navigate to URLs
- B. It creates a video overlay
- C. It adds a form field
- D. It replaces the image with text

4. What is the correct HTML for making a text input field?

- A. `<input>`
- B. `<textarea>`
- C. `<text input>`
- D. `<input type="text">`

5. In a description list, which pair of elements are used for a term and its description?

- A. dd and dt
- B. dt and dd
- C. dt and dd elements
- D. dt and dd terms

- 6. Which href value creates a link to send an email when clicked?**
- A. `mailto:webmaster@example.com`
 - B. `http://webmaster@example.com`
 - C. `https://webmaster`
 - D. `ftp://webmaster`
- 7. In the image tag example, which attribute specifies the location of the image file?**
- A. `src`
 - B. `alt`
 - C. `width`
 - D. `height`
- 8. The contenteditable attribute is a global attribute.**
- A. False
 - B. Only for some elements
 - C. True
 - D. Requires scripting
- 9. Which statement best describes HTML documents?**
- A. They style web pages with CSS
 - B. They store data in databases
 - C. They describe the structure of web pages using markup
 - D. They run scripts in the browser
- 10. Which attribute is used to specify that an input field must be filled out?**
- A. `placeholder`
 - B. `maxlength`
 - C. `required`
 - D. `pattern`

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A tag describes what aspect of a web page?

A. document content

B. presentation

C. behavior

D. layout

HTML tags mark up the content of a page, giving structure and meaning to what's on the screen. They tell the browser (and assistive tech) what each piece of text or media represents—paragraphs, headings, lists, images, and so on. That's content description: the tag conveys what the content is, not how it looks or behaves. Styling and visual layout come from CSS, while behavior is added with JavaScript. So the best answer is that a tag describes the document content. For example, a paragraph tag indicates plain text content as a paragraph, and a heading tag marks a title or section heading, helping both humans and machines understand the page's information.

2. Which tag is used to insert a picture in a web page?

**A. **

B. <image src="linkofpicture" alt="nameofpicture" width="100" height="100">

C.

D. <pic src="linkofpicture" alt="nameofpicture" width="100" height="100">

In HTML, displaying a picture on a page uses the image element. The tag is specifically designed to embed images, and you point to the image file with the src attribute while providing descriptive text with alt for accessibility; width and height can control how large it appears. The example that uses with src="linkofpicture" and alt="nameofpicture" plus width and height correctly follows this pattern, making it the valid choice. The other options are not correct because a non-existent <image> tag is not used for embedding images in HTML, the correct tag uses src (not href), and <pic> isn't a standard HTML tag for images.

3. Which statement describes a typical use of image maps with area elements?

A. Clickable regions within the image map navigate to URLs

B. It creates a video overlay

C. It adds a form field

D. It replaces the image with text

Image maps let you turn different parts of a single image into separate links. Each area defines a shape and coordinates on the image, and the link (href) in that area takes you to a URL when that region is clicked. The image is connected to this map with a usemap attribute, so clicking any defined region navigates to its destination. This is precisely how you create navigable hotspots on an image—like portions of a diagram or map that lead to different pages. The other ideas don't fit because an image map isn't used to overlay a video, isn't a form control, and doesn't replace the image with text. The core function is to make parts of the image clickable links.

4. What is the correct HTML for making a text input field?

- A. <input>
- B. <textarea>
- C. <text input>
- D. <input type="text">

HTML input elements create form controls, and the type attribute determines what kind of control you get. If you omit the type attribute, the input element defaults to a text field, so <input> becomes a single-line text input. That's why it's considered correct in this context. Using the explicit form <input type="text"> achieves the same result and is clearer to readers. The other options don't fit: <textarea> is for multi-line input, and <text input> isn't valid HTML.

5. In a description list, which pair of elements are used for a term and its description?

- A. dd and dt
- B. dt and dd
- C. dt and dd elements
- D. dt and dd terms

In a description list, you pair a term with its description using the dt and dd elements. The term itself is marked with the dt element, and its description or definition is provided with the dd element. So the correct pairing is dt for the term and dd for its description. DT stands for definition term and DD stands for definition description, which helps explain what the term means. The other options don't fit because they either switch the order (placing the description before the term) or refer to the tags in a way that doesn't specify their specific roles in a description list.

6. Which href value creates a link to send an email when clicked?

- A. <mailto:webmaster@example.com>
- B. <http://webmaster@example.com>
- C. <https://webmaster>
- D. <ftp://webmaster>

Links specify what action to take by using different URI schemes. A [mailto:](mailto:webmaster@example.com) link uses the [mailto](mailto:webmaster@example.com) scheme to open your default email client and start composing a message with the recipient already filled in. That makes <mailto:webmaster@example.com> the correct choice because it directly triggers email creation when clicked. In contrast, <http://webmaster@example.com> and <https://webmaster> are web-addresses meant to load web pages, not to compose emails, so they won't open an email composer. The <ftp://webmaster> option uses the FTP protocol to transfer files, not to send email.

7. In the image tag example, which attribute specifies the location of the image file?

- A. src**
- B. alt
- C. width
- D. height

When an image is added to a page, the key idea is how the browser finds the file to display. That location is provided by the src attribute on the image element. The value you put in src is the path or URL to the image, so the browser knows exactly where to fetch it. For example, src can be a relative path like images/photo.jpg or a full URL like https://example.com/photo.jpg. The alt attribute, by contrast, supplies text for accessibility and for cases where the image can't load, but it doesn't tell the browser where the image is. Width and height only control how large the image appears on the page, not where the image comes from.

8. The contenteditable attribute is a global attribute.

- A. False
- B. Only for some elements
- C. True**
- D. Requires scripting

Contenteditable is a global HTML attribute, meaning you can apply it to any element to make its contents editable by the user. When you add contenteditable="true" (or simply contenteditable) to an element like a div, p, or span, the browser lets the user edit the text directly in the page. If you set contenteditable="false" on a container, editing is disabled inside it, even if children are editable. You don't need scripting to enable this; you can control it directly in the markup. Because it isn't limited to specific tag types and works across elements, the statement is true.

9. Which statement best describes HTML documents?

- A. They style web pages with CSS
- B. They store data in databases
- C. They describe the structure of web pages using markup**
- D. They run scripts in the browser

HTML documents describe the structure of web pages using markup. They use tags to mark up content—the headings, paragraphs, images, links, lists and more—so the browser understands how to organize and display each piece. Styling and presentation are handled by CSS, not HTML, so HTML alone doesn't define how things look. HTML isn't used for storing data in databases, and while a page can include scripts that run in the browser, the language that executes is not HTML itself. The key idea is that HTML provides the skeleton of a page by marking up its content.

10. Which attribute is used to specify that an input field must be filled out?

- A. placeholder
- B. maxlength
- C. required**
- D. pattern

The key idea is ensuring a field has a value before the form can be submitted. The attribute that does this is required. It's a boolean attribute, so simply including it on an input (or textarea, or select) tells the browser that the field must be filled in. If the user leaves it empty, the browser blocks submission and shows a validation message. Placeholders are just hint text and don't guarantee a value. Maxlength limits how many characters can be typed, not whether something is present. Pattern restricts the input to match a format, but doesn't by itself require presence. For safe handling, also validate on the server side. Example: <input type="text" name="username" required>.

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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://webdesigneopa.examzify.com>

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

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