|  |
| --- |
| True / False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. ​A network that covers a wider area, such as several buildings or cities, is called a wide area network or WAN.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 2. Each document on the World Wide Web is referred to as a web page and is stored on a list server.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Web pages are image files written in Extended Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. ​The body element is where the information about the document is provided to the browsers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. ​Element attributes provide additional information to the browser about the purpose of the element or how the element should be handled by the browser.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 6. ​A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) file is a text file composed only of text characters.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 7. ​A comment in a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) file appears in the browser window when a page is displayed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 8. ​The address element in HTML 5 contains the entire content of a document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. ​Sectioning elements are placed within grouping elements.  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 10. ​The text-level element b marks content that acts as a hypertext link.  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. ​A text-level element does not start out on a new line but flows below the rest of the characters in grouping element.  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 12. ​Style sheets are written in the Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) language.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 13. ​Sectioning elements are also known as interactive elements because they allow interaction between a user and an embedded object.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. ​Images are also known as inline images because they are placed, like text-level elements, in line with surrounding content.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 15. ​The img element is inserted using the empty element tag because it does not enclose any page content, but instead links to an external image file.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 16. ​Browsers will display items from an ordered list alongside a marker such as a bullet point.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 17. The description list is grouped by the ol element.  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 18. ​Inline images can be turned into links by enclosing the image within opening and closing <b> tags.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 19. ​Pages on web use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) protocol and therefore the URL for many web pages start with the http scheme.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 20. ​The set of rules that define how information is passed between two devices are called protocols.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- |
| Modified True / False |

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| 21. ​In order for computers to share resources efficiently, they can be linked together in a structure called network.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 22. ​Hypertext organizes data through a series of sites users can activate to jump from one piece of information to another.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - links | |

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| 23. ​A markup language ​is a language that describes the content and structure of a document by identifying different elements in a document   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 24. ​Nested elements are elements that are either nontextual or contain directives to a browser about how a page should be treated.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - Empty elements | |

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| 25. ​A one-sided tag contains an opening tag that tells the browser to turn a feature on and apply it to the content that follows, and a closing tag that turns off the feature.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - Two-sided | |

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| 26. ​If no doctype is provided in a Hypertext Markup language (HTML) file, browsers render the document in standard mode based on practices followed in the 1990s.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - quirks mode | |

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| 27. ​When nesting one element inside of another, the entire code of the inner element must be contained within the outer element, including opening and closing tags.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. ​The top element in the hierarchy is the html element, which contains all of the other elements within a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) file.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 29. ​Empty space includes blank spaces, tabs, and line breaks found within the file.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - White space | |

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| 30. ​The structural element, aside, is content placed at the bottom of the page.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - footer | |

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| 31. The grouping element, ul, contains the definition associated with a term from a description list.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - dd | |

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| 32. ​HTML text-element wbr marks text that is treated as a variable in a mathematical expression.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - var | |

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| 33. ​The strong element is a text-level element that marks a text of great importance.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 34. ​Section breaks must be placed within grouping elements such as paragraphs or headings.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - Line breaks | |

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| 35. ​Nested lists are used for items that follow some defined sequential order.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - Ordered lists | |

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| --- |
| Multiple Choice |

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| 36. ​A network confined to a small geographic area is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​LAN (local area network) | |  | b. | ​WAN (wide area network) | |  | c. | ​extranet | |  | d. | ​hypernet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. ​If a network covers several buildings or cities, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​intranet | |  | b. | ​WAN (wide area network) | |  | c. | ​LAN (local area network) | |  | d. | ​hypernet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. ​The largest wide area network (WAN) in existence is the \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​intranet | |  | b. | ​extranet | |  | c. | ​Internet | |  | d. | ​hypernet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 39. ​A host that provides storage space for saving and retrieving records is called a \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​spool server | |  | b. | ​cast server | |  | c. | ​proxy server | |  | d. | ​file server |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 40. ​The totality of interconnected hypertext documents became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​World Wide Web | |  | b. | ​client-server network | |  | c. | ​intranet | |  | d. | ​hypernet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 41. ​The World Wide Web Consortium enforced a stricter set of standards in a different version of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) called \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Hypertext markup Language (HTML) 4.01 | |  | b. | ​Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML) | |  | c. | ​Extensible Markup Language (XML) | |  | d. | ​Dynamic Hypertext Markup Language (DHTML) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 42. ​Documents on the web stored on web servers are known as web \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​pages | |  | b. | ​sites | |  | c. | ​links | |  | d. | ​indices |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 43. ​Web pages are accessed through a software program called a \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​web crawler | |  | b. | ​web browser | |  | c. | ​web server | |  | d. | ​web app drawer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. ​A \_\_\_\_\_ is a software program that retrieves a document from a web server and renders it locally in a form that is readable on a client device.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​web browser | |  | b. | ​web app | |  | c. | ​web server | |  | d. | ​web crawler |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 45. ​Web pages are text files written in a language called \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Standard Text Markup Language (STML) | |  | b. | ​Structured Query language (SQL) | |  | c. | ​C++ | |  | d. | ​Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 46. ​A \_\_\_\_\_ language is a language used to describe the content and structure of documents.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​markup | |  | b. | ​parsing | |  | c. | ​validation | |  | d. | ​lexical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 47. ​Which version of Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML) is not backward compatible with HTML?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1.0​ | |  | b. | ​1.1 | |  | c. | ​2.0 | |  | d. | ​5.0 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 48. ​A group of web designers and programmers called the \_\_\_\_\_ settled on a set of standards for all browser manufacturers to follow.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​World Wide Web Consortium | |  | b. | ​Internet Task Force | |  | c. | ​Web Server Consortium | |  | d. | ​Client/server Development Group |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 49. ​Hypertext Markup language (HTML) version \_\_\_\_\_ added support for style sheets to give web designers greater control over page layout and appearance.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​3.2 | |  | b. | ​2.0 | |  | c. | ​3.0 | |  | d. | ​4.01 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 50. ​Hypertext Markup language (HTML) version \_\_\_\_\_ added interactive elements, including web forms.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​3.0 | |  | b. | ​2.0 | |  | c. | ​5.0 | |  | d. | ​4.01 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 51. ​Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML) version \_\_\_\_\_ is a reformulation of HTML 4.01 in the Extensible Markup language (XML) language in order to provide enforceable standards for HTML content and to allow HTML to interact with other XML languages.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​1.0 | |  | b. | ​1.1 | |  | c. | ​2.0 | |  | d. | ​5.0 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 52. ​Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML) version \_\_\_\_\_ is an update to HTML 4.01 that provides support for a variety of new features including semantic page elements, column layout, form validation, offline storage, and enhanced multimedia.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​1.0 | |  | b. | ​1.1 | |  | c. | ​2.0 | |  | d. | ​5.0 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 53. ​\_\_\_\_\_ is a software package providing comprehensive coverage of all phases of the development process from writing Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) code to creating scripts for programs running on web servers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) | |  | b. | ​Integrated Development Environment (IDE) | |  | c. | ​Java Development Runtime Kit (JDRK) | |  | d. | ​Extensible Markup Language (XML) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 54. ​\_\_\_\_\_ are programs that test code to ensure that it contains no syntax errors.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Endorsers | |  | b. | ​Quantifiers | |  | c. | ​Validators | |  | d. | ​Testers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 55. ​Which of the following is a popular integrated development environment for web development?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Adobe Dreamweaver | |  | b. | ​Adobe Reader | |  | c. | ​Windows Notepad | |  | d. | ​Microsoft Word |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 56. ​The first line in a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) file is the \_\_\_\_\_, which is a processing instruction indicating the markup language used in a document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​title | |  | b. | ​header | |  | c. | ​doctype | |  | d. | ​list |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 57. ​When a doctype is present, browsers will render the page in \_\_\_\_\_ mode, employing the most current specifications of Hypertext markup Language (HTML).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​quirks | |  | b. | ​standards | |  | c. | ​supervisor | |  | d. | ​protected |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 58. ​The fundamental building block in every Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) document is the \_\_\_\_\_ tag, which marks a component in the document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​head | |  | b. | ​paragraph | |  | c. | ​element | |  | d. | ​anchor |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 59. ​Identify the elements that are either nontextual or contain directives to a browser about how a page should be treated.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Nested elements | |  | b. | ​Two-sided elements | |  | c. | ​Three-sided elements | |  | d. | ​Empty elements |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 60. ​A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ includes the blank spaces, tabs, and line breaks found within the file.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​blank-space character | |  | b. | ​empty-space character | |  | c. | ​white-space character | |  | d. | ​black-space character |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 61. ​The exact appearance of each page is described in a separate document known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​link sheet | |  | b. | ​style sheet | |  | c. | ​tag sheet | |  | d. | ​look sheet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 62. ​In a two-sided tag, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tag indicates the content's end.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​end | |  | b. | ​closing | |  | c. | ​empty | |  | d. | ​exit |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 63. ​The \_\_\_\_\_ element is part of the document head because it’s not actually displayed as part of the web page, but rather appears externally within the browser tab.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​script | |  | b. | ​title | |  | c. | ​style | |  | d. | ​meta |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 64. ​The \_\_\_\_\_ element, a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) metadata element, contains a collection of metadata elements that describe the document or provide instructions to the browser.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​head | |  | b. | ​html | |  | c. | ​body | |  | d. | ​list |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 65. ​Identify an attribute of the meta element provides the value associated with the http-equiv or name attributes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​charset=”encoding”opening | |  | b. | ​content=”text” | |  | c. | ​name=”text” | |  | d. | http-equiv=”content-type|default-style|refresh” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 66. ​The most common character encoding in use is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​UTF-8 | |  | b. | ​ASCII | |  | c. | ​Latin-1 | |  | d. | ​ISO 8859-1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 67. ​To add notes or comments, insert a comment tag using the syntax \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<---comment> | |  | b. | ​<!--comment--> | |  | c. | ​</--comment> | |  | d. | ​<!--comment!--> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 68. ​To add the comment, Welcome John Smith, the syntax would be \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<---Welcome John Smith> | |  | b. | ​<!--”Welcome John Smith !--> | |  | c. | ​<!--Welcome John Smith --> | |  | d. | ​< !/--- Welcome John Smith-->? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 69. ​A sectioning element that marks content related to a main article is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<article> | |  | b. | ​<footer> | |  | c. | ​<nav> | |  | d. | ​<aside> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 70. ​Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) sectioning elements are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ because the tag name describes the purpose of the element and the type of content it contains.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​grouping elements | |  | b. | ​meta elements | |  | c. | semantic elements​ | |  | d. | ​text-level elements |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 71. ​Identify a grouping element that marks a thematic break such as a scene change or transition to a new topic.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​hr | |  | b. | ​br | |  | c. | ​pre | |  | d. | ​main |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 72. ​Which of the following Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) grouping elements contains a single item from an ordered or unordered list?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​nav | |  | b. | ​pre | |  | c. | ​li | |  | d. | ​div |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 73. ​\_\_\_\_\_ contains a generic grouping of elements within a document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<dir> | |  | b. | ​<div> | |  | c. | ​<dd> | |  | d. | ​<span> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 74. ​Identify a grouping element containing content that is derived from another source, often with a citation and often indented on a page.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​blockquote | |  | b. | ​pre | |  | c. | ​figcaption | |  | d. | ​main |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 75. ​The \_\_\_\_\_ grouping element contains a single term from a description list.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<dt> | |  | b. | ​<dd> | |  | c. | ​<ds> | |  | d. | ​<li> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 76. ​Identify the grouping element which contains an illustration, photo, diagram, or similar object that is cross-referenced elsewhere in a document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​figure | |  | b. | ​character | |  | c. | ​image | |  | d. | picture​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 77. ​Identify a text-level element that indicates a span of text that expresses an alternative voice or mood.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​i | |  | b. | ​span | |  | c. | ​kbd | |  | d. | ​wbr |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 78. ​The \_\_\_\_\_ grouping element contains content that is quoted from another source, often with a citation and often indented on a page.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​hgroup | |  | b. | ​blockquote | |  | c. | ​pre | |  | d. | ​list |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 79. ​Identify a text-level element used to mark generic run of text within the document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​span | |  | b. | ​div | |  | c. | ​cite | |  | d. | ​mark |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 80. ​\_\_\_\_\_\_, a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) text-level element, marks text that represents user input, typically from a computer keyboard or a voice command.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​samp | |  | b. | ​kbd | |  | c. | ​wbr | |  | d. | ​dfn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 81. ​If the encoding value is known, one can insert the corresponding character directly into a web page using the character encoding reference \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​&#code; | |  | b. | ​&char; | |  | c. | ​&nbsp; | |  | d. | ​&copy; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 82. ​The character set used for the English alphabet is the \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) | |  | b. | ​Unicode Transformation Format (UTF) | |  | c. | ​American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) | |  | d. | ​Unicode Binary Format (UBF) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 83. ​Character entity references are inserted using the syntax \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<char> | |  | b. | ​charset=”encoding” | |  | c. | ​&char; | |  | d. | ​“charset=utf-8” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 84. ​Identify the character entity reference that can be used to force Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) to display an extra white space.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​&nbsp; | |  | b. | ​<double space> | |  | c. | ​<p = “ “ “ “> | |  | d. | ​<br /> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 85. ​\_\_\_\_\_ is a short memorable name used in place of encoding reference number.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Character entity reference | |  | b. | ​Character encoding | |  | c. | ​Numeric character reference | |  | d. | ​Special character reference |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 86. ​Identify a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) embedded element that contains programming scripts used to construct bitmap images and graphics.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​canvas | |  | b. | ​iframe | |  | c. | ​object | |  | d. | ​embed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 87. ​Early versions of HTML supported presentational \_\_\_\_\_ and presentational attributes designed to describe how each element should be rendered by web browsers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​units | |  | b. | ​levels | |  | c. | ​elements | |  | d. | ​characteristics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 88. ​\_\_\_\_\_ are placed within grouping elements, such as paragraphs or headings, to force page content to start on a new line within the group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Space breaks | |  | b. | ​Block breaks | |  | c. | ​Line breaks | |  | d. | ​List breaks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 89. ​An oft-used empty element is \_\_\_\_\_ element, which marks a major topic change within a section.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​canvas | |  | b. | ​horizontal rule | |  | c. | ​semantic page | |  | d. | ​two-sided |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 90. ​A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ list is used to display information in sequential order.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​ordered | |  | b. | ​tasks | |  | c. | ​reference | |  | d. | ​bulleted |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 91. ​The structure for an unordered list is similar to that used with ordered lists except that the list items are grouped within the \_\_\_\_\_ element.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​li | |  | b. | ​ol | |  | c. | ​ul | |  | d. | ​p |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 92. ​Since the li element is itself a grouping element, it can be used to group other lists, which in turn creates a series of \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​ordered lists | |  | b. | ​unordered lists | |  | c. | ​nested lists | |  | d. | ​navigation lists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 93. ​\_\_\_\_\_ is used to provide visual clues that the text is hypertext links rather than normal text.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Rollover effect | |  | b. | ​Absolute path | |  | c. | ​Pullover effect | |  | d. | ​White-space blank |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 94. ​Identify the root folder in the absolute path /folder1/folder2/folder3/file.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​file | |  | b. | ​folder2 | |  | c. | ​folder3 | |  | d. | ​folder1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 95. ​Which of the following elements can be added to a document head to define a different starting point for relative paths?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<a href=”file#id” /> | |  | b. | ​<base href=”url” /> | |  | c. | ​<base id=”id”> | |  | d. | ​<img src=”file” /> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 96. ​In order to enable users to jump to a specific location within a document, identify the attribute that should be added to an element tag to recognize that location.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​div | |  | b. | ​span | |  | c. | ​a=”ref” | |  | d. | ​id=”text” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 97. ​Identify a general structure shared by all Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*scheme:location* | |  | b. | ​../../index.html | |  | c. | ​&nbsp; | |  | d. | ​<a href=”*url*” /> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 98. ​Which of the following should be used for secure connection over the web?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​https | |  | b. | ​.net | |  | c. | ​www | |  | d. | ​http |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 99. ​An e-mail address can be turned into a hypertext link using the URL \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<mail="address"> | |  | b. | ​mailto:address | |  | c. | ​&mail; | |  | d. | ​mail:<address="(\_blank|\_self|\_top)"> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 100. ​The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for a phone link is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​tel:*phone* | |  | b. | ​call:<*number*> | |  | c. | ​phone:”*number*” | |  | d. | ​<href=”*url*”> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 101. ​Identify an attribute of the “an” element that indicates the media type of z linked document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​rel=”*type*” | |  | b. | ​hreflang=”*lang*” | |  | c. | ​type=”*mime-type*” | |  | d. | ​href=”*url*” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 102. ​In the context of hypertext attribute, identify a target name that opens the page in the current window or tab.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​\_blank | |  | b. | ​\_parent | |  | c. | ​\_self | |  | d. | ​\_top |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 103. ​To force a document to appear in a new window or tab, identify an attribute that should be added to <a> tag.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​href | |  | b. | ​target | |  | c. | ​start | |  | d. | ​role |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| **Case-Based Critical Thinking Questions**  ​  **Case 1-1**  Lucy wants to develop a web page to display her profile. She wants to just start with a basic page that lists her accomplishments, her work history, and the different computer courses she has taken. She would like each section to be clearly identified.  ​ |

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| 104. Where will Lucy's information page be stored once she has created it?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​on a web page | |  | b. | ​on a network driver | |  | c. | ​on a web server | |  | d. | ​on the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 105. What would be the best file name for Lucy's page according to Internet conventions?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Lucy's Info | |  | b. | ​lucysinfo | |  | c. | ​LucysInfo | |  | d. | ​Lucys Info |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 106. ​Lucy's page will require at least \_\_\_\_ headings for what she wants to display.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​3 | |  | b. | ​1 | |  | c. | ​2 | |  | d. | ​6 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 107. Which type of list would work best for listing Lucy's accomplishments?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​legends list | |  | b. | ​header list | |  | c. | ​definition list | |  | d. | ​unordered list |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| **Case-Based Critical Thinking Questions**  ​  **Case 1-2**  Ted is asked to create a page containing his family photos for a family reunion website. He will has about 20 pictures to post, with a caption that he wants to display before each one. Each picture is a group photo of a particular family.  ​ |

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| 108. What character entity reference could Ted use to add a notice at the bottom of the page to remind viewers that the photos are copyrighted?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​&copy; | |  | b. | ​<copy/> | |  | c. | ​copy: | |  | d. | ​&#copy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 109. Which tag will Ted need to use to display the pictures?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<p> | |  | b. | ​<body pic src> | |  | c. | ​<hr> | |  | d. | ​<img src> |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 110. What attribute could he add to make sure they are centered?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​break | |  | b. | ​align | |  | c. | ​arrange | |  | d. | ​pre |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| **Case-Based Critical Thinking Questions**  ​  **Case 1-3**  Lew Russell, owner of Lew’s Surfboards, would like to develop a page that would show a list of surfboard types along with their descriptions.  ​ |

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| 111. Which tag should Lew use to create a list to display his surfboard types along with a narrative for each type?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Ordered list | |  | b. | ​Description list | |  | c. | ​Unordered list | |  | d. | ​Legends list |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 112. If Lew wanted to accent the division between the surfboard types, which of the following tags should he use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​horizontal line | |  | b. | ​whitespace | |  | c. | ​one-sided align | |  | d. | ​two-sided align |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| Completion |

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| 113. ​A host that provides information or a service to other devices on the network is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​server | |

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| 114. A computer or other device that receives a service is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | client​ | |

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| 115. ​\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method of organization in which data sources are interconnected through a series of links that users activate to jump from one data source to another.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Hypertext | |

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| 116. A web page is stored on a web \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​server | |

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| 117. To view a web page, the client runs a web \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | browser​ | |

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| 118. Each element is marked within the HTML file by one or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​tags  element tags | |

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| 119. ​Empty elements are entered using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ element tags.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | one-sided​ | |

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| 120. ​As some attributes do not require a value, HTML supports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which no value is shown in the document.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​attribute minimization | |

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| 121. ​The document head contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is content that describes the document or provides information about how the document should be processed by the browser.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | metadata​ | |

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| 122. ​​\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which the computer converts text into a sequence of bytes when it stores the text and then converts those bytes back into characters when the text is read.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Character encoding | |

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| 123. A more extended character set, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or ISO 8859-1 character set, supports 255 characters and can be used by most languages.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Latin-1 | |

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| 124. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the most extended character set, supports up to 65,536 symbols and can be used with any of the world’s languages.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Unicode​ | |

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| 125. Most web pages include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ content, which is content imported from another resource, often nontextual, such as graphic images, video clips, or interactive games.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | embedded  ​ | |

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| 126. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lists are used for listing items without any sequential order.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Unordered | |

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| 127. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ list is a list of terms and matching descriptions.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​description | |

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| 128. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ list is an unordered list of hypertext links placed within the nav element.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​navigation | |

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| 129. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a standard address format used to link to a variety of resources including documents, e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​​Uniform resource locator (URL)  ​ | |

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| 130. ​A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a path that starts from the root folder and processes down the entire folder structure.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​absolute path | |

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| 131. To define a different starting point for relative paths, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ element is added to the document head.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | base​ | |

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| 132. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of rules defining how information is passed between two devices.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​protocol | |

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| Matching |

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| ​Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | a. | ​Web server | b. | ​​Web browser | | c. | tag | d. | attribute​ | | e. | ​style sheet | f. | empty​ | | g. | ​white space | h. | XHTML​ | | i. | ​ordered list | j. | unordered list | | k. | ​test-level element | l. | presentational attribute | |

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| 133. where web pages are stored   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 134. ​A software program that retrieves web pages and displays them   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 135. ​Marks each element in a document   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 136. ​Used to control the behavior/appearance of an element in a page   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 137. ​Specifies the appearance of different HTML elements   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 138. ​One-sided tage are also known as this type of tag   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | |

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| 139. ​Includes the blank space, tabs, and line breaks found within a file   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | g | |

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| 140. ​Designed to overcome some of the problems of completing HTML standards   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | h | |

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| 141. ​Used to display information in a sequential order   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | i | |

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| 142. Used to present list items, but not in a particular order​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | j | |

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| 143. ​Marks content within grouping element   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | k | |

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| 144. ​Used to describe deprecated parts of a tag, such as align   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | l | |

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| Essay |

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| 145. ​Briefly describe three guidelines for writing good HTML code that potential web page authors should be familiar with.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Become well versed in the history of HTML and various versions of HTML and XHTML. Unlike other languages, HTML history impacts how one writes the html code.  Become familiar with what different browsers can and cannot do. Test the code. If the code has to support several types of browsers and several types of devices, get them and use them to view the documents. Do not assume that if the page works in one browser it will work in an older version of that same browser. In addition, a given browser version might even perform differently under different operating systems. | |

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| 146. ​What is the role of comments in an HTML document? Describe the correct syntax to use to add a comment to an HTML document.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​As a web page is created, the developer might want to add notes or comments about the code. These comments might include the name of the document’s author and the date the document was created. Such notes are not intended to be displayed by the browser, but are instead used to help explain the code developer and others. To add notes or comments, insert a comment tag with the syntax  <!-- comment -->  where comment is the text of the comment or note.  Because they are ignored by the browser, comments can be added anywhere within the HTML document. | |

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| 147. What are the instructions for creating lists?  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Type <ol> to start an ordered list, <ul> to start an unordered list, or <dl> to start a description list. For each item in an ordered or unordered list, type <li> followed by the text for the list item, followed by </li> at the end of the list item. For each item in a description list, type <dt> before the term, followed by </dt> at the end of the term, and <dd> before the description, followed by </dd> at the end of the description. To turn off the list, type </ol> for an ordered list, </ul> for an unordered list, and </dl> for a definition list.  ​ | |