

***HTML5 and CSS3 Illustrated Introductory 2nd  
edition Vodnik Test Bank***

SKU: 9781305394056-TEST-BANK

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

1. User agents and screen readers are the same.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 28

2. Character encoding is additional code within an opening element tag that specifies information about that element.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30

3. Web content should be brief and scannable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 32

4. Semantic elements are grouping elements in HTML5 that indicate the role of their content.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34

5. To avoid the risk of being misinterpreted by user agents, you use a UTF-8 character code when you want to add the & symbol to your code.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36

6. Browsers display a page as if looking through an imaginary window, which is known as screenview.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

7. A problem that results from incorrectly written code is known as a bug.

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 40

8. When testing your website, you need to test it only in your favorite browser.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42

9. XHTML is similar to HTML but it needs additional code in some situations, such as closing one-sided tags.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 45

10. XHTML does not include definitions for HTML5 semantic elements so you must replace HTML5 semantic elements with `div` elements.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 44

11. Debugging is an automated process of comparing code you've written against the HTML5 coding standards.

ANSWER: False - validation

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42

12. A common bug is caused by a missing opening tag. \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 40

13. The maximum-scale is the scale of the viewport when the document opens. \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER: False - initial-scale

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

14. A few commonly used characters have an abbreviation-based alternative code known as a numeric character reference.

ANSWER: False - named

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36

15. The footer element contains the main elements of site and page navigation. \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER: False - nav

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 35

16. To make the code easier to read, child elements are usually indented under parent elements. \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 32

17. All HTML elements allow you to set attributes. \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER: False - Many

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30

18. A widely used reference for implementing web accessibility is the WCAG, which is maintained by the W3C.

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 28

19. Meta elements added to the `html` element generally do not change the accessibility of the document.

ANSWER: False - appearance

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30

20. The `div` element is usually a child element of other elements on your page. \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER: False - parent

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 32

21. The \_\_\_\_ element marks content that appears at the start of a document.

- a. section      b. header
- c. footer      d. article

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

22. The numeric character reference for the greater than symbol (>) is \_\_\_\_.

- a. &#38;      b. &#39;
- c. &#62;      d. &#60;

ANSWER:      c

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 37

23. The viewport attribute property that allows a user to zoom in or out is \_\_\_\_.

- a. initial-scale      b. minimum-scale
- c. maximum-scale      d. user-scalable

ANSWER:      d

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 38

24. Even though the viewport meta element supports many content options, you usually only need to use the width value \_\_\_\_.

- a. initial-scale      b. user-scalable
- c. device-width      d. maximum-scale

ANSWER:      c

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 38

25. Which of the following is a common cause for a special character not displaying as expected?

- a. Closing > omitted from tag      b. Opening tag missing
- c. # omitted from start of code      d. ! missing from end of code

ANSWER:      c

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 40

26. When you want to check your written code against current HTML coding standards, you should \_\_\_\_ it.

- a. debug      b. validate
- c. test      d. post

ANSWER:      b

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 42

27. Tags must be written in lower case in \_\_\_\_.

- a. HTML      b. XHTML
- c. Both A and B.      d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER:      b

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 45

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

28. Tags may be closed out of order in \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. HTML
- b. XHTML
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 45

29. Attribute values may be enclosed in \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. HTML
- b. XHTML
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 45

30. One-sided tags must be closed in \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. HTML
- b. XHTML
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 45

31. The HTML5 semantic element that is used for a stand-alone piece of work, such as a single entry in a blog is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. aside
- b. article
- c. section
- d. header

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 35

32. Errors listed in the validator always include the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. line number
- b. character number
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42

33. Which of the following is a common cause for an element to appear different than expected?

- a. Missing tags around the content
- b. Opening tag missing
- c. Wrong tags used to close the element
- d. All of the above.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 40

34. Which of the following sets the lower limit on the scale of the viewport?

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

- a. min-width                      b. min-height  
c. minimum-scale                d. min-viewport

ANSWER:            c

POINTS:            1

REFERENCES: 38

35. Which is the character reference for a quotation mark?

- a. &#34;                      b. &quot; ;  
c. Both A and B.            d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER:            c

POINTS:            1

REFERENCES: 37

36. Which is the numeric character reference for the apostrophe?

- a. &#38;                      b. &#62;  
c. &#39;                      d. &#34;

ANSWER:            c

POINTS:            1

REFERENCES: 37

37. The code &gt; is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. meta element                b. numeric character reference  
c. semantic element            d. named character reference

ANSWER:            d

POINTS:            1

REFERENCES: 37

38. \_\_\_\_\_ are grouping elements in HTML5 that indicate the role of their content.

- a. Semantic elements            b. Meta elements  
c. Section elements            d. Block-level elements

ANSWER:            a

POINTS:            1

REFERENCES: 34

39. While you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ as a parent element on your page to group related content but it has limited semantic meaning.

- a. article                      b. section  
c. div                          d. nav

ANSWER:            c

POINTS:            1

REFERENCES: 32, 34

40. An attribute is placed within \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. the head section                b. an opening element tag

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

- c. a closing element tag      d. the body section

ANSWER:      b

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 30

41. Which of the following is not a user agent?

- a. Chrome  
b. Safari  
c. Notepad++  
d. Firefox

ANSWER:      c

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 28

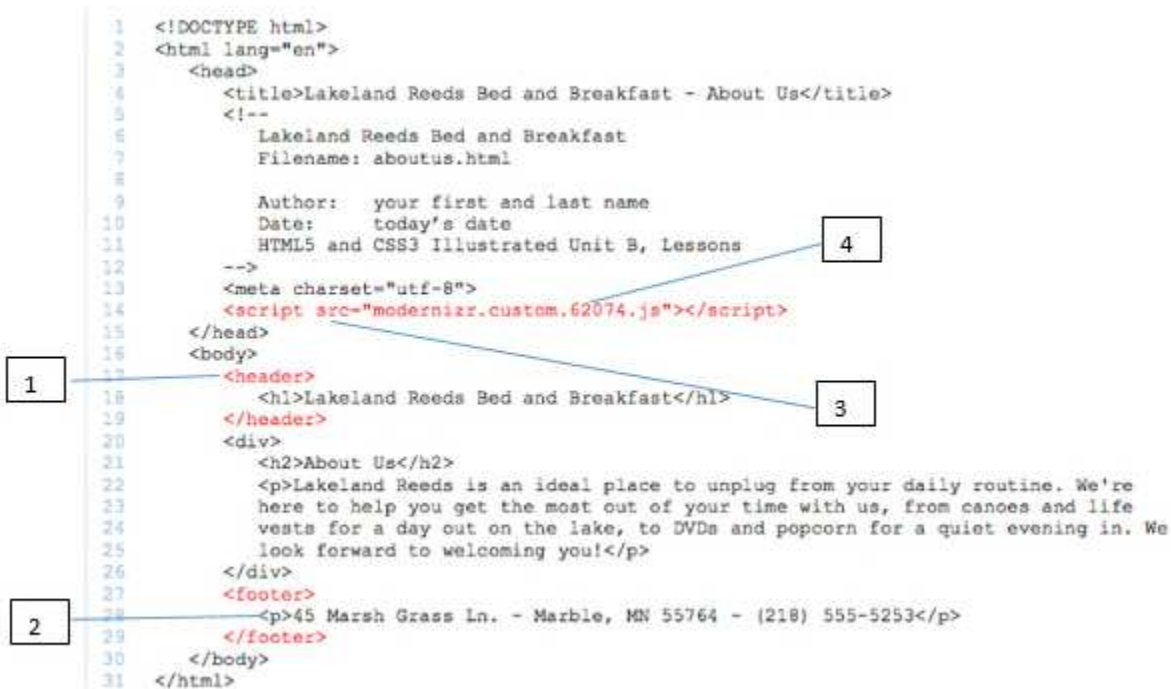
42. In order to meet web accessibility standards, your web pages needs to be \_\_\_\_ .

- a. perceivable      b. operable  
c. understandable      d. All of the above.

ANSWER:      d

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 28



43. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to an attribute value.

- a. 1      b. 2  
c. 3      d. 4

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 35

44. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_\_ points to a child element of a semantic element.

a. 1 b. 2

c. 3 d. 4

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 35

45. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_\_ points to a semantic element.

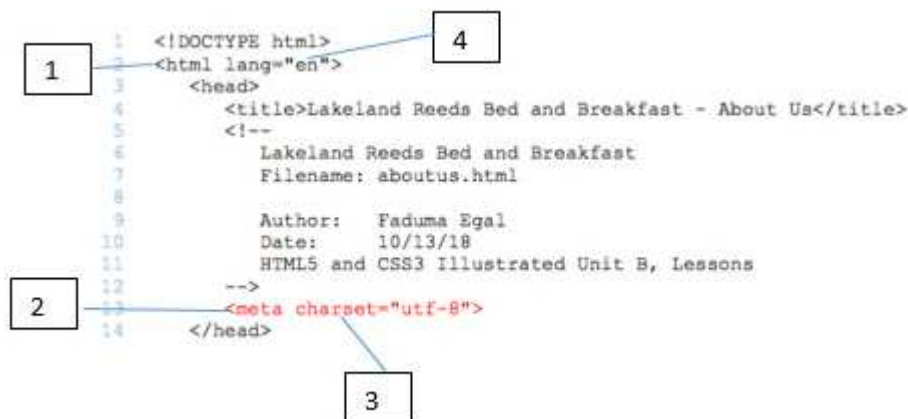
a. 1 b. 2

c. 3 d. 4

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 35



46. In the figure above, the item \_\_\_\_\_ points to an opening tag containing an attribute.

a. 1 b. 2

c. 3 d. 4

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

47. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_\_ points to an attribute value.

a. 1 b. 2

c. 3 d. 4

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

48. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to a child element.

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER:      b

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 31

49. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to an attribute name.

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER:      c

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 31

50. Based on the figure above, the HTML document will be in what language?

- a. English                      b. UTF-8
- c. Both A and B.              d. Neither A nor B.

ANSWER:      b

POINTS:      1

REFERENCES: 30, 31



51. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ is pointing to a numeric character reference.

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

52. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to a semantic element.

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34, 35

53. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to a named character reference.

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

54. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to an element that scales the page to fit the browser window.

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38, 39

55. In the figure above, item \_\_\_\_ points to code used to create a bullet.

- a. 1      b. 2
- c. 3      d. 4

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

### Case-Based Critical Thinking Question

Roger has is developing a new website for a small chain of New York-style pizza parlors. He is exploring using HTML 5 semantic elements.

56. While doing his research, Roger discovers that the use of these semantic elements requires a(n) \_\_\_\_ to work properly with IE8.

- a. script element      b. meta element
- c. div element      d. UTF-8 attribute

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

*REFERENCES:* 34

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

57. Roger would like to add comments from customers on the site. He will do this using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ element.

- a. aside      b. comments
- c. article    d. section

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 35

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

58. Roger wants to give semantic meaning to the contact information, which is at the bottom of the web page. To do this he will use a footer element as a \_\_\_\_\_ of the contact information.

- a. child      b. parent
- c. sibling    d. direct child

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 35

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

### Case-Based Critical Thinking Question

Erin is creating a pet sitting website. She wants the site to be easy to read on a mobile device.

59. Erin investigates different viewport attribute properties. She wants her web page to scale to fit a web browser, so she will use width = \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. "device-width"      b. "initial-scale"
- c. "browser-width"    d. "maximum-scale"

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 38

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

60. Erin is trying to decide if she wants user to be able to zoom a page. If she decides that she does, then she will use the \_\_\_\_\_ viewport attribute.

- a. initial-scale      b. zoon-ondemand
- c. user-scalable    d. grow page

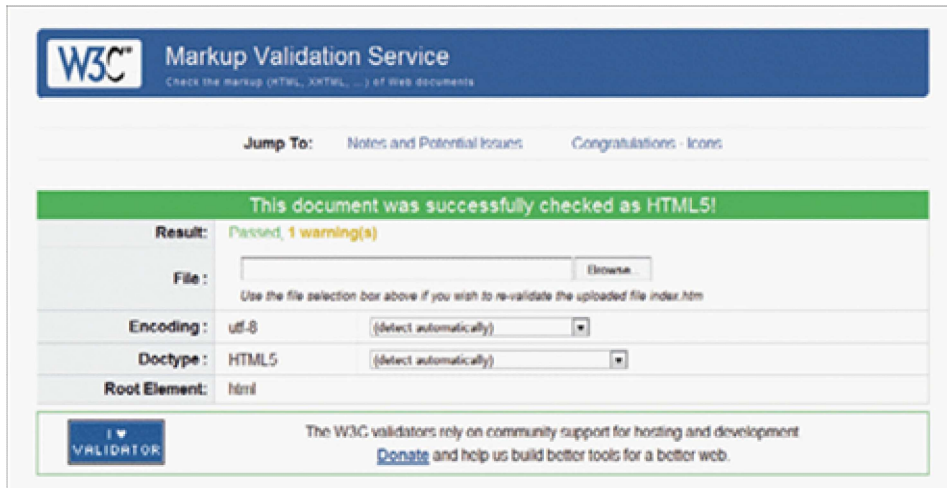
*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 35

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document



61. In the figure above, the section entitled “Encoding” is the \_\_\_\_\_ encoding recognized in the meta tag you entered

ANSWER: character

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 43

62. In the figure above, the entry in “Doctype” is detected from your DOCTYPE \_\_\_\_\_.

ANSWER: declaration  
statement

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 43

63. Because recent versions of Internet Explorer interpret semantic elements in unexpected ways, you can ensure compatibility by including a \_\_\_\_\_, which is more complex web code written in another programming language.

ANSWER: script

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34

64. HTML5 introduced several \_\_\_\_\_ elements intended to give meaning to web page elements that were previously created using `div` elements.

ANSWER: semantic

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34

65. If a `div` element is used, the `div` element is the \_\_\_\_\_ element to the enclosed `h2` and `p` elements.

ANSWER: parent

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 32

66. To increase accessibility, many people with visual impairments use \_\_\_\_\_ to access the web so that page content can be read aloud.

ANSWER: screen readers

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

67. The meta tag is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tag so it does not require a closing tag in HTML5.

*ANSWER:* one-sided

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 30

68. Name three of the four goals your website should try to achieve in order to meet accessibility standards. Describe each briefly.

*ANSWER:* The goals are: perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust

Perceivable: All your web page content needs to be accessible in whatever format a given user needs so that the content can be perceived by the user. For example, visual content should be accompanied by text descriptions that can be read aloud for the visually impaired.

Operable: All web page content need to function at the user's comfort level, which means things like allowing the user to scroll at his/her pace or making sure that clickable items can be accessed via a mouse and other ways as well (such as touch or keyboard commands).

Understandable: The language that a web page is written in should be indicated, and ways to understand any specialized vocabulary in the web page should be included.

Robust: Web pages should be coded according to web standards.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 28

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

69. What is the difference between debugging and validating your HTML code and why should you do both?

*ANSWER:* Debugging is when you look for and correct code that was incorrectly written, such as forgetting an opening tag or omitting a closing > on a tag. When debugging, a good place to start is by opening your page in a browser. You can often see problems that need to be corrected, such as a wrong size header or a misplaced element, in a browser but not always because some browsers can interpret a web page as expected in spite of code that doesn't conform to specifications. Debugging helps you to correct problems.

Once you have debugged your program, you should validate it. Validation is an automated process of comparing code you've written against HTML5 coding standards. Validation will find errors you might be able to find when you debug your code, but it will also find other errors, such as code violations.

It is important to correct errors by debugging your code and to validating your code to help ensure your code will continue to work with future versions of user agents and HTML code.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* 40, 42

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

70. Please describe each of the following viewport attribute values: width, height, initial-scale, minimum-scale, maximum-scale, user-scalable, and device-width. Which is the most commonly used attribute and why?

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document

**ANSWER:**        width: sets the width of the viewport  
                     height: sets the height of the viewport  
                     initial-scale: sets the scale of the viewport when the document opens  
                     minimum-scale: sets the lower limit on the scale of the viewport  
                     maximum-scale: sets the upper limit on the scale of the viewport  
                     user-scalable: sets whether a user is allowed to zoom a page or not  
                     device-width: scales the page to fit the browser window  
  
device-width is the most commonly used attribute because it scales the page to fit the browser window which means it will fit in a browser on a desktop or on a mobile device.

**POINTS:**        1

**REFERENCES:** 38

**TOPICS:**        Critical Thinking

*Match each HTML5 semantic element with its intended use.*

- a. footer
- b. aside
- c. article
- d. nav
- e. section

**REFERENCES:** 34, 35

71. Standalone piece of work, such as a single entry in a blog

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

72. Part of a page that is tangential to the main page content

**ANSWER:** b

**POINTS:** 1

73. Main elements of site and page navigation

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

74. Content focused on a common theme, such as a chapter of a larger work

**ANSWER:** e

**POINTS:** 1

75. The information at the end of a web page, often contains the contact information

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit B Structuring Content in a Web Document