

**NOTE: It is my policy to give a failing grade in the course to any student who either gives or receives aid on any exam or quiz.**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the answer of the one best choice for each question. Unless otherwise indicated, all questions count equally.**

1. **What is *Lorem Ipsum*?**
  - A. The Latin words for “web page.”
  - B. The Greek words for “web browser.”
  - C. The German words for “web server.”
  - D. Latin text used as a placeholder for any text in a design.
  - E. The URL of a famous web designer.
2. **img is an example of:**
  - A. A tag name
  - B. An element
  - C. An attribute
  - D. An attribute name
  - E. An attribute value
3. **<p>This is a paragraph. It has two sentences.</p> is an example of:**
  - A. A tag name
  - B. An element
  - C. An attribute
  - D. An attribute name
  - E. An attribute value
4. **In <p class="important">, class is an example of:**
  - A. A tag name
  - B. An element
  - C. An attribute
  - D. An attribute name
  - E. An attribute value
5. **<h3> is an example of:**
  - A. A starting tag
  - B. An ending tag
  - C. A self-closing tag
  - D. A link
  - E. A blink
6. **</a> is an example of:**
  - A. A starting tag
  - B. An ending tag
  - C. A self-closing tag
  - D. A blink
  - E. A rink
7. **When are *self-closing tags* used?**
  - A. When the tag is automatically closed by another tag.
  - B. When the tag closes another tag.
  - C. When the tag is for an element that has no content.
  - D. When the content of the tag has two elements.
  - E. When the element’s content is too big to fit inside the tag.

8. **Which statement describes the required structure of a web page?**
- A. The head element contains the stylesheet and the site definition.
  - B. The html element contains the head and the body elements, and the head element contains the title element.
  - C. The body element contains the head and the title elements, and the title element contains the html element.
  - D. The title element contains the head and body elements, and the body element contains the html element.
  - E. The html element contains the title element, followed by the head element, followed by the tail element.
9. **What is the *title* element used for?**
- A. To put a level-one heading at the top of the page.
  - B. To put text in the browser's title bar.
  - C. To remove ambiguous class id's.
  - D. To tell the server the name of the file that contains the web page.
  - E. To disambiguate the super-optimal releasing stimulus from the subcutaneous infrastructure.
10. **Apache is the name of:**
- A. The company that invented the Internet.
  - B. The company that invented the World Wide Web.
  - C. A web browser.
  - D. A web server.
  - E. The satellite that transmits a copy of all web requests to the Pentagon.
11. **What is the difference between `<ol>` and `<ul>` ?**
- A. `<ul>` uses bullets and `<ol>` uses numbers.
  - B. `<ol>` uses bullets and `<ul>` uses numbers.
  - C. `<ul>` contains `<li>` tags, but `<ol>` contains `<a>` tags.
  - D. `<ul>` tags go in the upper level, and `<ol>` tags go in the other level.
  - E. It depends on how many `<h3>` tags there are.
12. **What is a *validator*?**
- A. The part of the computer that holds the files that make up a web page.
  - B. A program that you can use for typing XHTML code into a web page.
  - C. An iPod-compatible portable music/video player.
  - D. A program that checks whether a web page or stylesheet follows the XHTML or CSS rules correctly.
  - E. A web site that tells you if you are using the correct browser or not.
13. **What is a *stylesheet*?**
- A. A file that contains rules for specifying the appearance of web pages that link to it.
  - B. A file that provides the content for web pages that it links to.
  - C. A piece of paper that tells the designer what tags to use in the body of a web page.
  - D. A document that tells the web server which style of computer the person is using.
  - E. A mechanism for switching among multiple browsers using just one computer.
14. ***italic* is a:**
- A. font-family
  - B. font-weight
  - C. text-decoration
  - D. font-size
  - E. font-style
15. ***bold* is a:**
- A. font-family
  - B. font-weight
  - C. text-decoration
  - D. font-size
  - E. font-style

16. **A selector (such as `h3+p`) is:**
- A. The part of a CSS rule that adds two elements together and replaces them with their sum.
  - B. The part of a CSS rule that tells what elements the rule applies to.
  - C. The part of a CSS rule that tells what property is being specified.
  - D. The part of a CSS rule that tells what value to assign to a property.
  - E. The mechanism for telling the web server what stylesheet to associate with the page.
17. **What is wrong with this CSS rule?**  
**`h3 { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }`**
- A. The colon ( `:` ) should be an equal sign ( `=` ).
  - B. The semicolon ( `;` ) should be a period ( `.` ).
  - C. The curly braces ( `{` and `}` ) should be square brackets ( `[` and `]` ).
  - D. `h3` is not a valid selector.
  - E. Nothing is wrong with it.
18. **How is a stylesheet connected to a web page?**
- A. The stylesheet contains the name of the web page it references.
  - B. There is a `<link>` tag in the head of the web page that references the stylesheet.
  - C. There is an `<a>` tag in the body of the web page that references the stylesheet.
  - D. They are always next to each other on the disk.
  - E. The site manager takes care of this automatically.
19. **What is the difference between `<H1>` and `<h1>` in XHTML?**
- A. `<H1>` is used to make the text it contains larger than regular `<h1>` headings.
  - B. They are the same thing.
  - C. All tag names have to be lower case, so `<H1>` is not valid.
  - D. All tag names have to be upper case, so `<h1>` is not valid.
  - E. `<H1>` is used to start a heading, and `<h1>` is used to end it.
20. **Which of the following is *presentational* and thus should be specified in a stylesheet instead?**
- A. Using `<p>` to indicate that some text is the content of a paragraph.
  - B. Using `<h2>` to indicate that some text is a second-level heading.
  - C. Using `<a>` to indicate that some text is a clickable link.
  - D. Using `<li>` to indicate that some text is a list item.
  - E. Using `<i>` to indicate that some text is in italics.
21. **In the lab, what is `~student81` in <http://cherry.cs.qc.cuny.edu/~student81>?**
- A. The name of a computer.
  - B. A reference to `C:\htdocs`.
  - C. A reference to a student's `My Documents\My Website` directory.
  - D. A student's password.
  - E. A Dreamweaver link checker.
22. **What is a critical difference between Windows and Unix file systems for web developers?**
- A. You cannot use Dreamweaver to build a web site for Unix file systems.
  - B. The Windows file system is bigger than the Unix file system.
  - C. There is no difference: Unix is just another name for Windows.
  - D. File and directory names are case-sensitive on Unix file systems, but not on Windows file systems.
  - E. The Windows file system has to be refreshed more often than Unix file systems.
23. **What is `&rsquo;` ?**
- A. The XHTML character entity representing a right single quote, like an apostrophe.
  - B. The way to put an ampersand and a semicolon on a web page while Removing Subsequent Query Optimizations.
  - C. Remote Structured Quotation Unification Orders.
  - D. Special code in a web page that the browser always ignores.
  - E. Nothing special, just the seven characters `&-r-s-q-u-o-;`
24. **What does an `<h2>` element look like?**
- A. Big, centered, and sans-serif.
  - B. Big, left-justified, and serif.
  - C. Medium-big, right-justified, and sans-serif.
  - D. Bold, italic, and red.
  - E. Using CSS rules, any of the above.