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.
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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
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
22. The numeric character reference for the greater than symbol (>) is ____.
   a. &amp;#38;   b. &amp;#39;
   c. &amp;#62;   d. &amp;#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
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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?

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35. Which is the character reference for a quotation mark?
   a. &amp;#34;
   b. &quot;
   c. Both A and B.
   d. Neither A nor B.
   ANSWER:  c
   POINTS:  1
   REFERENCES:  38

36. Which is the numeric character reference for the apostrophe?
   a. &amp;#38;
   b. &amp;#62;
   c. &amp;#39;
   d. &amp;#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
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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
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
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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.
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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
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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. zoom-on-demand
   c. user-scalable   d. grow page
   ANSWER: c
   POINTS: 1
   REFERENCES: 35
   TOPICS: Critical Thinking
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

**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
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

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?
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**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
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