Lesson 1: Quick HTML Know-How

TRUE/FAL	SE
----------	----

1.	The two most widely used browsers are Mozilla's Firefox and Google's Chrome.					
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	4	
2.	The World Wide Web	o (WWV	W) was created	in the 1	ate 1990s in the United States.	
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	8	
3.	The Internet didn't ca	apture t	he public's ima	ginatio	n until 1994 when a Web browser called Opera came	
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	8	
4.	Any text editor will v	work for	r creating both	HTML	tags and JavaScript code.	
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	10	
5.	By 2009, Internet Ex	plorer's	s market share o	lropped	to 65 percent.	
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	16	
6.	HTML tags work ever devices, and Web-en			nd ever	work on Web-enabled cell phones, palm-sized	
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	4	
7.	Java, a programming	langua	ge, is used wid	ely with	Internet applications.	
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	5	
8.	Flash is a high-impact multimedia creation tool.					
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	5	
9.	HTML tags are just i	nstructi	ons to the Web	browse	ет.	
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	6	
10.	HTML tags usually a	ippear i	n pairs enclosed	d in (pa	rentheses).	
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	6	

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

1.		p page, also refet that can be pla						ludes any page created in
	ANS:	F, HTML						
	PTS:	1	REF:	9				
2.	In 199	4, the dominar	nt brows	er was called <u>N</u>	Mosaic.			
	ANS:	T			PTS:	1	REF:	16
3.	HTMI	HTML files are text files with an .html or <u>.txt</u> extension						
	ANS: .htm	F						
	PTS:	1	REF:	12				
4.		o site can includ						ganized by a specific vidual.
	ANS:	T			PTS:	1	REF:	9
5.		ful HTML-continue the style of						e convenient ways to
	ANS:	F, Cascading						
	PTS:	1	REF:	5				
MUL	ΓIPLE	СНОІСЕ						
1.		TML	Veb pag	e creation tool	c.	ows you to crea JavaScript TCP/IP	nte dyna	mic Web pages.
	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	4		
2.	JavaSo a. ap b. ga		ike scrij	oting language	c.	create miniapp both a. and b. neither a. nor		s called
	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	5		
3.	backg	rounds on Web		, you can de	etermine	the placement	of color	rs, pictures, apps, and
	a. co b. tag				c. d.	areas segments		
	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	5		

4.	The page is the a. home b. welcome	main or primary We	c.	r a corporation, organization, or individual. splash landing
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	9
5.	<angle brackets=""> ap a. comma b. semicolon</angle>	pear on the key	c.	od key on your keyboard. double quotation mark single quotation mark
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	6
6.	In 1995, the Netscape release of Netscape		Corporatio	on caught the imagination of businesses with its
	a. Pilot b. 3D	<u> </u>		Simulator Navigator
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	8
7.	Use the simplest, mo a. Notepad on a Wi b. SimpleText on a	indows PC	c.	writing HTML, such as either a. or b. neither a. nor b.
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	10
	and it is now conside a. use only lowerca b. use only upperca c. vary your use of d. none of the abov	ase text in tags ase text in tags lowercase and upper se	rcase text	
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	11
9.	HTML documents ar a. text b. movie	re files.		graphic audio
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	12
10.	Most printed docume a. headings b. footers	ents use to help	the reade c. d.	er find important portions of text. animation flash movies
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	16
11.	Heading numbers incorprominent. a. <h1></h1>	dicate the level of im	portance c.	for marked headings, with being the most <h5></h5>
	b. <h3></h3>		d.	<h6></h6>
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	16
12.	The unordered, or but a. 	illeted, lists use the f	_	tags: <nl></nl>

	b. 		d.	<bl></bl>	
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	19	
13.	a. b. 	d, lists use the following	c. d.	<nl></nl> <bl></bl>	
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	19	
14.	Web sites are stored of a. PCs b. satellites	on Web		servers mainframes	
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	9	
15.	Style sheets referred a. NSS b. CSS	to as are often us	c.	reate a standard look and feel for a site. MOD MID	
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	9	
16.	a. use specialized software such as Adobe Dreamweaver b. use free tools such as Sites from Google c. create your own HTML tags in a text editor d. all of the above				
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	9	
17.	common use.	cape Navigator	c. d.	neither a. nor b.	
	ANS. A	F13. 1	REF:	4	
18.	HTML tags display V a. Macintosh b. Linux	Veb pages on con	c.	Windows all of the above	
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	4	
	FIGURE 1-1				



19. In Figure 1-1 above, the list shown is an example of a(n)

a. unordered list

c. ordered list

b. bulleted list

d. either a. or b.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 21

FIGURE 1-2



- 20. In Figure 1-2 above, the list shown is an example of a(n)
 - a. unordered list

c. ordered list

b. bulleted list

d. either a. or b.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 22

Case 1-1

Sheila is the owner of a pet toy shop and is planning her first Web site.

21. Sheila owns a personal computer that runs Windows. She wants to write her own HTML code in a simple text editor. What program would you recommend that Sheila use?

a. Microsoft Word

c. Adobe Dreamweaver

b. Notepad

d. Sites from Google

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 10

TOP: Critical Thinking

22. As Sheila does her research, she realizes she also wants to write her own JavaScript code. What program would you recommend she use for the JavaScript portion of her site?

a. Microsoft Word

c. Adobe Dreamweaver

b. Notepad

d. Sites from Google

ANS: B PTS: 1

TOP: Critical Thinking

Case 1-2

Michael's son has written an essay that has won a top award at school. Michael wants to post the essay on their family Web site.

REF: 10

23. Michael decides to add headings to the essay to make it easier to read on the Web page. His research shows that there are heading sizes.

a. 4 c. 6
b. 5 d. 7

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 16 TOP: Critical Thinking

24. Since Michael is so proud of his son, he wants to put information about the award in as bold type as possible. What heading level would Michael use?

a. 1 c. 6 d. 7

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 16 TOP: Critical Thinking

COMPLETION

1. _____ are collections of related Web pages.

ANS:

Web sites

Websites

PTS: 1 REF: 4

2. Web pages are displayed by _____ whose job it is to locate and display Web information.

ANS:

Web browsers

browsers

PTS: 1 REF: 4

3. HTML gives you standard headings, or title sizes, from which to choose.

	ANS: six 6
	PTS: 1 REF: 16
4.	Google Docs creates Web-based documents, spreadsheets, and presentations, which all reside online in the Internet cloud and can be shared around the world as
	ANS: Web pages
	PTS: 1 REF: 9
5.	Tags such as

MATCHING

Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

- a. Web page
- b. Web site
- c. Welcome page
- d. Landing page
- e. Home page
- 1. Any page created in HTML that can be placed on the World Wide Web
- 2. The main or primary Web page for a corporation, organization, or individual
- 3. Designed especially for new visitors to a Web site
- 4. A targeted "welcome" page used by Web advertisers
- 5. Can include a collection of many interconnected Web pages

ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	9
ANS:	E	PTS:	1	REF:	9
ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	9
ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	9
ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	9
	ANS: ANS: ANS:	ANS: A ANS: E ANS: C ANS: D ANS: B	ANS: E PTS: ANS: C PTS: ANS: D PTS:	ANS: E PTS: 1 ANS: C PTS: 1 ANS: D PTS: 1	ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: ANS: D PTS: 1 REF:

ESSAY

1. Please give a brief history of browsers and their providers, including who dominates the market, who was an early forerunner and went out of business, and who are the recent strongest browsers. Why do you think certain browsers are more popular? How did you choose the browser you currently use and what played a part in your decision?

ANS:

The dominant Web browser for the past two decades has been Microsoft's Internet Explorer. Internet Explorer's early forerunners and innovative competitors, National Supercomputing Center's freeware browser Mosaic and Netscape Navigator, have all but evaporated from common use. Fortunately, a recent renaissance in browser development has produced some challenging mainstream competitors to Internet Explorer, including Mozilla's Firefox, Apple's Safari, and Google's Chrome.

Reasons for the popularity of certain browsers include (student answers will vary):
Distribution (Microsoft Internet Explorer is provided with new PCs)
Cutting edge development and innovation
Lively, supportive online communities
Availability of source code
Ability to customize user experience
Ability to use the browser on both home computers and mobile devices

PTS: 1 REF: 4 TOP: Critical Thinking