

## **Lesson 1: Quick HTML Know-How**

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### **TRUE/FALSE**

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 (WWW) was created in the late 1990s in the United States.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: 8

3. The Internet didn't capture the public's imagination until 1994 when a Web browser called Opera came on the scene.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: 8

4. Any text editor will work for creating both HTML tags and JavaScript code.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: 10

5. By 2009, Internet Explorer's market share dropped to 65 percent.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: 16

6. HTML tags work everywhere on the Web and even work on Web-enabled cell phones, palm-sized devices, and Web-enabled television.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: 4

7. Java, a programming language, is used widely 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 instructions to the Web browser.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: 6

10. HTML tags usually appear in pairs enclosed in (parentheses).

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: 6

### **MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE**

1. A Web page, also referred to as a Web document or HTML document, includes any page created in HTTP that can be placed on the World Wide Web. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, HTML

PTS: 1 REF: 9

2. In 1994, the dominant browser was called Mosaic. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 16

3. HTML files are text files with an .html or .txt extension. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F

.htm

htm

PTS: 1 REF: 12

4. A Web site can include a collection of many interconnected Web pages organized by a specific company, organization, college or university, government agency, or individual.  
\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 9

5. Powerful HTML-companion tools like Colorful Style Sheets (CSS) create convenient ways to determine the style on multiple Web site pages. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, Cascading

PTS: 1 REF: 5

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. \_\_\_\_ is the original Web page creation tool that allows you to create dynamic Web pages.
- a. HTML
  - b. HTTP
  - c. JavaScript
  - d. TCP/IP

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 4

2. JavaScript is a Java-like scripting language used to create miniapplications called \_\_\_\_.
- a. apps
  - b. gadgets
  - c. both a. and b.
  - d. neither a. nor b.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 5

3. With a few simple HTML \_\_\_\_, you can determine the placement of colors, pictures, apps, and backgrounds on Web pages.
- a. codes
  - b. tags
  - c. areas
  - d. segments

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 5

4. The \_\_\_\_ page is the main or primary Web page for a corporation, organization, or individual.
- a. home
  - b. welcome
  - c. splash
  - d. landing

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 9

5. <Angle brackets> appear on the \_\_\_\_ key and period key on your keyboard.
- a. comma
  - b. semicolon
  - c. double quotation mark
  - d. single quotation mark

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 6

6. In 1995, the Netscape Communications Corporation caught the imagination of businesses with its release of Netscape \_\_\_\_.
- a. Pilot
  - b. 3D
  - c. Simulator
  - d. Navigator

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: 8

7. Use the simplest, most basic tools available when writing HTML, such as \_\_\_\_.
- a. Notepad on a Windows PC
  - b. SimpleText on a Macintosh
  - c. either a. or b.
  - d. neither a. nor b.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 10

8. With HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.0 standards, new and stricter methods are now being implemented, and it is now considered good form to \_\_\_\_.
- a. use only lowercase text in tags
  - b. use only uppercase text in tags
  - c. vary your use of lowercase and uppercase text in tags
  - d. none of the above

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 11

9. HTML documents are \_\_\_\_ files.
- a. text
  - b. movie
  - c. graphic
  - d. audio

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 12

10. Most printed documents use \_\_\_\_ to help the reader find important portions of text.
- a. headings
  - b. footers
  - c. animation
  - d. flash movies

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 16

11. Heading numbers indicate the level of importance for marked headings, with \_\_\_\_ being the most prominent.
- a. <h1>
  - b. <h3>
  - c. <h5>
  - d. <h6>

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 16

12. The unordered, or bulleted, lists use the following tags: \_\_\_\_.
- a. <ul></ul>
  - c. <nl></nl>

- b. `<ol></ol>` d. `<bl></bl>`

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 19

13. Ordered, or numbered, lists use the following tags: \_\_\_\_.

- a. `<ul></ul>` c. `<nl></nl>`  
b. `<ol></ol>` d. `<bl></bl>`

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 19

14. Web sites are stored on Web \_\_\_\_.

- a. PCs c. servers  
b. satellites d. mainframes

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 9

15. Style sheets referred to as \_\_\_\_ are often used to create a standard look and feel for a site.

- a. NSS c. MOD  
b. CSS d. MID

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 9

16. There are many ways to create HTML tags. You can \_\_\_\_.

- 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. Internet Explorer's early forerunners and innovative competitors, \_\_\_\_, have all but evaporated from common use.

- a. Mosaic and Netscape Navigator c. both a. and b.  
b. Firefox and Google's Chrome d. neither a. nor b.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 4

18. HTML tags display Web pages on \_\_\_\_ computers.

- a. Macintosh c. Windows  
b. Linux d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 4

FIGURE 1-1



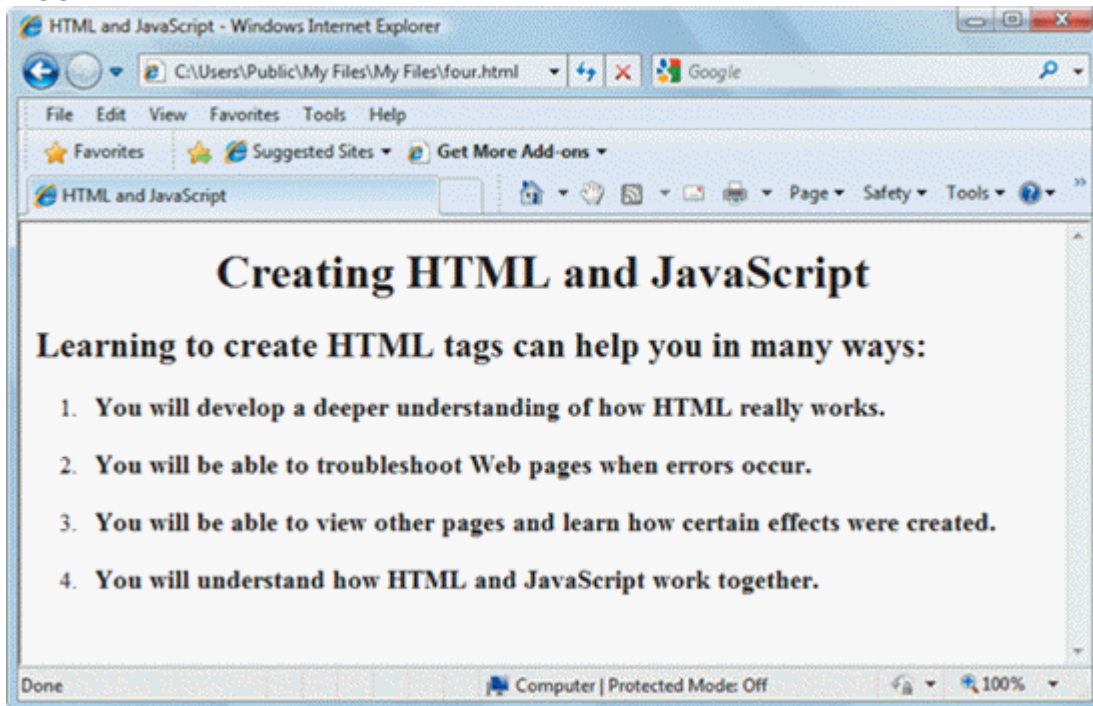
19. In Figure 1-1 above, the list shown is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- a. unordered list
  - b. bulleted list
  - c. ordered list
  - d. either a. or b.

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
  - b. bulleted list
  - c. ordered 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
  - b. Notepad
  - c. Adobe Dreamweaver
  - 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
  - b. Notepad
  - c. Adobe Dreamweaver
  - d. Sites from Google

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 10                      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.

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
  - b. 5
  - c. 6
  - 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
  - b. 2
  - 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 <html>, <title>, and <center> are called \_\_\_\_\_ tags as they are a standard set of tags that appear in most Web pages.

ANS: basic

PTS: 1

REF: 11

## 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

1. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: 9

2. ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      REF: 9

3. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: 9

4. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: 9

5. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: 9

## 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:

## HTML and JavaScript BASICS 4th Edition Barksdale Test Bank

Full Download: <http://alibabadownload.com/product/html-and-javascript-basics-4th-edition-barksdale-test-bank/>

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