HTML set 4							
True/ Indica		e nether the sentence or statement is true or false.					
	1.	To save bandwidth an image can be scaled down to a much smaller size called a thumbnail.					
	2.	The following are all valid HTML file names: $report2013.html$, $notes_May13.html$, memberList.htm .					
	3.	The following are all invalid HTML file names: scores, amount\$2013.html, schedule*week.html , photo?shop.html , abc/123.html.					
	4.	On Unix based systems such as on deepblue the file and folder names are case sensitive.					
	5.	The HTML entity form for the < symbol is >					
	6.	The HTML entity for the > symbol is >					
	7.	A non-breaking space in HTML is shown in the browser by adding the HTML entity &space					
	8.	Special characters such as $<>$ & and "can be shown in the browser using HTML entity codes such as < > and ".					
	9.	The $<$! DOCTYPE> declaration at the start of any HTML document tells the browser which type of user is viewing the content.					
	10.	Major HTML headings can be defined using the <h6> element.</h6>					
	11.	The HTML <article> element is a self-contained text such as a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, a blog entry, or a comment from a user.</article>					
	12.	Use the HTML 5 <navigate> element to represent a section of a page containing links to other pages.</navigate>					
	13.	The HTML 5 <pre>section> element represents a generic portion or a document (for example, a chapter).</pre>					
	14.	The HTML 5 <aside> element represents content that is related to the main topic.</aside>					
	15.	The HTML 5 <header> element contains mainly navigational links to other internet resources for the page.</header>					
	16.	The HTML content This is a story about a duck. is shown in the browser as a paragraph.					
	17.	The HTML element <div> is similar to a paragraph but is usually reserved to visually contain related text or images on the page.</div>					
	18.	A table element in HTML consists of a start tag , one or more elements each containing one or more elements, then an end tag .					
	19.	In an HTML table the elements (table header) are shown in bold by default.					

ID: A

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

ID: A

20. The following table display was generated by this HTML:

HTML set 4 Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- 1. ANS: T
- 2. ANS: T

The .htm is still a valid though now not recommended HTML file extension.

3. ANS: F

The file amount \$2013. html is a valid HTML file name. Invalid symbols are: \sim / | \setminus * ? & < > " |

4. ANS: T

The file a.html is not the same as A.html.

5. ANS: F

The entity form for < is < .

- 6. ANS: T
- 7. ANS: F

The entity is to force a non-breaking space.

- 8. ANS: T
- 9. ANS: F

The <!DOCTYPE> indicates the flavour of HTML (HTML4, XHTML, HTML5) is being sent to the browser.

10. ANS: F

Use the <h1> element for major headings and <h6> for minor headings.

< h1 > Chapter 1 < /h1 >

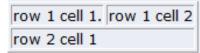
- 11. ANS: T
- 12. ANS: F

The element is <nav>.

- 13. ANS: T
- 14. ANS: T
- 15. ANS: F

The HTML 5 < nav > element contains the navigational links. The < header > element represents introductory content.

- 16. ANS: T
- 17. ANS: T
- 18. ANS: T
- 19. ANS: T
- 20. ANS: F



__F__ 20.

<u>T</u> 1.

<u>T</u> 2.

<u>F</u> 3.

<u>T</u> 4.

<u>F</u> 5.

<u>T</u> 6.

<u>F</u> 7.

<u>T</u> 8.

<u>F</u> 9.

<u>F</u> 10.

<u>T</u> 11.

<u>F</u> 12.

<u>T</u> 13.

<u>T</u> 14.

<u>F</u> 15.

<u>T</u> 16.

<u>T</u> 17.

<u>T</u> 18.

<u>T</u> 19.

Name:		Class:		Date:	::	ID: A
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TRUE/FALSE

	(T) (F)
1.	ABCOE
2.	ABODE
3.	ABODE
4.	ABCDE
5.	ABODE
6.	ABCOE
7.	ABCOE
8.	ABCOE
9.	ABODE
10.	ABCOE
11.	ABCOE
12.	ABCDE
13.	ABOOE
14.	ABCOE
15.	ABCOE
16.	ABCDE
17.	ABCOE
18.	ABODE
19.	ABCOE
20.	ABCDE