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 letter of the one best answer for each question. Unless otherwise indicated, all questions count equally.

1.   What is an `<li>` tag used for?
   A. To link a style sheet to a web page.
   B. To provide a link to another page that the user can click on.
   C. To link a JavaScript program to a web page.
   D. To start an item in either an ordered or unordered list.
   E. This is a trick question: there is no such thing as an `<li>` tag.

2.   What is the difference between a *block* and an *inline* element?
   A. Block elements contain blocks of text, but inline elements contain background images.
   B. Block elements can have borders, but inline elements cannot.
   C. Block elements always start on a new line, but inline elements only start on a new line if they don't fit on the current line.
   D. Block elements can have background colors, but inline elements cannot.
   E. Block elements are rectangles, but inline elements are round.

3.   What are the four components of a CSS element's box, from the inside going outward?
   A. Content, padding, border, margin.
   B. Block, inline, float, clear.
   C. Content, margin, border, padding.
   D. Content, border, padding, margin.
   E. Content, extent, intent, detent.

4.   If you specify a *background* for an element, what part of the element's box does it cover?
   A. Just the content.
   B. Just the border.
   C. Just the margin.
   D. Just the padding.
   E. Both the content and the padding.

5.   Which of the following properties would be used if you had a background image that you wanted to have stay in the same spot on the screen even when the user scrolls to different parts of the page?
   A. `background-attachment: do-not-scroll;`
   B. `background-attachment: do-not-repeat;`
   C. `background-attachment: relative;`
   D. `background-attachment: fixed;`
   E. `background-attachment: absolute;`

6.   How does the following property setting determine where a background image appears?
   `background-position: 25%;`
   A. The point 25% from the left edge of the image will line up with the point 25% from the left edge of the browser window.
   B. The point 25% from the left edge of the image will line up with the left edge of the browser window.
   C. The left edge of the image will line up with the point 25% from the left edge of the browser window.
   D. The left edge of the image will line up with the left edge of the browser window.
   E. The point 25% from the left edge of the image will line up with the point 25% down from the top of the browser window.

7. How can you get a one-pixel tall image to completely cover a background?
   A. `background-repeat: no-repeat;`
   B. `background-cover: all;`
   C. `background-tile: vertical;`
   D. `background-tile: horizontal;`
   E. `background-repeat:repeat-y;`

8. What are the two kinds of gradient *stops* that you can modify using Fireworks?
   A. First and second
   B. Fast and slow
   C. Color and transparency
   D. Thickness and direction
   E. Height and width

9. Why might you use a transparent background for an image?
   A. To fool search engines
   B. To help search engines
   C. Because you have to use JPEG anyway
   D. So the image will blend with any colored background element
   E. So the image will validate

10. What can you do to optimize an image file for use on the web?
    A. Reduce the pixel dimensions
    B. Reduce the dots per inch
    C. Increase the compression setting
    D. Reduce the number of colors
    E. All of the above

11. Why would you want to optimize an image file for use on the web?
    A. To reduce eyestrain
    B. To increase visibility
    C. To make the colors more vibrant
    D. To reduce download time
    E. To pass validation

12. Which statement is true about the difference between a *vector* and a *bit-mapped* shape?
    A. You can re-size a vector shape and still keep sharp edges, but not so for bit-mapped.
    B. You can re-size a bitmapped shape and still keep sharp edges, but not so for vector.
    C. You can change the colors in a vector shape, but not so for bit-mapped.
    D. You can change the colors in a bit-mapped shape, but not so for vector.
    E. They are identical.

13. Circle *all* the letters that will produce black:
    A. `black`
    B. `#000;`
    C. `rgb(0, 0, 0)`
    D. `rgb(255, 255, 255)`
    E. `#FFFFFF`

14. What color is #333?
    A. Red
    B. Green
    C. Blue
    D. Yellow
    E. Gray

15. What is the decimal equivalent of hexadecimal FF?
    A. 0
    B. 1
    C. 16
    D. 255
    E. 4095

16. How do you center the lines of text in a paragraph?
    A. `margin: auto;`
    B. `text-align: center;`
    C. `paragraph-text: centered;`
    D. `text-align: auto;`
    E. `center: paragraph;`

17. How do you center a block? (Note next question.)
    A. `margin-left, margin-right: equal;`
    B. `block: center;`
    C. `margin: auto;`
    D. `margin-left = margin-right;`
    E. `center: block;`

18. Something is missing from the choices for the previous question. Which of the following could be used to make the previous answer work?
    A. `margin-left: 1em;`
    B. `width: 80%;`
    C. `margin-repeat: no-repeat;`
    D. `padding-left = padding-right;`
    E. `border: none;`

19. What happens if `float: left` is applied to an element?
    A. The element is moved to the right side of its containing element, and elements that follow it will flow around its left side.
    B. The element is moved to the left side of its containing element, and elements that follow it will flow around its right side.
    C. The element will be given a drop shadow on its left side so the light appears to be coming from the right.
    D. The element will be given a drop shadow on its right side so the light appears to be coming from the left.
    E. A picture of a toy sailboat (*float.jpg*) will appear to the left of the element.

20. What happens if two successive elements have `float: left` applied to them?
    A. Only the second one will have the sailboat picture to the left of it.
    B. The sailboat picture will be made big enough to fill the space to the left of both elements.
    C. The second element will be moved to the right of the first one if there is enough room for it.
    D. The second element will be moved to the left of the first one if there is enough room for it.
    E. The drop shadow will be applied to both elements.

21. What is the `clear` property used for?
    A. To create a transparent background.
    B. To create a transparent foreground.
    C. To make an element drop below a floated element instead of wrapping around it.
    D. To elucidate an element's meaning.
    E. To mark an element that needs to be explained.

22. An `<a>` element is inside an `<li>` element. How can you make the anchor fill the list item?
    A. `a {clear: both; }`
    B. `li {clear: both; }`
    C. `a{display: block; width: 100%; }`
    D. `li {display: inline; width: 3em; }`
    E. `a{li: fill; }`

23. What are *static, relative,* and *absolute?*
    A. Possible values of the `position` attribute.
    B. Tags that are used to hold different kinds of content.
    C. Font families.
    D. Font styles.
    E. Types of web browsers.

24.   What are the two required attributes of an `<img>` tag?
   A.   `rgb` and `href`
   B.   `height` and `width`
   C.   `jpeg` and `png`
   D.   `border` and `margin`
   E.   `src` and `alt`

25.   A table has two rows and three columns. What is the position of the cell immediately below the one in the upper left corner?
   A.   Row 1, Column 2.
   B.   Row 2, Column 1.
   C.   Both A and B
   D.   Neither A nor B
   E.   All of the above.

26.   What is the purpose of the *sliding doors of CSS* technique?
   A.   To enable elements to move left and right when the user clicks on them.
   B.   To create rounded corners that adjust to the size of the text inside an element.
   C.   To allow text to be revealed when a door element is slid away from in front of it.
   D.   To remove the bullets from an unordered list.
   E.   To remove the numbers from an ordered list.

27.   What might the *slice* tool be used for in Fireworks?
   A.   To create a gradient.
   B.   To remove a gradient.
   C.   To change the background color of an image.
   D.   To cut an image into pieces that can be saved as separate files.
   E.   To create a crossword puzzle for a photo blog.

28.   What is the native (normal) file format used by Fireworks?
   A.   JPEG
   B.   PHP
   C.   PNG
   D.   GIF
   E.   SVG

29.   What is the *action* attribute of a `<form>` tag used for?
   A.   To tell what database the form gets its information from.
   B.   To specify the height and width of the form.
   C.   To tell how many input elements there are in the form.
   D.   To provide text that goes inside the border of the form.
   E.   To tell what web page will receive the form's data.

30.   What is a *fieldset*?
   A.   An element that provides a name for an input element.
   B.   An element that provides a value for an input element.
   C.   An element that can be used to visually group some or all of the elements in a form.
   D.   The set of all the name/value pairs in a form.
   E.   A mechanism for setting the position of a field outside the visible boundaries of a web page.

31.   The *for* attribute of a `<label>` must match …
   A.   The *id* attribute of an `<input>` or `<textarea>` element.
   B.   The *class* attribute of an `<output>` element.
   C.   The *name* attribute of a `<p>` element.
   D.   The *for* attribute of another `<label>` element.
   E.   All the *for* attributes in the web page.

32. Which of the following is *not* a proper value for the *type* attribute of an `<input>` element?
    A. `"text"`
    B. `"radio"`
    C. `"checkbox"`
    D. `"password"`
    E. `"form"`

33. What happens when a user submits a form?
    A. A *name* and *value* for each input element in the form are sent to the *action* page
    B. The *action* page sends the *name* of each input element to the corresponding *value* script.
    C. The *value* of each *name* performs an *action* on each input element.
    D. Each input element is updated with the *name* of the corresponding *value* of the *action* script.
    E. The *action* script's *name* and *value* elements are input to the form element.

34. How do you remove the bullets or numbers from the items in a list?
    A. `bullets-or-numbers: hidden;`
    B. `bullets-or-numbers: none;`
    C. `bullets-and-numbers: omit;`
    D. `bullets-and-numbers: delete;`
    E. `list-style-type: none;`

35. Which selector can be use to change the appearance of a anchors when the user moves the mouse over them?
    A. `mouseover: anchor`
    B. `mouseover: anchors`
    C. `a: mouseover`
    D. `a: hover`
    E. `a: mouse`

36. What properties are most appropriate for (a) managing the space between elements and (b) for managing the space inside an element between the content and the border?
    A. (a) `font-family` (b) `font-width`
    B. (a) `spacing` (b) `line-height`
    C. (a) `character-height` (b) `character-width`
    D. (a) `font-size` (b) `line-height`
    E. (a) `margin` (b) `padding`