

STD: VIII**EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
QUESTION BANK - TERM II**

1. An Html Element starts with a start tag and ends with an end tag.
2. The world wide web consortium is making the web standards.
3. ISDN Stands for Integrated Service Digital Network.
4. <h1> tag is the largest heading tag.
5. The <p> element defines a paragraph in the HTML document.
6.
 tag is used for inserting a line break.
7. tag is used to bold the text. <i> tag is used for italic text style <u> tag is used to underline the text.
8. HTML uses a pre-defined set of elements to identify content types.
9. There are six level of heading in HTML ranging from <h1> to <h6>.
10. HTML elements will produce unexpected results or errors if we forget the end tag.
11. tag is used to list out the items in the page.
12. The text between <html> and </html> describes the webpage.
13. There are two types of HTML list. They are ordered and unordered list.
14. tag is used to list the items in an unordered format whereas, tag is used to list the items in an ordered format.
15. <td> </td> is used for table data.
16. Input type = "password" is commonly used for secured purpose.
17. tag is used to display the image in the pages.
18. Most browsers display the table headers in bold text.
19. Submit button is used to send the data to the server.
20. To define a CSS class, go to the <head> </head> section of your document.
21. The most important form element is the <input> element.
22. HTML comments are declared with <!-- --> tag.
23. <p> tag is also used as a page tag.
24. Powerpoint is not a text editor.
25. An external CSS file will be saved as .CSS extension.
26. CSS is a set of instructions that tell the web browser how to display different html elements.
27. @ import is used to find out the location.
28. CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML.
29. Inset is one of the example for 3D border.
30. Internal style sheets increase page load times.
31. is an example of inline elements and scrolls are added when the content is overflowed.
32. In -line style are plunked straight into the HTML tags using the style attribute.
33. The CSS save it with the CSS file extension.
34. Internal style sheet can still take advantage of classes. IDs, siblings and other element relationships.
35. The CSS overflow auto property is similar to scroll but it adds scroll bars only when necessary.
36. The inherit element is used to inherit the float value in CSS.
37. The float property is used for positioning and formatting the content.
38. The CSS transition property allows you to change the values.
39. The intensity of the RGB color is between 0 and 255. RGBA stands for Red Green Blue Alpha.
40. The back ground color property specifies the background color of an element.
41. <p> tag can be used either as paragraph tag or page tag.
42. To display the color as white all parameters must be set to "255", in case of black color it should be "0".
43. Internal styles may have higher precedence than the external style sheets.
44. The width can be set as a specific size in px, em, pt.
45. CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
46. In padding, it is possible to specify all the padding properties in one property.
47. CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content inside of any defined borders.
48. The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content of an element or to add scrollbars when it is too big.
49. , <a>, all these tags are called as inline elements.
50. The class name will be followed by a dot. Eg: (.Red Font)