CLASS 7
CHAPTER 9: HTML ELEMENTS

1. Fill in the blanks.
   a. noshade  b. BREAK  c. STRIKETHROUGH
   d. comments  e. left

2. Circle the correct option.
   a. (ii)  b. (iii)  c. (i)  d. (ii)  e. (i)

3. Observe the following web page and identify the HTML elements along with their attributes (if any) that have been used to create the marked sections in the web page.
   a. <H1 ALIGN="CENTER">, <U>
   b. <H4 ALIGN="CENTER">, <I>
   c. <HR SIZE="5" COLOR="BLUE">
   d. <P ALIGN="CENTER">

4. Put a tick (✓) for the correct statements and a cross (✗) for the wrong ones.
   a. ✗  b. ✗  c. ✓  d. ✓  e. ✗

5. Answer the questions.
   a. The difference between BREAK and PARAGRAPH element is that the BREAK element only breaks the line, while the PARAGRAPH element breaks the paragraph and also inserts a blank line.
   b. The HORIZONTAL RULE element <HR> is used to create a horizontal line (rule) in an HTML page. It is used to visually break up the sections of a document. It is an empty element used to divide a web page into logical sections. Various attributes of <HR> element include align, size, width, noshade and color.
   c. The headings are specified in an HTML page using the heading elements. HTML provides six levels of headings, which are defined by the tags <H1> to <H6>. The <H1> tag defines the largest font, while <H6> defines the smallest font.
   d. The BOLD, ITALIC and UNDERLINE elements are used to highlight some text by making it bold, italic or underlined.
      • The BOLD element <B> defines bold text. Anything that appears between <B> and </B> tags is displayed in bold.
      • The ITALIC element <I> defines italic text. Whatever is enclosed between <I> and </I> tags is displayed in italics.
      • The UNDERLINE element <U> defines underlined text. Anything that appears between <U> and </U> tags is displayed with underline.
   e. The FONT element <FONT> allows changing the font type, size or colour of the text in an HTML document. It is a container element. It uses different attributes to enhance the text in the web page. These attributes are given below.
      • Face: It is used to specify the font in which the text is to be displayed. The font name is specified as the value of this attribute.
      • Color: It is used to specify the colour of the text enclosed within <FONT> and </FONT> tags. By default, the colour of the text is black.
- **Size**: It is used to specify the size of the text. There are seven sizes available (ranging from 1 to 7) for the font. Size 7 represents the highest, while 1 represents the lowest size. The default size of the font is 3.

f. The CENTER element `<CENTER>` is used to align the text or an image in the centre of the web page.

g. We can insert comments in a web page using the COMMENT element. However, some browsers do not support the `<COMMENT>` tag. There, we can place the comment between `<!-` and `-->` symbols.

6. **Application-based questions.**
   a. (i) `<P ALIGN="RIGHT">`
      (ii) `<FONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="4" COLOR="Red">`
   b. **SUPERSCRIPT** and **SUBSCRIPT** elements
   c. Raman has used the color and noshade attributes together in the given code. When these attribute are used together, the color attribute makes the noshade attribute ineffective.