

## Chapter 7 Review Question Answers

1. Typography refers to the arrangement, shape, size, style, and weight of text.
2. a) A typeface is a set of letters drawn in a specific style  
b) A font is a specific size and weight of a single typeface.
3. The difference between a serif and a sans serif font is that serif fonts have small extensions found on the ends of letters and sans serif fonts do not.
4. Lowercase text is easier to read than ALL CAPITALS because our eyes scan for shapes.
5. a) The size of printed text is usually measured in points.  
b) In Web pages, two ways to specify text are in pixels and in points.
6. *Answers will vary.* Two type styles are bold and italic.
7. Leading is the distance from one line of text to another.
8. a) Two different fonts should be the maximum for a single Web page.  
b) *Answers will vary.* Four fonts that are available on most computers are Times New Roman, Georgia, Verdana, and Arial.
9. a) Sizes from 10 point to 14 point is recommended for large paragraphs of text.  
b) Sizes from 12 point to 16 point is recommended for headings.
10. a) Bold style text can be used to indicate heading hierarchies.  
b) Italic style text should be applied only to larger text, at least 12 points.
11. a) The alignment of text in a paragraph refers to the position of the lines of text relative to the sides of a cell.  
b) The four paragraph alignments are left, centered, right, and justified.
12. Left alignment is the most readable paragraph format.
13. A style sheet defines the type, paragraph, and page formats for a Web page document.
14. a) A rule modifies an HTML element.  
b) A rule is comprised of selector and declarations.  
c) A selector is the HTML element being redefined.  
d) Declarations are the formats to be applied.  
e) A class is a set of declarations that can be applied to different tags.
15. To create a new style sheet named `school_styles.css`:
  1. Display a Web page document.
  2. Select Window → CSS Styles.
  3. In the bottom of the CSS Styles panel, click the Attach Style Sheet button.
  4. In the File/URL box, type `school_styles.css`.
  5. Select OK.
  6. Select Yes.
16. To create a rule for the p tag that sets the size attribute to 14 pixels:
  1. Click the New CSS Style button.
  2. Select Redefine HTML Tag.
  3. In the Tag list, select p.
  4. Select OK.
  5. In the Type category, set the Size to 14 pixels.
17. To create a new class named `.footer` and apply the class style to selected text:
  1. Click the New CSS Style button.
  2. Select Make Custom Style (class).
  3. In the Name list, type `.footer`.
  4. Select OK.
  5. Set the attributes.
  6. Select OK.
  7. Apply the class style to the selected text by clicking footer in the list of styles in the CSS Styles panel.
18. To insert `<p>` and `</p>` around selected text:
  1. Click the Paragraph button on the Text tab in the Insert bar.
19. a) The Bold button and the Strong button can be clicked to display the text as bold.  
b) The Italic button and the Emphasize button can be clicked to display the text as italic.

20. a) Headings are used to indicate a hierarchy and help with readability.  
b) The six HTML heading tags are <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>.
21. The steps required to indent a paragraph are:
  1. Click in the paragraph.
  2. On the Text tab in the Insert bar, click the Block Quote button.
22. a) A numbered list is a list of items where each item has a priority of importance.  
b) A bulleted list is a list of items where each item is equally important.  
c) To format three paragraphs as items in a bulleted list:
  1. Select the three paragraphs.
  2. On the Text tab in the Insert bar, click the Unordered List button.
23. a) Complementary colors are colors that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel.  
b) Analogous colors are three adjacent colors on the color wheel.  
c) *Answers will vary.* Two cool colors are green and violet.
24. Black text on a white background would be easier to read than red text on a pink background.
25. To change the background color of a Web page to #CCFF66:
  1. Click the New CSS Style button.
  2. Select Redefine HTML Tag.
  3. In the Tag list, select body.
  4. Select OK.
  5. In the Background category, click the Background Color box and select a color that corresponds to #CCFF66.
26. a) A named anchor is a hyperlink destination that is located on the same Web page document as the hyperlink.  
b) A long Web page would use hyperlinks to named anchors to make navigation easier.
27. To change hyperlink colors:
  1. Click the New CSS Style button.
  2. Select Use CSS Selector.
  3. Select the type of hyperlink from the Selector list.
  4. Select OK.
  5. Select the color from the Type category.
  6. Select OK.
28. Copy is a term that refers to text content.
29. To copy content from a TXT file into a Web page document:
  1. Open the TXT file in Notepad.
  2. Select the text to be placed in a Web page document.
  3. Select Edit → Copy.
  4. Display the Web page document in Dreamweaver and place the insertion point where the text should be placed.
  5. Select Edit → Paste.