

Exercise walk-through

# 2.2

## Creating a Website Using Html

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GAC Computing

## You must be able to

- distinguish HTML from CSS
- identify elements and attributes
- write correctly nested semantic HTML

1

The method

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## Method — Mark up meaning

`<h1>Club events</h1>` is a heading because it is the main heading. CSS decides its colour and size later.

In `<a href="about.html">About</a>`, `a` is an **element** 元素 and `href` is an **attribute** 属性. Correct nesting keeps the opening and closing order:  
`<p><strong>Important</strong></p>`.

2

Practice

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## Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

State whether HTML or CSS describes the meaning of page content.

## Solution 2.1

Method: Mark up meaning — p.4

### Worked steps

- HTML. **B1**

## Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

Identify the attribute in ``.

## Solution 2.2

Method: Mark up meaning — p.4

### Worked steps

- src or alt. **B1**

## Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Explain why `<p><strong>Notice</p></strong>` is invalid.

## Solution 2.3

### Worked steps

- The strong element is opened inside the paragraph. **B1**
- It must close before the paragraph closes. **A1**

3

Exam-style

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## Exam-style 3.1 ■ 4 marks

A student uses `<p>` tags for every heading because they can make them large with CSS. Explain why this is poor HTML structure.

## Solution 3.1

Method: Mark up meaning — p.4

### Worked steps

- A heading should use a heading element such as `h1` or `h2`. B1
- Paragraph tags do not describe the content's real meaning. A1
- Semantic structure helps users and software understand the page. A1
- CSS can change appearance without changing the correct HTML structure. B1

## Exam-style 3.2 ■ 4 marks

Write suitable HTML for a linked image named `map.png` with alt text "Campus map", linking to `contact.html`.

## Solution 3.2

### Worked steps

- `<a href="contact.html"></a>` B1 A1 A1 B1