

2.2 Semantic HTML

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks**KEY WORDS** HTML 超文本标记语言 • element 元素 • attribute 属性 • semantic 语义化

Objective

Use semantic HTML with correct elements, attributes, and nesting.

You must be able to:

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

1 Worked examples

■ 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

2.1 State whether HTML or CSS describes the meaning of page content. [1]

2.2 Identify the attribute in ``. [1]

2.3 Explain why `<p><strong>Notice</p></strong>` is invalid. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A student uses `<p>` tags for every heading because they can make them large with CSS. Explain why this is poor HTML structure. [4]

3.2 Write suitable HTML for a linked image named `map.png` with alt text “Campus map”, linking to `contact.html`. [4]

Solutions

2.1

- HTML.

2.2

- `src` or `alt`.

2.3

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

3.1

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

3.2

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