

Week 00 Practice Quiz
CSCI 40: Computing for the Web
Fall 2026

How current LLMs scored on this practice bank			2026-08-26
Model	Reasoning	Score	
claude-haiku-4.5	low effort	13/13 (100%)	
claude-sonnet-5	low effort	13/13 (100%)	
claude-fable-5	low effort	13/13 (100%)	
claude-opus-4.8	low effort	13/13 (100%)	
gpt-5.6-luna	low reasoning	12/13 (92%)	
gpt-5.4	low reasoning	13/13 (100%)	
gpt-5.6-terra	low reasoning	13/13 (100%)	
gpt-5.5	low reasoning	13/13 (100%)	
gpt-5.6-sol	low reasoning	13/13 (100%)	
gemini-3.1-flash-lite	minimal thinking	12/13 (92%)	
gemini-3.5-flash-lite	minimal thinking	12/13 (92%)	
gemini-3.6-flash	minimal thinking	12/13 (92%)	
gemini-3.7-flash	low thinking	13/13 (100%)	
One independent, tool-free prompt per question; dual rubric judges; human adjudication of disagreements.			

Total Score: /4

Printed Name:

Quiz rules:

1. You MAY use any printed or handwritten notes.
2. You MAY NOT use a computer or any other electronic device.

NOTE: Your real quiz next week will have only 4 questions. This practice quiz has many more, so that you can get extra practice.

Problem 1. Count the elements in the HTML below.

```
1 <body>
2   <h1>Groceries</h1>
3   <ul>
4     <li>apples</li>
5     <li>bread</li>
6     <li>milk</li>
7   </ul>
8   <p>Don't forget the <a href="list.html">full list</a>.</p>
9 </body>
```

1. How many `<li>` elements are there?
2. How many `<ul>` elements?

3. How many `<a>` elements?
4. How many `<p>` elements?
5. How many `<h1>` elements?

Answer:

(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1 (e) 1

Problem 2. Use the HTML below to answer the questions about its structure.

```
1 <body>
2   <div>
3     <h1>Title</h1>
4     <p>Some <a href="more.html">text</a> here.</p>
5   </div>
6 </body>
```

1. What is the parent element of the `<h1>`?
2. What are the direct children of the `<div>`?
3. What is the parent element of the `<a>`?
4. Is the `<a>` a direct child of the `<div>`? Explain in a few words.

Answer:

(a) the `<div>`
(b) the `<h1>` and the `<p>`
(c) the `<p>`
(d) No -- the `<a>` is nested inside the `<p>`, so it is a descendant of the `<div>` but not a direct child of it.

Problem 3. The paragraphs below do not render the way the author intended.

```
1 <body>
2   <p>The quick brown fox
3   <p>jumps over the lazy dog.</p>
4 </body>
```

1. Which line contains the bug?
2. What exactly is wrong?
3. Write the corrected HTML.

Answer:

- (a) Line 2 -- the first `<p>` is opened but never closed.
- (b) The opening `<p>` on line 2 has no matching `</p>`, so the browser does not know where the first paragraph is supposed to stop.
- (c) Close the first paragraph (add `</p>` at the end of line 2):

```
<body>
  <p>The quick brown fox</p>
  <p>jumps over the lazy dog.</p>
</body>
```

Problem 4. A student wants the word “very” bold and the word “important” both bold and italic, but the tags below are tangled. (`<strong>` makes text bold; `<em>` makes it italic.)

- ```
1 <p>This is very important text.</p>
```
1. What is wrong with the way the tags are written?
  2. Rewrite the line so the tags nest cleanly instead of overlapping.

Answer:

- (a) The `<strong>` and `<em>` tags overlap instead of nesting: `<em>` opens inside `<strong>`, but `</strong>` closes before `</em>`, so the tags cross each other's boundaries. Tags must nest, never overlap.
- (b) Any properly nested version, e.g.:

```
<p>This is very important text.</p>
```

(Now `<em>` opens and closes entirely inside `<strong>`.)

**Problem 5.** Consider this image element.

- ```
1 
```
1. Which attribute – the one every `<img>` should have for accessibility – is missing?
 2. Why does that attribute matter? Give one concrete reason.
 3. Rewrite the element with the missing attribute filled in sensibly.

Answer:

- (a) the `alt` attribute
- (b) `alt` text is read aloud by a screen reader for a blind reader, and it is shown if the image fails to load; it keeps the page usable by people who cannot see the image.
- (c) `` (any real, descriptive `alt` text)

Problem 6. For each element below, state whether it belongs in the **<head>** or in the **<body>** of a page.

1. **<title>**
2. **<h1>**
3. **<p>**
4. ****
5. ****

Answer:

- (a) head
- (b) body
- (c) body
- (d) body
- (e) body

Problem 7. Study the nested list below.

```
1 <ul>
2   <li>fruit
3     <ul>
4       <li>apple</li>
5       <li>banana</li>
6     </ul>
7   </li>
8   <li>vegetable</li>
9 </ul>
```

1. How many **** elements are there?
2. How many **** elements are there in total?
3. Which list items are indented one level deeper, nested inside “fruit”?
4. Is “vegetable” nested inside “fruit,” or is it a sibling of “fruit” in the outer list?

Answer:

- (a) 2
- (b) 4 (fruit, apple, banana, vegetable)
- (c) apple and banana
- (d) It is a sibling of "fruit" in the outer list (it is not nested inside fruit).

Problem 8. An attribute is written inside an opening tag as `name="value"`. For each opening tag below, list every attribute's *name* and its *value* separately.

- 1 `<a href="https://rtealwitter.com">`
- 2 ``

Answer:

```
Tag 1 (<a>):   name = href,   value = https://rtealwitter.com
Tag 2 (<img>):  name = src,     value = cat.jpg
              name = alt,     value = a photo of my cat
```

Problem 9. Consider this link.

- 1 `<a href="https://cats.com">dogs</a>`

1. What text does the reader see and click on?
2. Where does clicking the link actually send them?
3. Which attribute controls the destination?

Answer:

```
(a) dogs      (the text between the tags)
(b) https://cats.com
(c) the href attribute
(The visible text and the href destination are independent of each other.)
```

Problem 10. Answer these questions about the parts of an element.

1. In `<p>Hello</p>`, identify the three parts: the opening tag, the content, and the closing tag. Together, what is the whole thing called?
2. What is the only difference in how an opening tag and its matching closing tag are written?
3. An `<img>` has no closing tag. Why not?

Answer:

```
(a) opening tag = <p>, content = Hello, closing tag = </p>; together they
    form an ELEMENT.
(b) The closing tag has a slash (/) before the tag name; otherwise it is
    identical.
(c) <img> has no content between tags -- the content IS the file it points
    to -- so there
    is nothing to wrap, and thus no closing tag is needed.
```

Problem 11. Answer these questions about the standard skeleton every HTML page starts from.

1. What must the very first line of a modern HTML page be?
2. The entire document nests inside one element. Which element?
3. That element has exactly two children. Name both, in order.
4. Does the first line from part (a) have a closing tag?

Answer:

- (a) `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- (b) the `<html>` element
- (c) `<head>` then `<body>`
- (d) No -- `<!DOCTYPE html>` is a declaration, not a normal element, so it has no closing tag.

Problem 12. Use the complete page below.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>My Page</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <h1>Welcome</h1>
8     <p>Hello.</p>
9     <p>Goodbye.</p>
10  </body>
11 </html>
```

1. How many `<p>` elements are on the page?
2. How many elements are direct children of the `<html>` element?
3. Is the text “My Page” shown on the page itself? If not, where does it appear?
4. Does `<!DOCTYPE html>` count as one of the elements?

Answer:

- (a) 2
- (b) 2 (the `<head>` and the `<body>`)
- (c) No -- “My Page” is the `<title>`, which appears in the browser tab (and as the search-engine name), not in the visible page body.
- (d) No -- `<!DOCTYPE html>` is a declaration, not an element.

Problem 13. A student moved a line into the wrong section of the skeleton.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>My First Page</title>
5     <h1>My First Page</h1>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <p>Hello, world.</p>
9   </body>
10 </html>
```

1. Which element is in the wrong section, and where does it belong?
2. The browser may still show the heading anyway. Why is putting it there still a mistake?

Answer:

- (a) The `<h1>` is inside the `<head>`, but it belongs in the `<body>`.
- (b) The `<head>` is for information ABOUT the page, not for visible content. Putting an `<h1>` there tells the browser something false about the page; even though the browser is forgiving and may still render it, that "lie" starts to cost you once CSS and search engines enter the picture.