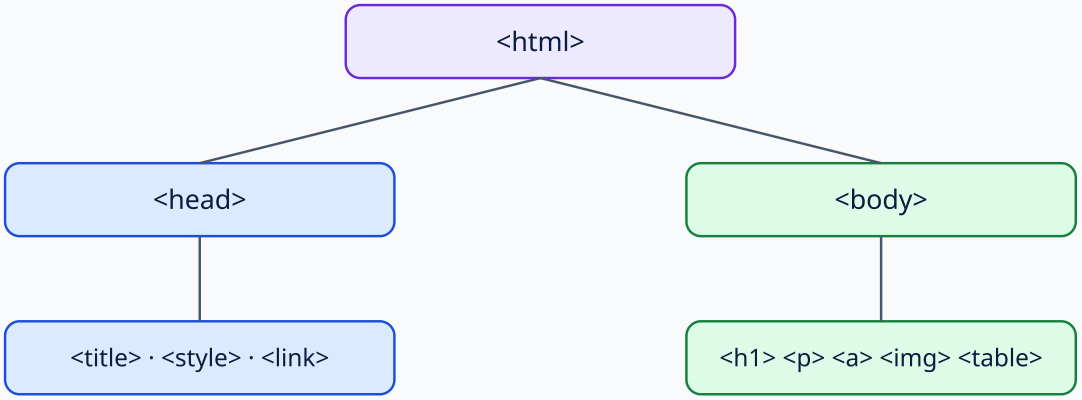
Grade 13 A/L ICT · Lesson 10

10.3 HTML Tags for a Single Web Page

Syllabus 10.3. HTML describes a page with **tags** written in angle brackets. Every page has a **page definition** <html>…</html>, a **head section** <head> with the <title>, and a **body section** <body> with the visible content. Inside the body you format text with <h1>–<h6>, <p>, <br/>, <b>, <i>, <u> and <font>, set a **background colour** and add **comments**.

1. Structure of a page

Structure of an HTML document



head = information about the page (not shown) · body = content shown in the browser

The html, head and body sections

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HTML: A single web page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightyellow">
  <!-- This is a comment: the browser does not show it -->
  <h1>Sri Lanka</h1>
  <h3>The pearl of the Indian Ocean</h3>
  <p>Sri Lanka is an <b>island</b> with <i>beautiful</i> beaches.<br/>
     Capital: <u>Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte</u></p>
  <p><font size="5" color="blue">Big blue text</font></p>
</body>
</html>
```

▶ **Result in the browser**

Sri Lanka

The pearl of the Indian Ocean

Sri Lanka is an **island** with *beautiful* beaches.
Capital: Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte

Big blue text

Tag	Meaning
<html> … </html>	Starts and ends the page
<head> … </head>	Information about the page (not shown)
<title> … </title>	Text in the browser tab
<body bgcolor="…">	Visible content; background colour
<h1> … <h6>	Headings: h1 largest, h6 smallest
…	Paragraph
 	Line break – an empty tag with no end tag
<b> <i> <u>	Bold, italic, underline
<font size="1–7" color="…">	Text size (default 3) and colour
<!-- … -->	Comment – not displayed

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🧱 **Worked example: Why does the comment not appear in the preview, and which heading is bigger?**
Text between <!-- and --> is a **comment** for the programmer, so the browser ignores it. <h1> “Sri Lanka” is **larger** than <h3>, because h1 is the top-level heading.

- Tags usually come in pairs: a start tag and an end tag .
- **Attributes** give extra information inside the start tag: name="value", e.g. bgcolor="lightyellow".
- Save the file with the extension **.html** or **.htm** and open it in a browser.
- <font> and bgcolor are in the syllabus but are old; HTML5 pages use CSS for colours and fonts (Lesson 10.5).

💡 Indent nested tags and close every tag you open – it makes errors easy to spot.

🚀 **Beyond the syllabus (2026 update)** *Not required for the exam – read for interest.* HTML5 semantic tags such as <header>, <nav>, <main> and <footer> are standard in 2026 and help search engines and screen readers.

Key Words

HTML – HyperText Markup Language used to build web pages.	**Tag** – Keyword in angle brackets such as .
Element – Start tag, content and end tag together.	**Attribute** – Extra setting inside a start tag as name="value".
Head section – Part holding page information such as the title.	**Body section** – Part holding the visible content.
Title – Text shown in the browser tab.	**Heading tag** – h1 to h6 headings with h1 the largest.
Paragraph – Block of text in p tags.	**Line break** – br tag that starts a new line.
Empty tag – Tag with no end tag such as br.	**Comment** – Note between <!-- and --> that is not displayed.

Sample Q&A

1. Three sections of every HTML page?

Answer: Page definition html, head and body.

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2. Where is the title shown?

> **Answer:** In the browser tab.

3. Largest heading tag?

> **Answer:** h1.

4. Why is br an empty tag?

> **Answer:** It has no content and no end tag.

5. How do you write a comment?

> **Answer:** Between <!-- and -->.

6. Default font size?

> **Answer:** 3 (range 1–7).

MCQ

1. The text in the browser tab is set by

A. <head>
B. <title>
C. <p>
D. <body>
E. <h1>

2. The visible content of a page is inside

A. <!-- -->
B. <title>
C. <body>
D. <meta>
E. <head>

3. The largest heading is

A. <h6>
B. <h3>
C. <head>
D. <h1>
E. <p>

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4. Which tag has no end tag?

A. <h2>
B.
C. <p>
D. <b>
E. <title>

5. Text between <!-- and --> is

A. a hyperlink
B. shown in bold
C. an error
D. shown in the title bar
E. not shown by the browser

6. bgcolor="lightyellow" is an example of an

A. URL
B. element
C. end tag
D. comment
E. attribute

7. <u>Kotte</u> shows Kotte

A. underlined
B. as a heading
C. hidden
D. bold
E. italic

8. A suitable file name for a web page is

A. index.exe
B. index.php.txt
C. index.html
D. index.css
E. index.docx

9. Which term means: “HyperText Markup Language used to build web pages”?

A. HTML
B. Element
C. Empty tag
D. Heading tag
E. Body section

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10. Which term means: “Keyword in angle brackets such as <p>”?

A. Title
B. Tag
C. Paragraph
D. Attribute
E. Comment

11. Which term means: “Start tag, content and end tag together”?

A. Element
B. Line break
C. Heading tag
D. HTML
E. Head section

12. Which term means: “Extra setting inside a start tag as name="value"”?

A. Tag
B. Body section
C. Empty tag
D. Paragraph
E. Attribute

13. Which term means: “Part holding page information such as the title”?

A. Comment
B. Element
C. Line break
D. Head section
E. Title

14. Which term means: “Part holding the visible content”?

A. Attribute
B. Heading tag
C. Empty tag
D. Body section
E. HTML

15. Which term means: “Text shown in the browser tab”?

A. Head section
B. Comment
C. Title
D. Paragraph
E. Tag

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16. Which term means: “h1 to h6 headings with h1 the largest”?

A. Heading tag
B. Element
C. Body section
D. Line break
E. HTML

17. Which term means: “Block of text in p tags”?

A. Attribute
B. Title
C. Paragraph
D. Empty tag
E. Tag

18. Which term means: “br tag that starts a new line”?

A. Comment
B. Heading tag
C. Element
D. Line break
E. Head section

19. Which term means: “Tag with no end tag such as br”?

A. Body section
B. Empty tag
C. Attribute
D. Paragraph
E. HTML

20. Which term means: “Note between <!-- and --> that is not displayed”?

A. Head section
B. Line break
C. Tag
D. Title
E. Comment

Structured Questions

1. Write the basic structure of an HTML page. *(4 marks)*

> html; head with title; body; closing tags.

2. Explain tag, element and attribute with an example. *(3 marks)*

> tag; text element; bgcolor="..." attribute.

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3. Write HTML for a heading, a paragraph with bold and italic words, and a line break. *(3 marks)*

> <h1>; <p> with <b>, <i>;
.

4. Explain the purpose of comments in HTML. *(3 marks)*

> Notes for programmers; ignored; explain or hide code.

5. Explain why <font> is replaced by CSS in HTML5. *(2 marks)*

> Separate content and style; one CSS file for many pages.

Summary

- A page has html, head and body sections.
- title appears in the browser tab.
- h1–h6, p, br format text.
- b, i, u and font style words.
- Comments are not displayed.

MCQ answer key – 10.3

1. **B** – Title.
2. **C** – Body.
3. **D** – h1.
4. **B** – Empty tag.
5. **E** – Comment.
6. **E** – Attribute.
7. **A** – Underline.
8. **C** – .html extension.
9. **A** – HTML – HyperText Markup Language used to build web pages.
10. **B** – Tag – Keyword in angle brackets such as <p>.
11. **A** – Element – Start tag, content and end tag together.
12. **E** – Attribute – Extra setting inside a start tag as name="value".
13. **D** – Head section – Part holding page information such as the title.
14. **D** – Body section – Part holding the visible content.
15. **C** – Title – Text shown in the browser tab.
16. **A** – Heading tag – h1 to h6 headings with h1 the largest.
17. **C** – Paragraph – Block of text in p tags.
18. **D** – Line break – br tag that starts a new line.
19. **B** – Empty tag – Tag with no end tag such as br.
20. **E** – Comment – Note between <!-- and --> that is not displayed.

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