

Introduction to WordPress

Sample Course Materials

Thank you for evaluating this curriculum pack for your school.

Purchasers of the curriculum will download the entire course as a single ZIP file, which then unzips to the following logical directory structure:

- **Handouts** - Materials for students that do not involve grading.
- **Lesson Plans** - Weekly lesson plans, divided by day, for instructors to use as a guide.
- **PowerPoints** - Slide presentations that represent the heart of the actual course instruction.
- **Projects and Rubrics** - Student instructions and grading rubrics for class projects.
- **Tests and Quizzes** - Five weekly quizzes and a final exam.

This sample packet contains one example file from each of the above folders, combined into this single PDF document. To help clarify the transitions, we have added introductory pages between the different materials.

Unlike this preview format, the actual course files are unlocked and fully editable. This is intentional, as we encourage teachers to customize the course to best fit their own classroom environments and teaching styles.

All images included in the materials are legal to use in this classroom environment. For each of these images, either we own the copyright, have permission to use them from the copyright holder, or the images are in the public domain.

We have worked very hard to create these course materials to a high level of quality, and we hope you will find this curriculum pack to be a highly effective way to teach WordPress in the classroom.

If you have any questions or comments, please call us toll free (USA, Canada) at 1-888-552-1323 or send us an email at support@highschoolwebdesign.com.

To purchase the curriculum for your school, please visit our website at <http://highschoolwebdesign.com>.

Thank You,

The HighSchoolWebDesign.com Team

The following 4 pages are:

**Lesson Plan from Week 1
(Word Document)**

Introduction to WordPress

Lesson Plan – Week 1

Objectives

At the end of this lesson, students will:

- Gain an understanding of what WordPress is and is not
- Know how to create a new WordPress blog
- Be able to change site settings that affect appearance and behavior
- Create a new blog post and add basic formatting

Required Materials

- PowerPoint presentation: Introduction to WordPress
- PowerPoint presentation: Creating a WordPress Site
- PowerPoint presentation: Creating a Post
- Word document: Glossary of WordPress Terms (Handout)
- Word document: Create a New WordPress Site (Project)
- Word document: Create and Format a New Post (Project)

Assessments

- Grading Rubric for New WordPress Site Project
- Grading Rubric for New Post Project
- Week 1 Quiz

Teaching Procedure

DAY 1

1. Distribute the course schedule (edit it first to insert dates and to accommodate any changes made) and explain to students what they will be learning during this course. **Note: You may wish to ask the class if anyone already has experience building and managing a WordPress site. If so, they are likely to find this course relatively unchallenging and may therefore become bored or disruptive. Possible solutions might include assigning them more advanced projects or asking them to assist their classmates with some of the projects.**
2. Present the PowerPoint: Introduction to WordPress.
3. If the students have already completed the 12-week XHTML/CSS course, explain that WordPress uses the same technologies - along with the scripting languages of JavaScript and PHP - to present web pages. Some web designers, despite being experts at writing XHTML and CSS, still choose to use WordPress, due to its ease in creating and managing a site.
4. Be sure students understand the concept of open-source. Though it will not be heavily tested in this course, it is an important concept to master. Provide additional examples, if necessary.
5. With any class time remaining, you may wish to browse among the Freshly Pressed sites on Wordpress.com to show the students more examples of WordPress blogs. These sites tend to be eclectic and are already screened for appropriate content.

DAY 2

1. Distribute the Handout: Glossary of WordPress Terms. This will serve as a reference for students throughout the course.
2. Present the PowerPoint: Creating a WordPress Site.
3. This is a dense set of slides, as it goes through the process of setting up a new WordPress account and starting the process of configuring a new blog. The Dashboard screen itself has the tendency to overwhelm those who first encounter it, so proceed slowly through this section and explain to students that it looks far more complicated than it really is.
4. Either during or after this set of slides, you may wish to follow along on the live Wordpress.com site and demonstrate to students some aspects of this process.
5. First-time visitors to the Dashboard will see the shaded area at top, which includes the option to watch a 2-minute video. You may choose to show this video to students, though be warned that it moves very fast and skips around various topics, all of which will be covered later in the course. To reduce the chance of confusing students, we suggest bypassing it.

6. Something that could not be well represented via PowerPoint is the ability to rearrange the Dashboard components by clicking and dragging them. If you are making a live demonstration of the site to students, be sure to include this functionality.
7. The default theme at the time of writing was Bueno, so the screenshots in the PowerPoints will reflect this until the lesson on changing themes. WordPress may change this default in the future, so your site (when following along) and the students' sites when working through the projects might appear very different than those shown in the lessons.

DAY 3

1. Distribute and review Project: Create a New WordPress Site.
2. Assist students with working through the project.
3. Students will need to choose an appropriate blog name, username, and password. We recommend being prepared for this beforehand, as otherwise this could become a disruptive and time-consuming process. For the blog name, one solution could be "Student Name's Blog". For the username, students could use First Initial + Full Last Name + Today's Date.
4. Students will also need to supply an email address, to which a confirmation email will be sent. Also, this email address will be needed if the password ever needs resetting. If acceptable, school addresses may be used for this.
5. Establish some guidance for selecting and safeguarding passwords. You may wish to assign a unique password to each student. We suggest that you not use a single password for the entire class, in order to remove the temptation for students to log into and alter other students' sites. *Note: In this and many other of the project grading rubrics in the course, the teacher is expected to have access (and thus the password) to students' dashboards.*
6. The tagline is one area in which you may wish to allow the students to use their own creativity.
7. At the completion of this project, students should supply you with the full URL of their new blogs. Verify that these are correct and bookmark them all in one browser folder for quick future reference.

DAY 4

1. Support students in completing the project: Create a New WordPress Site.
2. Present the PowerPoint: Creating a New Post in WordPress.
3. If following along separately on a live site, demonstrate the resizing of the text box with the corner control. You may also wish to hover over each of the formatting icons in the toolbars to go over the purpose of each one.
4. An important concept to stress during these slides is that the blog owner has a lot of power when it comes to editing and publishing information. Drafts can be saved for later, previews can be seen before committing to posting, and live posts can be modified - info added, modified, or deleted - and then republished.

DAY 5

1. Administer the Week 1 Quiz (10-15 minutes).
2. Distribute and present Project: Create and Format a New Post.
3. You will need to provide some guidance to students in selecting an appropriate post title and main post content. You may wish to assign this is a homework project earlier in the week so that students begin this project with this information already created and saved on a USB drive or otherwise available digitally to be copied and pasted.
4. Provide assistance and guidance with the appropriate selection of link text and an external site to link to. Safe choices might include the school's home page, Yahoo!, Google, Wikipedia, etc.

Optional Videos:

Dashboard introduction (1:57):

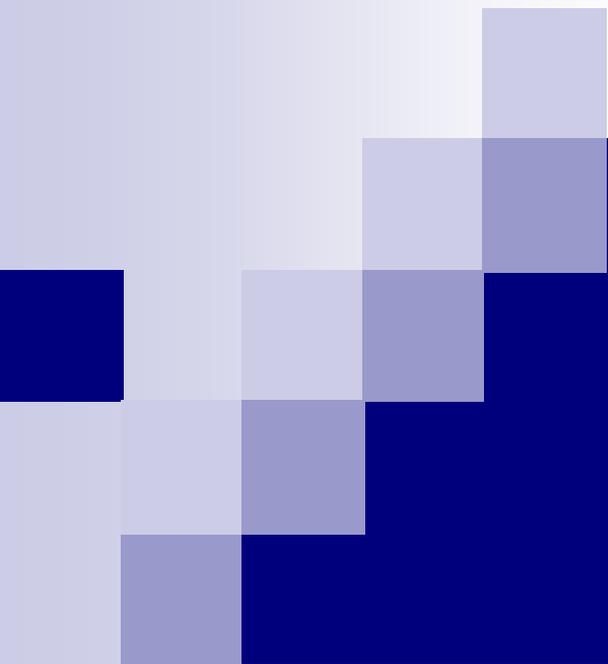
<http://wordpress.tv/2009/01/05/the-wordpresscom-dashboard-introduction/>

Saving and returning to drafts (1:01):

<http://wordpress.tv/2009/01/14/saving-and-returning-to-draft-posts-pages/>

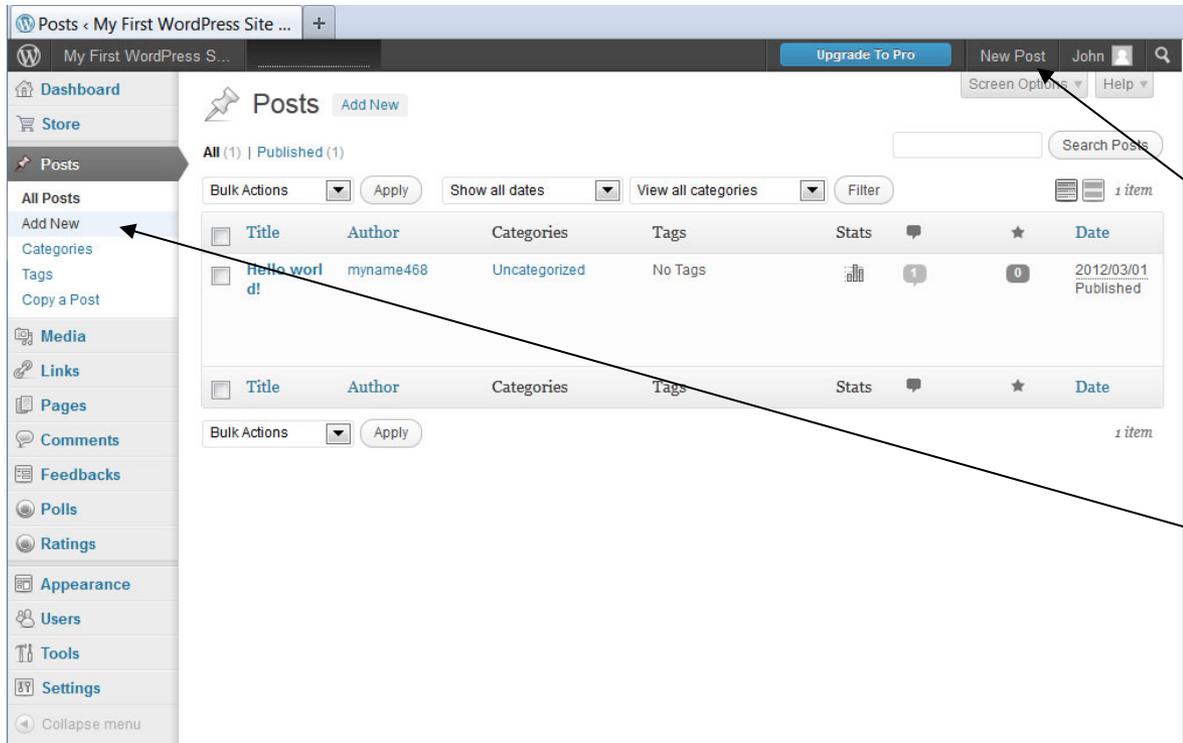
The following 13 pages are:

**PowerPoint Presentation from Week 1
(PowerPoint Document)**



Creating a New Post in WordPress

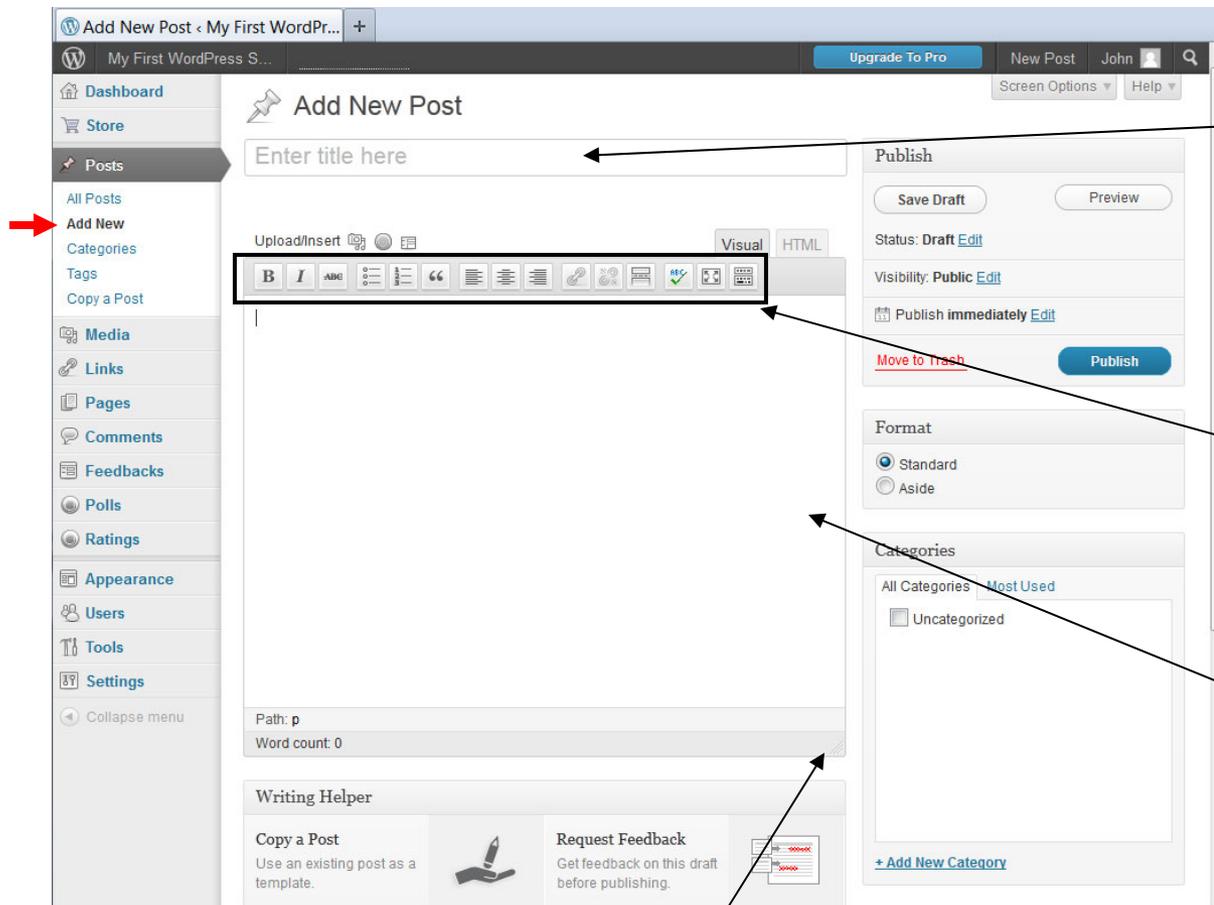
Starting a New Post:



At the top right of the Dashboard screen, there is a “New Post” button. This is designed for quick posting but restricts many of your options.

To write a new post and have all posting options available, use the “Add New” option under the “Posts” menu instead.

The Add New Post Screen:



Type the title of your new post here. Try to write something that is both descriptive of the content but also catchy enough to make visitors want to read the full post.

This is the standard formatting toolbar, with basic options to style the content text.

Type the body of your post here. There is no limit to the size, but try to keep the overall length to a manageable size. Extremely long posts can discourage readers.

Use the corner control here to expand the height of the text box.

Typing in Your Content:

Add New Post < My First WordPr... +

My First WordPress S... Upgrade To Pro New Post John Help

Dashboard Store Posts

All Posts Add New Categories Tags Copy a Post

Media Links Pages Comments Feedbacks Polls Ratings

Appearance Users Tools Settings Collapse menu

Add New Post

Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?

Upload/Insert Visual HTML

B I [List] [Quote] [Link] [Image] [Video] [Audio] [Code] [Table] [Table of Contents]

Like beauty, the quality of a blog post is in the eye of the beholder. However, we can all agree that a post is more appealing when:

It is well-organized and flows well.

It has something to say.

It's easy on the eyes, with lots of paragraph breaks and white space.

If you browse around some of the blogs on the WordPress site, you will see that some people write engaging and captivating posts, while others write confusing or boring ones.

Guess which ones get the most visitors? ;-)

Path: p
Word count: 88

Publish

Save Draft Preview

Status: **Draft** Edit

Visibility: **Public** Edit

Publish immediately Edit

Move to Trash Publish

Format

Standard
 Aside

Categories

All Categories Most Used

Uncategorized

+ Add New Category

Here we have typed in our new post, including an engaging title and some main content.

WordPress will automatically save your work periodically. Still, it's best to get in the habit of saving your work from time to time by clicking on the "Save Draft" button.

You can always see whether a post is in draft form or published live by looking at its status here.

Previewing the Post:

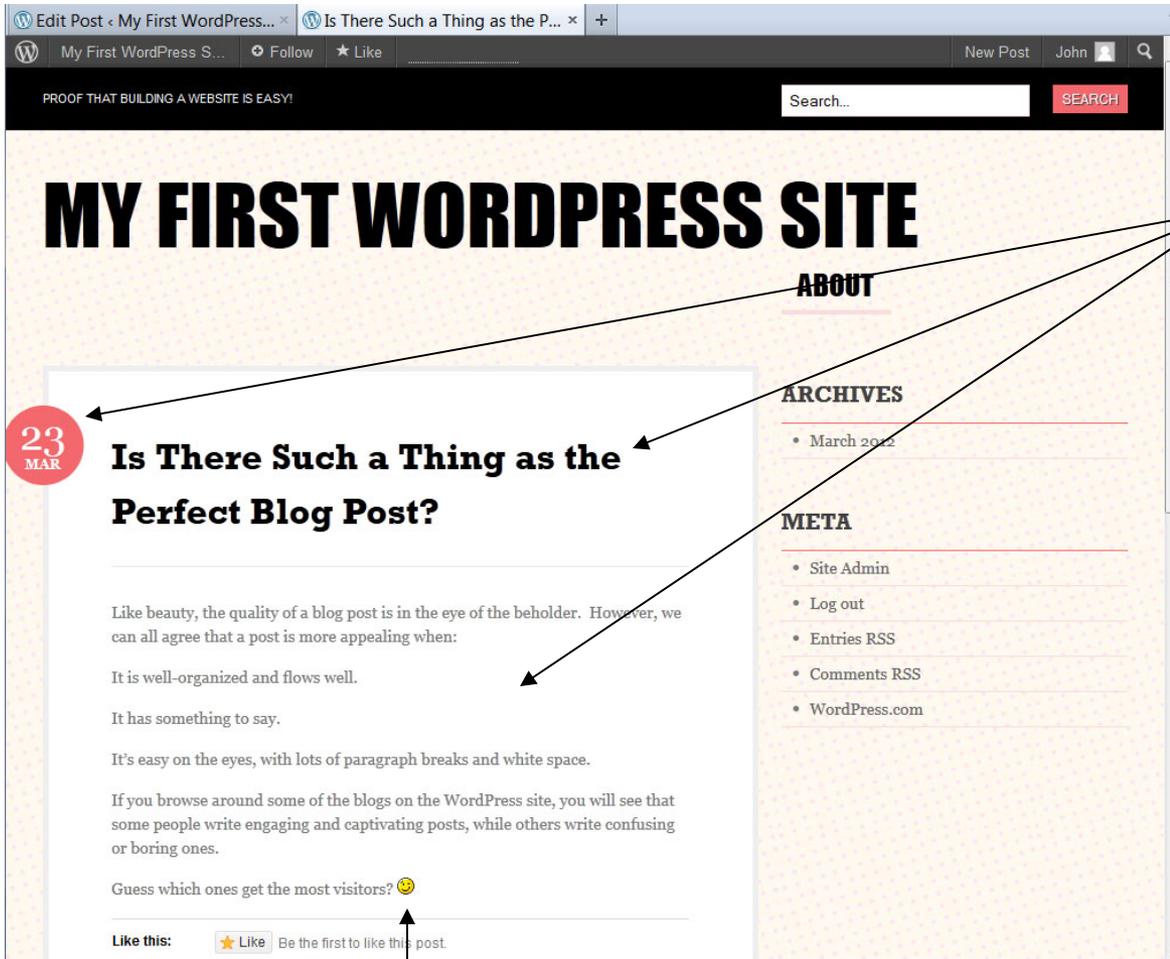
The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Post' interface. At the top, a yellow notification bar reads 'Post draft updated. [Preview post](#)'. Below this, the post title is 'Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?'. The 'Publish' section contains a 'Save Draft' button and a 'Preview' button. The 'Format' section has 'Standard' selected. The 'Categories' section shows 'Uncategorized' selected. The main content area contains text about the quality of blog posts. The left sidebar shows the WordPress dashboard menu.

The yellow bar confirms that our post was saved successfully as a draft.

Now let's see what the post would look like if we published it in its current form. Click on the "Preview" button.

Previewing a post will always open up a new tab or window in our browser. This "Edit Post" screen will not be affected.

The Preview:



In the preview, we can see the elements of our draft post: Date, Title, and Body.

Until we publish this post and make it live on the internet, no one else can see this preview screen.

We can add a little formatting to improve the aesthetics of the post, so let's close this preview screen and go back to the "Edit Post" screen.

Notice that our smiley characters have been converted to a graphic.

Adding Some Formatting:

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Post' interface. The post title is 'Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?'. The content includes a paragraph: 'Like beauty, *the quality of a blog post is in the eye of the beholder.* However, we can all agree that a post is more appealing when:

- It is well-organized and flows well.
- It has something to say.
- It's easy on the eyes, with lots of paragraph breaks and white space.

Below the list is another paragraph: 'If you browse around some of the blogs on the WordPress site, you will see that some people write engaging and captivating posts, while others write confusing or boring ones.'

A green link is present: [Guess which ones get the most visitors? ;-\)](#)

The Visual toolbar is visible, with an arrow pointing to the 'Kitchen Sink' icon (the icon with a grid and a pencil).

Here we have added some formatting, such as italics, bold, colored text, and an indented bullet list for our three items.

By clicking on the "Kitchen Sink" icon, a second toolbar of formatting icons appears.

You are likely familiar with many of these formatting icons, as they are similar to those in Microsoft Word. If you're unsure, you can always find out what each one does by hovering the mouse over it.

In general, it is best to avoid underlining text or making it blue in color, as this could confuse our readers into thinking it is a link to another page.

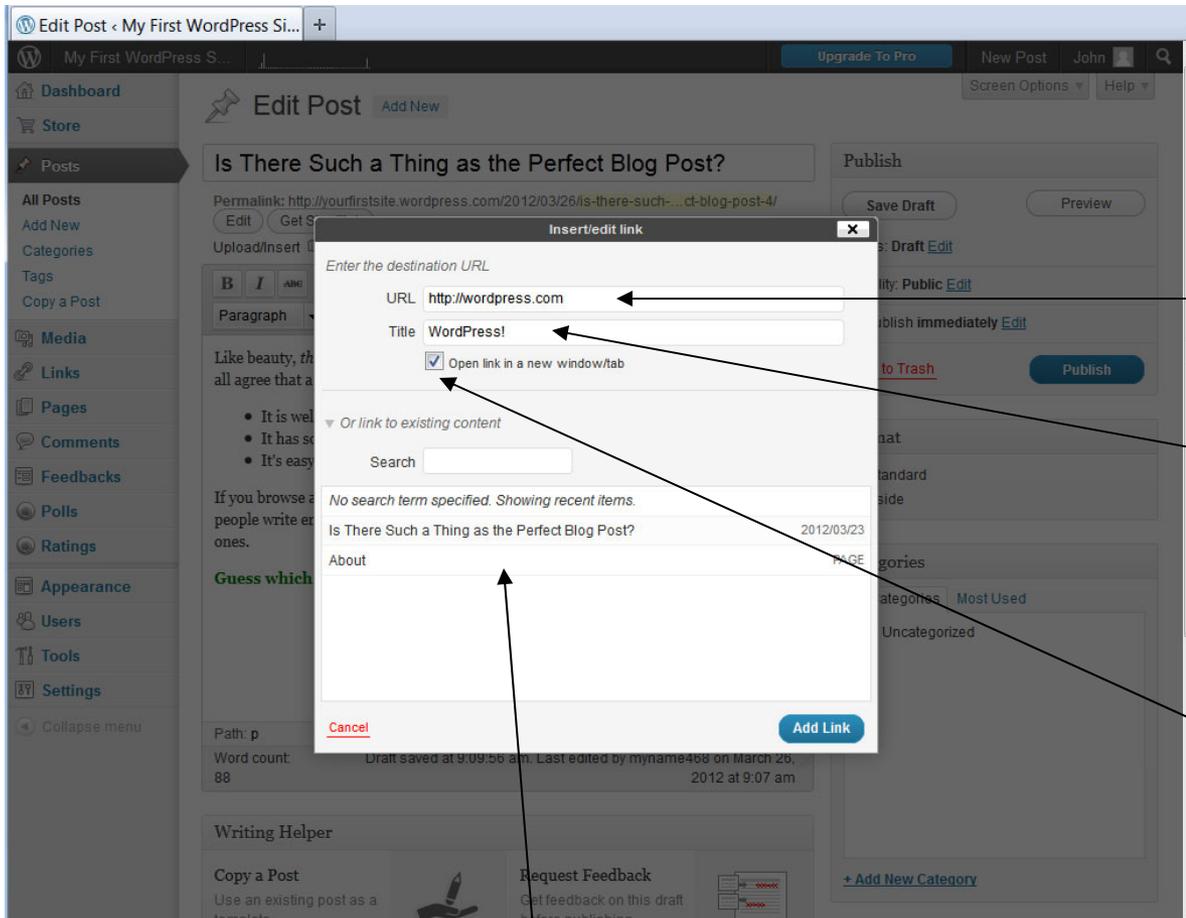
Adding a Text Link (Part 1):

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Post' interface. The title of the post is 'Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?'. The text editor is in 'Visual' mode. The text in the editor reads: 'Like beauty, the quality of a blog post is in the eye of the beholder. However, we can all agree that a post is more appealing when:'. Below this is a bulleted list: 'It is well-organized and flows well.', 'It has something to say.', and 'It's easy on the eyes, with lots of paragraph breaks and white space.'. The text 'WordPress site' in the second bullet point is highlighted in blue. The 'Insert/Edit a Link' button in the text editor toolbar is also highlighted in blue. Two arrows point from the yellow callout boxes to these elements.

Let's say we want to point our readers to another website within our post.

To create a text link, we just highlight the target text with the mouse and then click the "Insert/Edit a Link" button.

Adding a Text Link (Part 2):



This popup screen allows us to configure our text link.

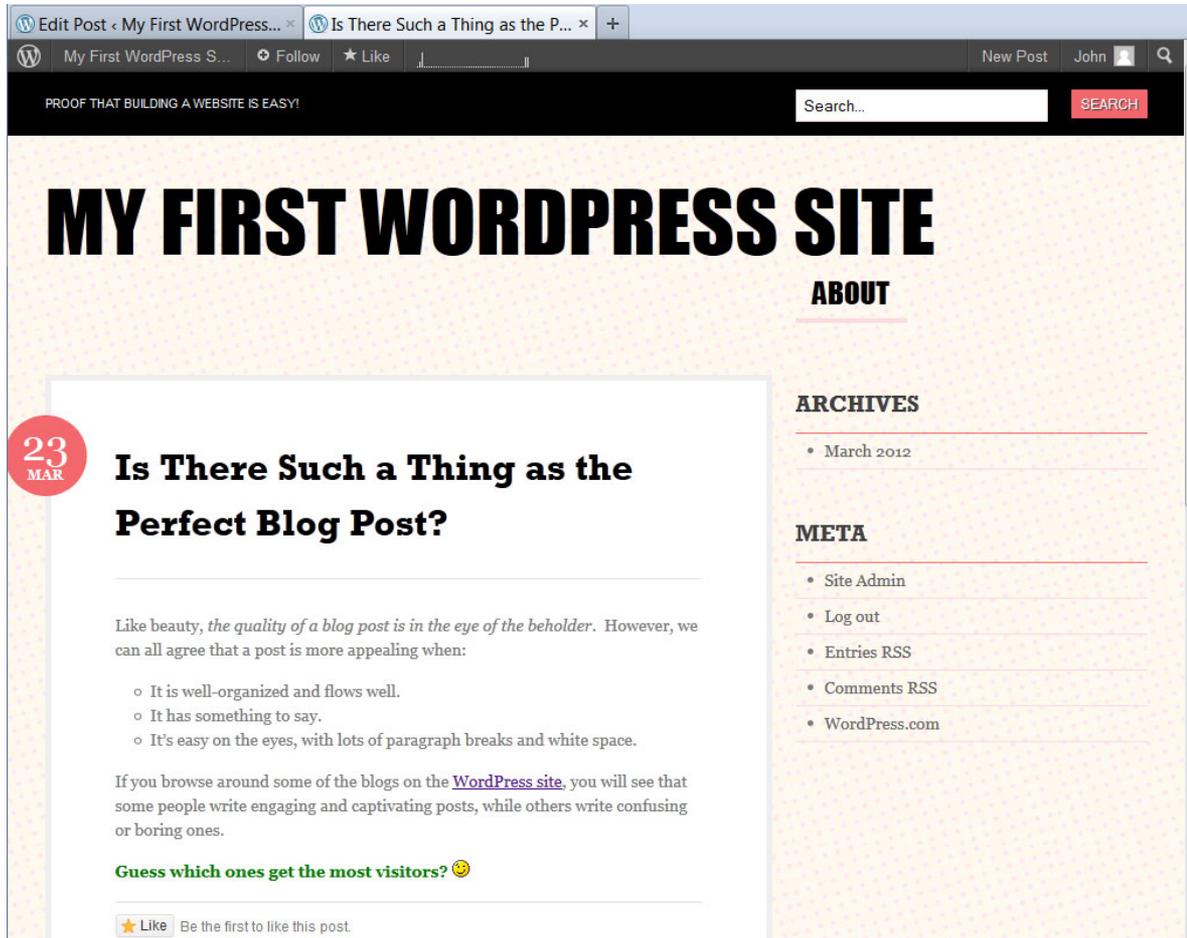
The URL field indicates where our reader will go when the link is clicked.

The Title field is what our visitor will see if they hover the mouse over our text link without clicking.

We can check this box if we want a new window or tab to open when the link is clicked. This is usually a good strategy, as it keeps readers from leaving our site!

Notice that we also have the option to link to another location in our own website. We can choose a page or post from the list or we can run a keyword search on our entire site with the tool provided.

Previewing the Post Again:



The screenshot shows a browser window with two tabs. The active tab is titled "Is There Such a Thing as the P...". The browser's address bar shows the URL "My First WordPress S...". The page header includes the text "PROOF THAT BUILDING A WEBSITE IS EASY!" and a search bar. The main content area features a large heading "MY FIRST WORDPRESS SITE" and a sub-heading "ABOUT". A sidebar on the right contains sections for "ARCHIVES" (listing "March 2012") and "META" (listing "Site Admin", "Log out", "Entries RSS", "Comments RSS", and "WordPress.com"). The main post content is titled "Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?" and includes a date stamp "23 MAR". The post text discusses the quality of blog posts and includes a "Like" button at the bottom.

If we save and preview the post once more, we can see the formatting changes we made.

This looks much more presentable now, so let's take the plunge and publish our post live to the world!

Editing a Post Once Published:

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Post' interface. The post title is 'Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?'. The status is 'Published', visibility is 'Public', and it was published on 'Mar 23, 2012 @ 16:03'. The 'Update' button is highlighted in blue. The post content includes a paragraph and a bulleted list.

Once we click on the **Publish** button and then return to the “Edit Post” screen, we see a couple of changes.

The Status is now “Published.”

A “Published On” date is shown. This will not change, even if we make later changes to the post.

Before we take a look at the live site to see our new post, let’s remember to delete the original WordPress post.

Deleting a Post:

Posts < My First WordPress Site ...

My First WordPress S... Upgrade To Pro New Post John Screen Options Help

Dashboard Store Posts

All Posts Add New Categories Tags Copy a Post

Media Links Pages Comments Feedbacks Polls Ratings Appearance Users Tools Settings Collapse menu

Posts Add New

All (2) | Published (2) | Trash (2)

Bulk Actions Apply Show all dates View all categories Filter 2 items

Title	Author	Categories	Tags	Stats		Date
Is There Such a Thing as the Perfect Blog Post?	myname468	Uncategorized	No Tags	0	0	33 mins ago Published
Hello world!	myname468	Uncategorized	No Tags	1	0	2012/03/01 Published

Edit | Quick Edit | Trash | View

Bulk Actions Apply 2 items

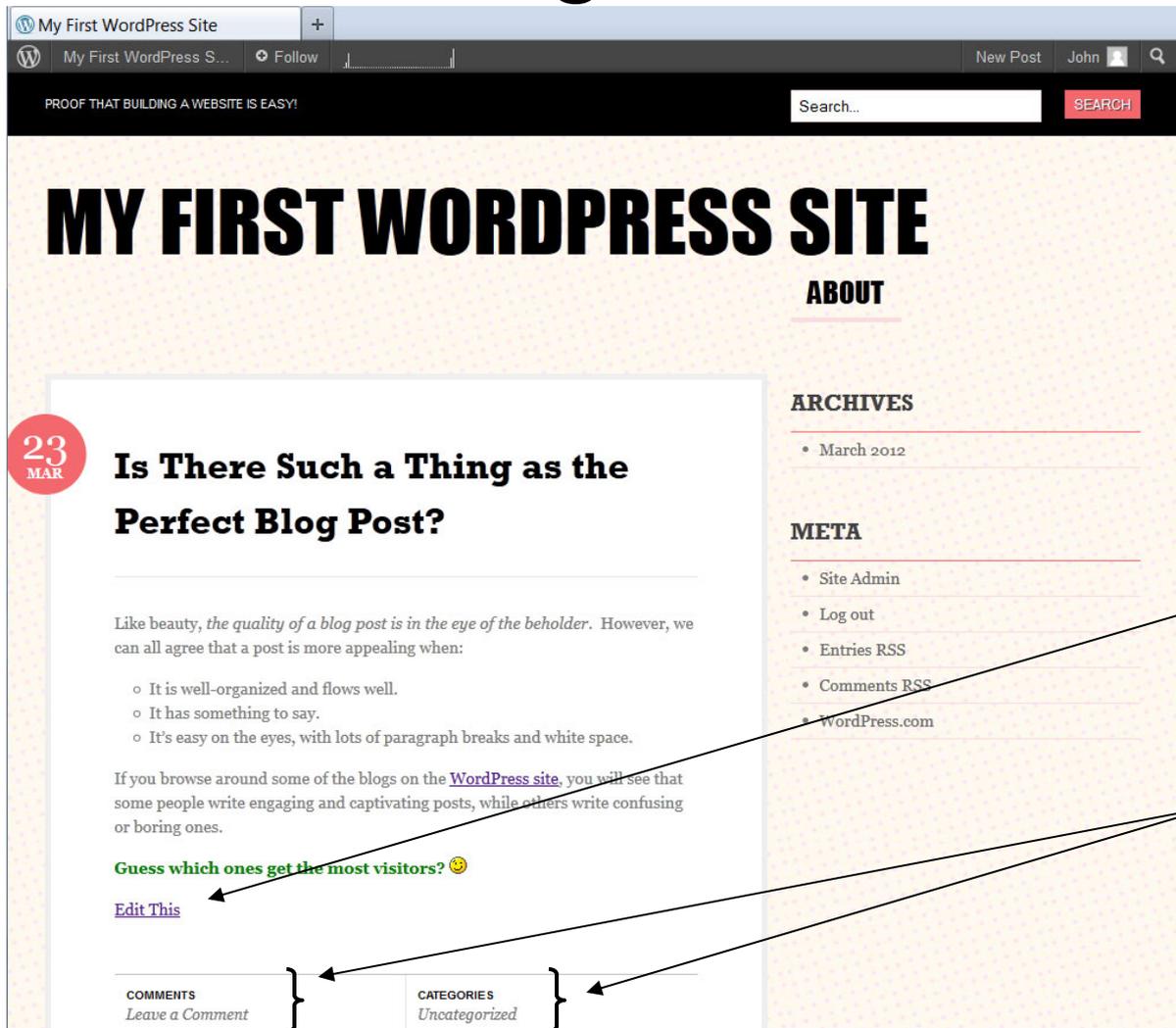
Here we have returned to the All Posts screen.

When we hover the mouse over an individual post, additional options appear, including the option to Trash the post.

Let's delete the "Hello world!" post.

Now let's go take a look at our live website again.

Viewing Our Live Website:



Here is our live site, with the new post looking just like it did in the preview.

The “Edit This” option is visible only to us, as we are currently logged into WordPress. Regular visitors will not see this.

Notice there is a Categories section and this post is labeled as “Uncategorized.” Likewise, there is a Comments section, which is currently empty. We will discuss Categories and Comments next.

The following 4 pages are:

**Class Handout from Week 1
(Word Document)**

Introduction to WordPress

Glossary of Terms

Archives: The past history of blog posts. Also, a widget that displays links to older blog posts, sorted by month and year.

Akismet: Software built into WordPress.com that automatically filters incoming comments to detect and remove spam.

Avatar: Small image or graphic displayed next to usernames in the comments section of a WordPress.com blog. Users can customize their avatar by using Gravatar.com, which connects automatically with WordPress.com.

Blogroll: Collection of links that point to external websites recommended by a blog owner. The links reside in the sidebar and can lead to any type of website, not just blogs.

Category: A method for logically organizing WordPress posts. Categories represent high-level, general classifications. Each WordPress post requires that a minimum of one category be assigned to it. Categories assist visitors and search engines to sort content. Categories are more general than tags.

CMS: Content Management System. Any software platform that makes it simpler for users to publish, organize, and manage information on the internet.

Comments: Feature in which site visitors can share their thoughts and ideas about the content of a post or page and can even reply to what other commenters have said.

Dashboard: Set of blog management screens used to configure and maintain a WordPress site. Also known as the “back-end” of a WordPress blog.

Hotlinking: Displaying an image into a web page by loading it directly from a third-party site. Though common, the practice is controversial, and it is always best to get permission from the other site owner first.

Kitchen Sink: An icon on the main formatting toolbar of the Edit Post or Edit Page screen. By clicking on the icon, an additional row of formatting and other tools appears.

More Tag: A WordPress-specific tag that can be inserted into a post to break the content into two sections. Only the first section will appear on the blog home page, requiring the visitor to click the link to read the full article.

Open Source: A platform of software development in which anyone can contribute to the modification and improvement of the product. The source code is published publicly and anyone is free to use, change, or distribute it. WordPress is an open-source product.

Page: A method of content creation in WordPress. Pages generally have static content and do not have dates or times associated with them. Unlike posts, pages cannot have categories and tags assigned to them, and new pages are not published in RSS feeds. A typical example of a page is an “About Me” page.

Permalink: The full URL of a WordPress post or page. It is automatically assigned when the post or page is created, but it can be manually edited via the Edit Post / Edit Page screen.

Plugin: A set of code that “plugs in” to a WordPress site that adds some functionality or capability. Available only in the self-hosted version of WordPress, not on WordPress.com sites.

Post: The main unit of content creation in WordPress. Each post is a blog-style entry with its own title. Each post has a date and time associated with it and posts are generally displayed in reverse chronological order (most recent

on top) on the home page. Categories and tags can be assigned to posts. RSS feeds will include new posts.

RSS: Really Simple Syndication. A form of news feed that WordPress uses to send out new content automatically to subscribers.

Shortlink: A short and convenient URL that automatically redirects to the full URL of a WordPress post or page. Accessed from the Edit Post / Edit Page screen.

Sidebar: An optional vertical column of content (composed of individual widgets) that is present on every single page of a WordPress site. Can be located to the right or the left of the main content column.

Tag: An important keyword or term that helps describe the content of a post. Though not required for each post, bloggers are encouraged to apply tags, as they assist both visitors and search engines to determine the subject matter of a post. Tags are more specific in nature than categories.

Tag Cloud: Visual representation of all the tags applied in a blog's history of posts. Those tags that have been most used appear nearer the center of the "cloud" and in larger font. Lesser-used tags remain on the periphery and in smaller fonts. Tag clouds give visitors an instant idea of what a blog is all about.

Tagline: Sentence or short phrase that further explains what a blog or site is about, and generally displays prominently near the Site Title. The tagline is set in the General Settings screen.

Theme: A set of graphics, colors, layouts, and fonts that can be applied to a WordPress site to change the visual presentation of the same underlying content. Each theme has its own features and limitations. Some themes in WordPress are free and some require paying a fee.

Site Title: The name of a blog. In WordPress, this title generally displays prominently at the top of the site. The site title is set in the General Settings screen.

WordPress.com: Version of WordPress that includes free hosting, backup, and maintenance. Bloggers can set up a new site quickly and easily on this platform, though it lacks some of the powerful features of the self-hosted version.

WordPress.org: Self-hosted version of WordPress in which the blogger is responsible for installing, configuring, maintaining, and backing up the WordPress site. Though the software platform is still free, the site owner is responsible for paying for web hosting and domain registration fees. This version of WordPress is more versatile and contains more features than WordPress.com.

Widget: A tool or application that can be placed into the sidebar to display customized content on a blog. Widgets can easily be added, rearranged, or removed from the sidebar via a drag-and-drop interface in the WordPress dashboard.

The following 3 pages are:

**Class Project and Grading Rubric from Week 3
(Word Document)**

Add and Manage Comments

Objectives:

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Adjust the way comments are handled on a Wordpress.com blog
- Leave a comment on someone else's blog
- Approve, reply to, or delete comments in the comments queue
- Review the spam folder
- Disable comments on an individual post

Instructions:

1. Go to the Discussion screen within the Settings menu.
2. Set it so that an administrator (you) must manually approve all comments on your blog.
3. Change it so that the prompt to leave a comment on your site reads: "Tell me what you think!" and save the changes.
4. Your teacher has assigned you a list of three of your classmates' blogs, numbered 1-3. Open up a new browser window or tab and go to the first site on the list.
5. View the top post on that site and go to the comments section.
6. With your WordPress account logged in, leave the following comment: "This comment should be approved."
7. Now go to the second site on the list. View the top post and go to the comments section.
8. Leave the following comment: "This comment should be replied to."
9. Go to the third site on the list. Open the top post and proceed to the comments section again.
10. Leave the following comment: "This comment should be deleted."
11. Close out of this window or tab and return to your WordPress dashboard.
12. If your dashboard indicates that there are three new comments in the queue, proceed to the next step. If not, wait until this number reaches three (you can refresh periodically.)
13. Go to the Comments section of the dashboard and view the comments in the queue.
14. Take the appropriate action on each of the three comments. For the one that requires a reply, add the following response: "I am replying to this thoughtful comment."

15. Visit the spam and trash folders to see what is there. Most likely, the spam folder will be empty and the trash folder will show the comment you just deleted.
16. Visit your live site and view the comments section on the first post to verify that there are two comments with your reply to one of them.
17. Return to the Dashboard and go the All Posts screen.
18. Select the bottom post and choose to edit it.
19. Click on the Screen Options drop-down tab and make sure that Discussion is selected to display.
20. Scroll down to the Discussion options and set it so that comments are not allowed for this post.
21. Update the post and view it now on the live site. Note what it says in the section where the comments would normally be.

Rubric: Add and Manage Comments

Name: _____

Component	Possible Points	Score
An administrator must now approve all comments on blog.	2	
Comment prompt has been changed to the supplied text.	2	
Three comments were posted correctly to the assigned blogs.	5	
The appropriate comment was deleted from the comment queue.	2	
The appropriate comment was approved and displays on the site.	2	
The appropriate comment was replied to with the supplied text.	3	
Comments have been disabled for the bottom post.	4	
The project was submitted on time (20% off for each day late)		
Total Score	20	

The following 3 pages are:

**Quiz and Answer Key from Week 2
(Word Document)**

Name: _____

Date: _____

Introduction to WordPress

Week 2 Quiz

1. Which of the following is NOT a valid reason to apply categories and tags to WordPress posts?
 - a. Organizes a blog logically
 - b. Helps visitors find the site content that interests them
 - c. Makes a blog load faster
 - d. Assists search engines to know what topics the posts are about

2. Which of the following can be set up in a hierarchy (parents and children) and at least one is required for each individual post?
 - a. Categories
 - b. Posts
 - c. Both categories and posts
 - d. Neither categories nor posts

3. Which of the following best represents the proper use of Category / Tag?
 - a. Sports / Technology
 - b. World History Class / School Stuff
 - c. Black Eyed Peas / Nickelback
 - d. Hobbies / Crossword Puzzles

4. What are the limits for applying categories and tags to individual posts?
 - a. Categories are unlimited and tags are restricted to five per post
 - b. Categories are restricted to five per post and tags are unlimited
 - c. Both categories and tags are restricted to five per post
 - d. Both categories and tags are unlimited

5. If we decided we wanted to change an existing category into a tag, what would be the simplest way to accomplish this?
 - a. Delete the old category, create the new tag, then go back and apply the new tag to posts
 - b. Use the conversion tool provided in the Tools section of the dashboard
 - c. Click and drag the category name from the Categories section to the Tags section in the Edit Post screen
 - d. There is no way to do this in WordPress, so we need to be extremely careful when we select categories and tags.

Name: _____

Date: _____

6. In order to add a photo directly to a post, we click the Add Media button. Where is this button located?
 - a. In the regular Add New Post / Edit Post screen
 - b. In the Media menu
 - c. In the Appearance menu
 - d. From the Preview Post screen.

7. We can add images to a post from three different file locations. Which of the following is not one of them?
 - a. From a local computer file
 - b. From the WordPress.com online free media archive
 - c. From our own media library
 - d. From the URL of an image on another website

8. When adding an image to a post, why is it important to fill out the Alternate Text field?
 - a. It will display as a caption beneath the photo
 - b. So that we do not create duplicate images in the media library
 - c. So that the image size can later be modified
 - d. So that screen readers for the visually impaired will display this text instead of the image

9. If we want the text of a post to display alongside an image, rather than just above and below it, which alignment settings will accomplish this?
 - a. Right or Left
 - b. Right, Left, or Center
 - c. Center or None
 - d. Any of these settings will accomplish this.

10. If we want to delete an image or modify its size or configuration, how would we do this?
 - a. Go to the Media Library and hover over the image and choose the appropriate option
 - b. Click on one of the icons that appears over the image inside the Edit Post screen
 - c. Go to the preview post screen and right click on the image to access the Edit/Delete options
 - d. WordPress does not allow image modification in the free version.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Introduction to WordPress Week 2 Quiz Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B