

A4Q Digital Accessibility

MOCK EXAM

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Revision History

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Sample Questions

Chapter 1

LO 1.1.1 – Know the concept of digital accessibility. – K1
Question:
Which statement best describes the concept of digital accessibility?
A. Digital accessibility means that content is specifically designed for people with physical disabilities.
B. Digital accessibility refers only to legally required measures for websites.
C. Digital accessibility means that all content is automatically provided in plain language.
D. Digital accessibility means that digital services are equally usable by all people, regardless of impairments.

LO 1.1.2 – Identify different types of impairments (temporary, permanent, situational). – K2
Question:
What type of impairment is present when someone is holding their child with one arm and therefore cannot fully operate a touch device?
A. Permanent impairment.
B. Temporary impairment.
C. Situational impairment.
D. Sensory impairment.

LO 1.2.1 – Explain the principle of perceivability. – K2
Question:
What does the WCAG principle of perceivability require for digital content?
A. Content must be written in plain language.
B. Content must be easy to read on all devices.
C. All content and functions must be designed so they are accessible through different senses.
D. Content must be structured logically and be intuitive to use.

LO 1.2.2 – Explain the principle of operability. – K2
Question:
Which aspect is especially important for the operability of digital content according to WCAG?
A. Automatic translation of content into multiple languages.
B. The ability to operate all functions using a keyboard.
C. Adapting content for mobile devices.
D. Use of high-contrast colors.

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Chapter 2

LO 2.1.2 – Describe the requirements and needs for software used by blind users. – K2
Question:
What is a basic requirement for blind users to fully use software?
A. Using only icons for navigation.
B. Integrating visual animations for better orientation.
C. Full support for screen reader technology.
D. Operation through touch gestures without feedback.

LO 2.2.1 – Recall different types of visual impairments. – K1
Question:
Which of the following is considered a visual impairment?
A. Reduced vision due to cataracts.
B. Hearing loss in one ear.
C. Difficulty concentrating when reading complex texts.
D. Motor impairment affecting hand movement.

LO 2.3.2 – Describe the requirements and needs for software used by hearing-impaired users. – K2
Question:
Which measure makes audio content accessible to people with hearing impairments?
A. Adjusting sound frequencies to individual hearing profiles.
B. Displaying spoken content as text.
C. Visual animations without accompanying text.
D. Automatically starting audio content when a page loads.

LO 2.4.2 – Describe the requirements and needs for software used by users with motor impairments. – K2
Question:
Why is keyboard access to all functions important for users with motor impairments?
A. Because many users cannot operate a mouse and rely on alternatives like keyboard or voice input.
B. Because mouse functions are not allowed in accessible software.
C. Because keyboard use is always faster than mouse use.
D. Because users would otherwise be forced to use gesture control.

LO 2.4.3 – Recall assistive technologies and their purpose for users with motor impairments. – K1
Question:
Which of the following technologies supports users with motor impairments when using a computer?
A. Speech recognition systems for input and navigation.
B. Screen reader software for reading aloud text.
C. Captioning software for videos.
D. Text simplification software.

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Chapter 3

LO 3.1.2 – Classify the 13 WCAG guidelines under the four principles of accessibility: Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust. – K2
Question:
Which WCAG principle includes the requirement to offer alternatives for images and multimedia?
A) Robust
B) Operable
C) Understandable
D) Perceivable

LO 3.2.2 – Recall Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as key U.S. accessibility laws. – K1
Question:
Which law mandates accessible digital services for U.S. federal agencies?
A) ADA
B) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
C) Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act
D) Telecommunications Act

LO 3.2.4 – Recall the purpose of the Trusted Tester Program and how it is used to evaluate WCAG conformance in U.S. federal digital services. – K1
Question:
What is one of the main functions of the Trusted Tester Program in federal accessibility work?
A) It recommends design templates for mobile apps
B) It provides training to evaluate websites using a consistent WCAG testing process
C) It monitors social media compliance
D) It funds assistive technology research

LO 3.2.5 – Explain the purpose of the WCAG-EM (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines – Evaluation Methodology). – K2
Question:
Why would a digital accessibility team use WCAG-EM?
A) To help plan and carry out accessibility evaluations of websites
B) To submit legal complaints about web inaccessibility
C) To build screen reader software
D) To set new WCAG success criteria

LO 3.2.6 – Recall the commonly applied WCAG versions and conformance levels (e.g., WCAG 2.1 Level AA) in the EU and in English-speaking countries. – K1
Question:
What is currently the most widely required WCAG version and conformance level in legislation?
A) WCAG 2.0 Level A
B) WCAG 2.1 Level AA
C) WCAG 1.0 Level AAA
D) WCAG 2.2 Level AAA

Chapter 4

LO 4.1.1 – Know the WCAG success criterion for alternative text and how to meet it. – K2
Question:
How do you ensure that alternative text meets WCAG Success Criterion 1.1.1?
A. By checking if the image has high resolution.
B. By writing alternative text that accurately describes the purpose or function of the image.
C. By providing long descriptions for all decorative images.
D. By omitting the alt attribute so users can describe the image manually.

LO 4.1.2 – Identify suitable text alternatives for controls and informative graphics. – K3
Question:
What is the most appropriate alternative text for a shopping cart icon that leads to the checkout?
A. "Shopping cart symbol"
B. "Graphic"
C. "Checkout"
D. alt=""

LO 4.2.2 – Know the requirements for alternatives to audio-only content. – K1
Question:
What alternative is required to make pre-recorded audio-only content accessible?
A. A graphic symbol next to the audio player
B. A brief bullet point summary
C. A full written transcript
D. An interactive slideshow explaining the content

LO 4.3.1 – Identify a meaningful reading order of page content. – K3
Question:
How can you verify that the semantic order of content is correct for assistive technologies?
A. By using a screen reader to test the reading sequence
B. By manually rearranging text blocks in the HTML
C. By inserting dividers between paragraphs
D. By checking the element positions in the CSS layout

LO 4.4.1 – Know and check contrast requirements for text and graphical content. – K3
Question:
How can you objectively determine if there is sufficient contrast between text and background?
A. By comparing against a recognized minimum contrast ratio, like 4.5:1
B. By choosing eye-catching colors
C. By using dark colors on a white background
D. By asking users with good eyesight

LO 4.4.2 – Explain why color alone must not convey information and recommend actions in case of violations. – K3
Question:
What is a reasonable solution if required fields in a form are marked only by a red border?
A. Add a text label like "(Required)" next to the field name
B. Increase the color saturation
C. Remove the border and use font size only
D. Use animated icons instead

LO 4.5.1 – Know what it means for websites to be operable independently of the device used. – K2
Question:
Which statement correctly describes device-independent operability of a website?
A. The website can be installed on any operating system
B. The navigation works with mouse, keyboard, and other input methods
C. The website must be operable exclusively via touch
D. The website requires special software to be operated

LO 4.5.2 – Know the WCAG success criterion for keyboard accessibility. – K1
Question:
What is the goal of WCAG Success Criterion 2.1.1 "Keyboard"?
A. Interactive content must be operable by mouse
B. All functions must be fully operable using the keyboard alone
C. The website should support touch gestures
D. Keyboard focus must reset automatically after 10 seconds

LO 4.6.1 – Understand when time limits meet accessibility requirements. – K2
Question:
When does a website with a time limit meet accessibility requirements?
A. When the time is set exactly to 10 minutes
B. When users can extend or disable the time limit
C. When an audio signal plays at the end
D. When the time limit applies only to administrators

LO 4.7.1 – Describe when flashing content on websites is a barrier. – K2
Question:
When does flashing content on a website present a barrier for people with epilepsy?
A. When it flashes more than three times per second
B. When it occurs only at night
C. When it is combined with audio effects
D. When it occurs only on mobile devices

LO 4.8.1 – Evaluate when keyboard focus follows a logical order. – K3
Question:
Which focus order reflects a logically meaningful keyboard navigation?
A. Focus follows the reading order of the visible layout
B. Focus jumps directly to the footer
C. Focus becomes trapped in a modal window with no way back
D. Focus jumps randomly between elements

LO 4.8.3 – Determine when link texts are meaningful and understand their necessity. – K3
Question:
Which link text is especially meaningful?
A. PDF
B. Report
C. Download Annual Report 2023 as PDF
D. Click here

LO 4.9.1 – Understand why visible labels should be part of the accessible name. – K2
Question:
Why should the visible label be part of the accessible name of a control element?
A. So that speech recognition systems can reliably identify the element
B. So that images load faster
C. So that contrast values can be automatically calculated
D. So that content displays better on tablets

LO 4.10.1 – Understand the impact of incorrect or missing language declarations on websites. – K2
Question:
What is the consequence of a missing or incorrect language declaration in the HTML code?
A. Screen readers pronounce content incorrectly or in the wrong accent.
B. The layout appears distorted on mobile devices.
C. JavaScript functions do not work.
D. The page URL cannot be loaded.

LO 4.11.1 – Name examples of unexpected context changes after user input. – K1
Question:
Which of the following is an example of an unexpected context change after user input?
A. The page reloads without warning when a dropdown option is selected.
B. A tooltip appears when hovering over a field.
C. An error message appears below a field after incorrect input.
D. A link opens in a new window after being announced.

LO 4.11.2 – Understand the principle and requirements of consistent navigation. – K2
Question:
What is an important requirement for consistent navigation?
A. The navigation remains structured the same and appears in the same place on all pages.
B. The navigation order changes depending on the content.
C. Navigation colors and positions change regularly.
D. Navigation is only available via voice control.

LO 4.12.2 – Be able to determine whether error detection is accessible and the assistance is understandable. – K3
Question:
Which implementation represents accessible error detection?
A. A clear text message appears next to the field and is recognized by screen readers.
B. Only the field border turns red.
C. A general error message appears at the top of the page.
D. A modal window must be closed before continuing.

LO 4.13.1 – Be able to formulate appropriate implementation guidance for programmatically available status messages. – K3
Question:
How should status messages be made available to screen reader users?
A. By placing them in a region with aria-live, role="status", or role="alert".
B. By visual highlighting only, without screen reader notification.
C. By automatically moving focus to the message.
D. By hiding the message using aria-hidden="true".

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Chapter 5

LO 5.1.1 – Understand the importance of accessibility testing for successful implementation. – K2
Question:
Why are accessibility tests important for digital products?
A. They ensure usability for all people and improve overall usability.
B. They are only required for public sector entities.
C. They reduce website loading times.
D. They completely replace manual testing.

LO 5.2.1 – Know strategies for integrating accessibility into development processes. – K1
Question:
Which measure supports effective integration of accessibility into development processes?
A. Considering accessibility only at the end of the project.
B. Defining accessibility as a fixed part of the acceptance criteria for new features.
C. Assigning responsibility for accessibility only to the design team.
D. Testing only content for accessibility, not functionality.

LO 5.2.3 – Understand the need for continuous monitoring of accessibility after publication. – K2
Question:
Why should a website's accessibility be checked regularly after launch?
A. Because older content remains accessible automatically.
B. Because regular checks help identify and fix new barriers early.
C. Because only public institutions are required to do so.
D. Because this makes accessibility during design unnecessary.

LO 5.3.3 – Be able to define test goals and scope for an accessibility review. – K3
Question:
How can a reasonable test scope be defined for accessibility evaluation of a website?
A. By selecting a sample of page types that cover key functions and layouts.
B. By testing only the homepage and contact page.
C. By testing only pages that receive frequent user complaints.
D. By testing all pages of a domain.

LO 5.3.5 – Understand the importance of defining success criteria and test cases for execution. – K2
Question:
Why is it useful to define clear success criteria and test cases before conducting an accessibility test?
A. Because it is required solely for legal documentation.
B. Because it ensures results are transparent and repeatable.
C. Because manual testing becomes unnecessary.
D. Because developers no longer need training.

LO 5.3.8 – Know the criteria for selecting representative pages for accessibility testing. – K1
Question:
What is a useful criterion for selecting pages for an accessibility review?
A. Pages that represent typical content, functions, and layouts of the entire website.
B. Pages with low traffic volume.
C. Pages with only a few elements.
D. Pages that do not include dynamic content.

Chapter 6

LO 6.4.1 – Recognize the limitations of automated tools and understand their role in complete accessibility evaluation. – K2
Question:
Why are automated testing tools not sufficient for a complete accessibility evaluation?
A. Because they only work in desktop browsers.
B. Because they cannot replace human judgment and miss many semantic or content-related issues.
C. Because they cannot detect technical problems.
D. Because they focus only on visual content.

LO 6.5.1 – Compare how selected tools work and choose suitable tools for specific needs. – K3
Question:
Which tool is especially useful for quick technical accessibility checks in the browser during development?
A. Axe DevTools or Accessibility Insights
B. A full BITV-Test
C. A screen reader like NVDA
D. A contrast ratio calculator