



A4Q Digital Accessibility

MOCK EXAM
Questions with Answers

Released 2025



Copyright Notice

All contents of this work, in particular texts and graphics, are protected by copyright. The use and exploitation of the work is exclusively the responsibility of the A4Q.

In particular, the copying or duplication of the work but also parts of this work is prohibited.

The A4Q reserves civil and penal consequences in case of infringement

Revision History

Version	Date	Remark
V 1.0	04.07.2025	Release Version

Table of Contents

Copyright Notice	1
Table of Contents	2
Sample Questions+Answers	3

Sample Questions+Answers

The correct and incorrect answer options are commented.

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.

→ Incorrect: This answer is too limited, as it excludes other types of impairments (e.g., cognitive, sensory, situational).

B. Digital accessibility refers only to legally required measures for websites.

→ Incorrect: The concept is broader and includes more than just legal or technical aspects.

C. Digital accessibility means that all content is automatically provided in plain language.

→ Incorrect: Plain language is one possible measure, but not the main goal or sole implementation of accessibility.

D. Digital accessibility means that digital services are equally usable by all people, regardless of impairments.

→ Correct: This answer reflects the definition used in WCAG and BITV.

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.

→ Incorrect: The limitation is not permanent, but only present in the moment.

B. Temporary impairment.

→ Incorrect: A temporary impairment would be something like a broken arm – in this case, the limitation depends on the situation.

C. Situational impairment.

→ Correct: This type of impairment arises due to a specific situation and is not permanent.

D. Sensory impairment.

→ Incorrect: This is not about sensory perception but a motor limitation caused by the situation.

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.

→ Incorrect: This relates more to the principle of understandability.

B. Content must be easy to read on all devices.

→ Incorrect: This is a technical requirement but not directly part of the WCAG perceivability principle.

C. All content and functions must be designed so they are accessible through different senses.

→ **Correct: This is the central requirement of perceivability according to WCAG.**

D. Content must be structured logically and be intuitive to use.

→ Incorrect: This falls under the principle of operability.

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.

→ Incorrect: While it can enhance accessibility, this is not part of the WCAG principle “operable.”

B. The ability to operate all functions using a keyboard.

→ **Correct: Full keyboard operability is essential for many user groups.**

C. Adapting content for mobile devices.

→ Incorrect: This improves usability, but is not a core requirement for WCAG operability.

D. Use of high-contrast colors.

→ Incorrect: This falls under the principle of perceivability, not operability.

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.

→ Incorrect: Icons alone are not accessible to blind users.

B. Integrating visual animations for better orientation.

→ Incorrect: Visual animations help only sighted users.

C. Full support for screen reader technology.

→ **Correct: Compatibility with screen readers is essential for blind users.**

D. Operation through touch gestures without feedback.

→ Incorrect: Blind users rely on audible or tactile 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.

→ **Correct: Cataracts are a common cause of visual impairment.**

B. Hearing loss in one ear.

→ Incorrect: This affects the auditory system, not vision.

C. Difficulty concentrating when reading complex texts.

→ Incorrect: This falls under cognitive impairments.

D. Motor impairment affecting hand movement.

→ Incorrect: This affects physical interaction, not vision.

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.

→ Incorrect: This is technically complex and doesn't ensure general accessibility.

B. Displaying spoken content as text.

→ **Correct: Text alternatives such as captions or transcripts provide access to audio content.**

C. Visual animations without accompanying text.

→ Incorrect: Without text, the information is incomplete and not fully accessible.

D. Automatically starting audio content when a page loads.

→ Incorrect: This can be problematic and excludes users who cannot hear the sound.

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.

→ **Correct: Keyboard operability is a key aspect of accessibility.**

B. Because mouse functions are not allowed in accessible software.

→ Incorrect: Mouse input is allowed, but alternatives must be provided.

C. Because keyboard use is always faster than mouse use.

→ Incorrect: That's an efficiency argument, not an accessibility requirement.

D. Because users would otherwise be forced to use gesture control.

→ Incorrect: Gesture control is often unsuitable for users with motor impairments.

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.**

→ **Correct: Voice control is a common assistive technology.**

B. Screen reader software for reading aloud text.

→ Incorrect: This is mainly for blind or visually impaired users.

C. Captioning software for videos.

→ Incorrect: This is intended for users with hearing impairments.

D. Text simplification software.

→ Incorrect: This is helpful for users with cognitive impairments.

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 – correct

Explanations:

A) Robust ensures code works across devices and technologies, not content alternatives.

B) Operable focuses on navigation and interaction.

C) Understandable deals with clarity of content and interface behavior.

D) Perceivable covers making content available through text, audio, or visuals – correct.

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 – correct

D) Telecommunications Act

Explanations:

A) ADA applies more broadly to public and private sectors.

B) This law focuses on education services, not digital access.

C) Section 508 specifically requires digital accessibility in federal government – correct.

D) The Telecommunications Act addresses communication services, not websites.

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 – correct**
- C) It monitors social media compliance
- D) It funds assistive technology research

Explanations:

- A) The program focuses on evaluation, not design.
 - B) It certifies testers to apply the same WCAG test process across federal sites – correct.**
 - C) Social media compliance is not its scope.
 - D) It does not provide funding or research development.
-

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 – correct**
- B) To submit legal complaints about web inaccessibility
- C) To build screen reader software
- D) To set new WCAG success criteria

Explanations:

- A) WCAG-EM provides a process for structured evaluation – correct.**
 - B) WCAG-EM is not a legal or enforcement tool.
 - C) The methodology is not for technology development.
 - D) It does not define WCAG rules, only how to evaluate them.
-

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 – correct**
- C) WCAG 1.0 Level AAA
- D) WCAG 2.2 Level AAA

Explanations:

- A) WCAG 2.0 A is outdated and minimal in scope.
 - B) WCAG 2.1 AA is the most commonly adopted legal baseline – correct.**
 - C) WCAG 1.0 has been replaced by newer versions.
 - D) WCAG 2.2 AAA is too strict for standard legal requirements.
-

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.

→ Incorrect: Image resolution is not relevant to accessibility.

B. By writing alternative text that accurately describes the purpose or function of the image.

→ Correct: The content or function must be conveyed clearly and appropriately.

C. By providing long descriptions for all decorative images.

→ Incorrect: Decorative images should have empty alt text (alt="").

D. By omitting the alt attribute so users can describe the image manually.

→ Incorrect: A missing alt attribute violates the success criterion.

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"

→ Incorrect: This only describes the appearance, not the function.

B. "Graphic"

→ Incorrect: Too vague and functionally meaningless.

C. "Checkout"

→ Correct: This describes the function of the icon clearly.

D. alt=""

→ Incorrect: Empty alternative text is not appropriate for functional graphics.

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

→ Incorrect: A symbol does not replace the audio content meaningfully.

B. A brief bullet point summary

→ Incorrect: A summary is insufficient for content-rich audio.

C. A full written transcript

→ Correct: This meets the WCAG requirement for audio-only content.

D. An interactive slideshow explaining the content

→ Incorrect: This does not fully replace the audio.

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

→ **Correct: This is the most reliable way to check logical content order.**

B. By manually rearranging text blocks in the HTML

→ Incorrect: This does not guarantee correct reading order.

C. By inserting dividers between paragraphs

→ Incorrect: This is purely visual and does not affect accessibility.

D. By checking the element positions in the CSS layout

→ Incorrect: CSS does not control semantic structure.

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

→ **Correct: This matches the WCAG requirement for normal text.**

B. By choosing eye-catching colors

→ Incorrect: Visual appeal is subjective and not standards-based.

C. By using dark colors on a white background

→ Incorrect: Even dark colors may fail contrast (e.g., dark gray on black).

D. By asking users with good eyesight

→ Incorrect: Subjective feedback is not a reliable basis for testing.

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

→ **Correct: This makes the information clear even without color perception.**

B. Increase the color saturation

→ Incorrect: This doesn't help users with color blindness.

C. Remove the border and use font size only

→ Incorrect: Still a purely visual method.

D. Use animated icons instead

→ Incorrect: Animations don't replace clear semantic labeling.

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
→ Incorrect: Accessibility refers to operability, not installation.
 - B. The navigation works with mouse, keyboard, and other input methods**
→ **Correct: This reflects the definition of device independence.**
 - C. The website must be operable exclusively via touch
→ Incorrect: That would contradict device independence.
 - D. The website requires special software to be operated
→ Incorrect: Accessibility should not rely on specialized software.
-

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
→ Incorrect: This criterion is not about mouse use.
 - B. All functions must be fully operable using the keyboard alone**
→ **Correct: That is the central goal of Success Criterion 2.1.1.**
 - C. The website should support touch gestures
→ Incorrect: Touch operation is not addressed here.
 - D. Keyboard focus must reset automatically after 10 seconds
→ Incorrect: This is not a requirement and could be disruptive.
-

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
→ Incorrect: The exact duration is not what matters.
 - B. When users can extend or disable the time limit**
→ **Correct: WCAG requires options for time adjustments.**
 - C. When an audio signal plays at the end
→ Incorrect: Audio feedback is not sufficient for all users.
 - D. When the time limit applies only to administrators
→ Incorrect: All users are affected by time limits.
-

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

→ **Correct: This is the threshold defined in WCAG 2.3.1.**

B. When it occurs only at night

→ Incorrect: Time of day is irrelevant.

C. When it is combined with audio effects

→ Incorrect: The flashing rate is the key issue, not other effects.

D. When it occurs only on mobile devices

→ Incorrect: Device type doesn't matter for this criterion.

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

→ **Correct: This matches user expectations.**

B. Focus jumps directly to the footer

→ Incorrect: That would be illogical.

C. Focus becomes trapped in a modal window with no way back

→ Incorrect: That's a keyboard trap.

D. Focus jumps randomly between elements

→ Incorrect: This severely hinders usability.

LO 4.8.3 – Determine when link texts are meaningful and understand their necessity. – K3**Question:**

Which link text is especially meaningful?

A. PDF

→ Incorrect: Too vague.

B. Report

→ Incorrect: Lacks context.

C. Download Annual Report 2023 as PDF

→ **Correct: Descriptive, includes file format and content.**

D. Click here

→ Incorrect: Not content-related.

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

→ **Correct: This improves operability.**

B. So that images load faster

→ **Incorrect: Not related.**

C. So that contrast values can be automatically calculated

→ **Incorrect: This relates to visual design, not accessibility naming.**

D. So that content displays better on tablets

→ **Incorrect: No direct connection.**

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.

→ **Correct: This makes content harder to understand.**

B. The layout appears distorted on mobile devices.

→ **Incorrect: This is unrelated to the language setting.**

C. JavaScript functions do not work.

→ **Incorrect: Language declaration does not affect JavaScript functionality.**

D. The page URL cannot be loaded.

→ **Incorrect: There is no connection.**

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.

→ **Correct: According to WCAG, this should be avoided.**

B. A tooltip appears when hovering over a field.

→ **Incorrect: This is expected behavior.**

C. An error message appears below a field after incorrect input.

→ **Incorrect: This is useful and expected feedback.**

D. A link opens in a new window after being announced.

→ **Incorrect: If announced, it is expected.**

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.

→ **Correct: This helps users stay oriented.**

B. The navigation order changes depending on the content.

→ **Incorrect: This can confuse users.**

C. Navigation colors and positions change regularly.

→ **Incorrect: This violates consistency.**

D. Navigation is only available via voice control.

→ **Incorrect: WCAG does not require voice-only access.**

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.

→ **Correct: This is accessible and user-friendly.**

B. Only the field border turns red.

→ **Incorrect: Color alone is not sufficient.**

C. A general error message appears at the top of the page.

→ **Incorrect: It is too vague and not specific to the field.**

D. A modal window must be closed before continuing.

→ **Incorrect: This interrupts the user's workflow.**

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"`.

→ **Correct: These techniques make dynamic content accessible.**

B. By visual highlighting only, without screen reader notification.

→ **Incorrect: Screen reader users would miss the information.**

C. By automatically moving focus to the message.

→ **Incorrect: Focus changes should be avoided for non-critical updates.**

D. By hiding the message using `aria-hidden="true"`.

→ **Incorrect: This completely prevents access to the message.**

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.

→ **Correct: This is the main benefit of accessibility testing.**

B. They are only required for public sector entities.

→ **Incorrect:** Private providers may also be subject to accessibility requirements.

C. They reduce website loading times.

→ **Incorrect:** This is not a goal of accessibility testing.

D. They completely replace manual testing.

→ **Incorrect:** Manual testing remains necessary.

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.

→ **Incorrect:** This contradicts the "shift left" principle – accessibility must be addressed early.

B. Defining accessibility as a fixed part of the acceptance criteria for new features.

→ **Correct: This encourages systematic inclusion in agile development.**

C. Assigning responsibility for accessibility only to the design team.

→ **Incorrect:** All roles in the project need to be involved.

D. Testing only content for accessibility, not functionality.

→ **Incorrect:** Interactive features must also be tested.

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.

→ **Incorrect:** Changes to content or code can introduce new barriers.

B. Because regular checks help identify and fix new barriers early.

→ **Correct: Ongoing maintenance is key to sustainable accessibility.**

C. Because only public institutions are required to do so.

→ **Incorrect:** Depending on legal context, private organizations are also responsible.

D. Because this makes accessibility during design unnecessary.

→ **Incorrect:** Accessibility must be considered in all project phases.

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.

→ **Correct:** This is practical and recommended, e.g., in the BITV-Test.

B. By testing only the homepage and contact page.

→ **Incorrect:** These pages are often not representative.

C. By testing only pages that receive frequent user complaints.

→ **Incorrect:** This approach lacks systematic coverage.

D. By testing all pages of a domain.

→ **Incorrect:** This is usually not cost-effective.

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.

→ **Incorrect:** The benefits go beyond documentation.

B. Because it ensures results are transparent and repeatable.

→ **Correct:** Clear criteria ensure consistent and high-quality testing.

C. Because manual testing becomes unnecessary.

→ **Incorrect:** Manual testing remains important.

D. Because developers no longer need training.

→ **Incorrect:** Test cases do not replace the need for 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.

→ **Correct:** This helps achieve broad and representative coverage.

B. Pages with low traffic volume.

→ **Incorrect:** These are usually less relevant.

C. Pages with only a few elements.

→ **Incorrect:** Complexity is more important than simplicity.

D. Pages that do not include dynamic content.

→ **Incorrect:** Dynamic elements must be specifically tested.

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.

→ **Incorrect:** Many tools are platform-independent.

B. Because they cannot replace human judgment and miss many semantic or content-related issues.

→ **Correct: Manual testing is essential for full evaluation.**

C. Because they cannot detect technical problems.

→ **Incorrect:** Most technical issues can be detected by tools.

D. Because they focus only on visual content.

→ **Incorrect:** Many tools also assess code structure and semantic markup.

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

→ **Correct: These browser extensions provide quick checks with visual feedback.**

B. A full BITV-Test

→ **Incorrect:** This is more extensive and suitable for later stages.

C. A screen reader like NVDA

→ **Incorrect:** Good for manual testing, but not ideal for fast code checks.

D. A contrast ratio calculator

→ **Incorrect:** Only checks one specific criterion (color contrast).
