

UXU™ User Experience Certified Accessibility Specialist (CAS)

Sample exam — 10 Questions

Released Version

Syllabus V.1.0



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Purpose of this document

This document contains 10 sample exam questions for the UXU User Experience Certified Accessibility Specialist (CAS) in the English language.

The sample questions, answer sets, and associated justifications in this document have been created by a team of subject matter experts and experienced question writers to assist people who are planning to take the UXU User Experience Certified Accessibility Specialist (CAS) examination.

None of these questions is used in the official User Experience Certified Accessibility Specialist (CAS) examination, but they are written at the same level of difficulty as the official certification exam and intended as a limited sampling, as there are 40 questions in the real exam.

Instructions

The question-and-answer sets are organized in the following way:

- Chapters
- Question - including any scenario followed by the question stem
- Answer Set with explanations

General Information regarding the sample exam paper:

- Number of Questions: 10
- Number of points: 10 (1 per question)
- Please choose only one answer per question

List of Chapters

- Chapter 1 - Accessibility: What, Why & How and Responsibilities of an ally Specialist
- Chapter 2 - Design & Code for Accessibility
- Chapter 3 - Accessibility approach from different roles
- Chapter 4 - Testing: From Automation to Human Insights

Question 1*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Consider the following statements about accessibility (a11y):

1. Accessibility evaluations are typically based on guidelines that emphasize requirements for people with visual impairments.
2. Accessibility is a part of UX that addresses the needs of people with diverse disabilities, including visual, auditory, motor, and cognitive.

Which **ONE** of the following options **BEST** characterizes the above statements?

- ☐ (a) Statement 1 is correct, statement 2 is incorrect.
- ☐ (b) Statement 1 is incorrect, statement 2 is correct.
- ☐ (c) Both statements are correct.
- ☐ (d) Both statements are incorrect.

Question 2*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following options is **NOT** one of the four guiding principles of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)?

- ☐ (a) Perceivable
- ☐ (b) Operable
- ☐ (c) Understandable
- ☐ (d) Responsible

Question 3*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following options represents the main categories of disabilities considered in accessibility standards such as WCAG?

- ☐ (a) Psychological, Physical, Neurological, Linguistic
- ☐ (b) Visual, Auditory, Motor, Cognitive
- ☐ (c) Hearing, Emotional, Social, Cultural
- ☐ (d) Visual, Social, Educational, Physical

Question 4*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following options **BEST** reflects how to test a website from the perspective of a blind user?

- ☐ (a) Navigate the application using the keyboard only.
- ☐ (b) Use a screen reader and listen to the elements while keeping the screen on.
- ☐ (c) Use a screen reader, turn off the screen, and navigate the application using only the keyboard and the screen reader.
- ☐ (d) Use a screen reader with a mouse to check if the content is read out correctly.

Question 5*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

According to the Perceivable principle of WCAG, all users must be able to access the content of a website in which **ONE** of the following ways?

- ☐ (a) By visually reading the screen, for example, using text, headings, and images displayed on the page.
- ☐ (b) By turning off the screen and relying on a screen reader to read links, buttons, and other elements aloud.
- ☐ (c) By perceiving the content visually and through alternative methods, such as alt text, captions, or transcripts.
- ☐ (d) By printing the content of each page, for example, using a “Print” option provided in the interface.

Question 6*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

A bank’s website automatically plays a promotional video with background music as soon as a user logs in. The video runs for 15 seconds, and there is no option to pause, stop, or lower the audio independently of the system volume.

Which **ONE** of the following WCAG Success Criteria is **NOT** being adhered to in this scenario?

- ☐ (a) 1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) – because the video does not provide captions for users with hearing impairments.
- ☐ (b) 1.4.2 Audio Control – because the user cannot pause, stop, or control audio that plays automatically for longer than 3 seconds.
- ☐ (c) 2.2.1 Timing Adjustable – because users are not given enough time to complete tasks before the video ends.
- ☐ (d) 2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold – because moving or flashing content could cause seizures.

Question 7**6***(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Which **ONE** of the following options is the **CORRECT** use of the HTML `<button>` element compared to the HTML `<a>` (anchor) element?

- ☐ (a) An `<a>` element is used only for navigation within the same website, for example linking from the homepage to an internal product page.
- ☐ (b) An `<a>` element is used only for navigation to external websites, for example linking to a partner organization's homepage.
- ☐ (c) A `<button>` is always a better alternative than using an `<a>` element for navigation to other pages.
- ☐ (d) An `<a>` element is used to navigate to pages (internal or external), while a `<button>` is used to perform actions such as submitting or validating.

Question 8*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

Consider the accessibility requirements when a user submits a form and an error occurs.

Which **ONE** of the following options describes the **BEST** way to display an error message?

- ☐ (a) The error should be written in simple, easy-to-read language and be visually distinguished from other elements, for example with clear labels or borders.
- ☐ (b) The error must explicitly display a numerical error code, and this alone is sufficient for compliance because the user can reference the code if they need further clarification.
- ☐ (c) The error should be presented using technical terms and developer-oriented jargon so that it can be directly mapped to the internal system log files for troubleshooting.
- ☐ (d) The error must always appear in red, since red is universally understood as a warning color and therefore provides enough indication of the problem without additional cues.

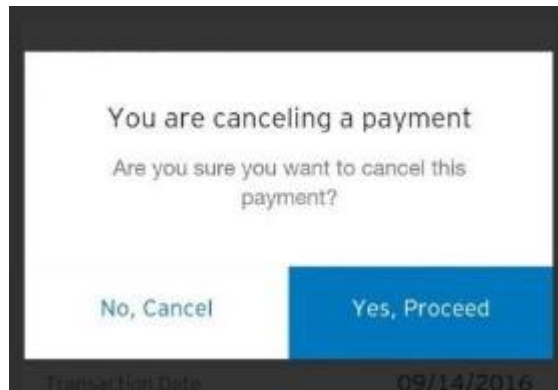
Question 9*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

When documenting and prioritizing accessibility issues in an audit report, what is the **MOST IMPORTANT** factor to consider?

- ☐ (a) The number of lines of code involved in fixing the issue is significant, as larger fixes usually take longer.
- ☐ (b) The severity of the impact on users is a key consideration, as issues that block or significantly hinder users with disabilities must be addressed first.
- ☐ (c) The potential legal fines from lawsuits should be weighed against compliance risks, as usability concerns are secondary.
- ☐ (d) The speed with which developers can implement the fix is crucial, since quick wins help deliver results to the market faster.

Question 10*(Select 1 option - correct answer is worth 1 point)*

A user tries to cancel a payment on a website and receives the following pop-up notification:



Text form:

"You are canceling a payment. Are you sure you want to cancel this payment?"

Options: **No, Cancel** | **Yes, Proceed**

Consider the WCAG accessibility principles (A–D):

- A. Operable
- B. Perceivable
- C. Understandable
- D. Robust

... and the potential root causes (1-4):

- 1. Error identification is unclear
- 2. User navigation may be blocked
- 3. User cannot identify the input purpose
- 4. Text resizing is not supported

Which **ONE** of the following options **BEST** matches the principles with their respective root causes in this example?

- ☐ (a) A2 – B3 – C1 – D4
- ☐ (b) A3 – B4 – C2 – D1
- ☐ (c) A4 – B1 – C3 – D2
- ☐ (d) A1 – B2 – C4 – D3

Answer Key:

Question 1

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect:** While WCAG does include visual impairments, it does not *primarily* or *exclusively* emphasize them; it addresses multiple disability types.
- **(b) Correct:** Statement 2 correctly reflects that a11y is a part of UX covering all types of disabilities, in line with ISO accessibility and usability standards (Syllabus LO1.2, §1.1-1.3).
- **(c) Incorrect:** Statement 1 is misleading because it reduces accessibility to visual impairments.
- **(d) Incorrect:** Statement 2 is accurate.

Question 2

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect:** *Perceivable* is one of the POUR principles (content must be perceivable through multiple senses).
- **(b) Incorrect:** *Operable* is one of the POUR principles (users must be able to navigate and interact).
- **(c) Incorrect:** *Understandable* is one of the POUR principles (information and UI must be clear).
- **(d) Correct:** *Responsible* is not a WCAG principle; the fourth principle is *Robust* (content must work reliably across different technologies, including assistive tools).

Question 3

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect:** “Psychological” and “linguistic” are not WCAG categories.
- **(b) Correct:** WCAG and ISO accessibility standards address four broad types of disabilities: visual, auditory, motor/physical, and cognitive (including neurological/learning) (Syllabus §1.1, LO1.10).
- **(c) Incorrect:** “Emotional” and “cultural” are not recognized categories in WCAG.
- **(d) Incorrect:** “Social” and “educational” are not disability categories under accessibility standards.

Question 4

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect (plausible):** Keyboard-only navigation helps test operability, but it does not simulate the experience of a blind user (who typically also relies on a screen reader).
- **(b) Incorrect (close but flawed):** Using a screen reader with the screen still on may bias the tester, since they can fall back on visual cues instead of relying solely on the assistive technology.

- **(c) Correct:** The most realistic simulation is to use a screen reader with the screen turned off and rely on keyboard navigation, which closely mirrors how blind users interact with applications (Syllabus §1.8, “Understanding Assistive Technology by using it”).
- **(d) Incorrect (plausible):** Using a mouse with a screen reader is possible, but not representative of how blind users usually navigate.

Question 5

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect (plausible):** Visual access works for many, but WCAG requires alternatives beyond sight alone.
- **(b) Incorrect (close but flawed):** Screen readers are essential, but *Perceivable* requires more than audio output (e.g., captions, adaptable layouts).
- **(c) Correct:** The principle requires that content be accessible visually and through alternate means (Syllabus §2.2).
- **(d) Incorrect (plausible):** Printing content may help some users, but it is not part of WCAG’s *Perceivable* requirements.

Question 6

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect (plausible):** Captions are important for accessibility, but the issue here is *audio autoplay without control*, not missing captions.
- **(b) Correct:** Success Criterion *1.4.2 Audio Control* requires that users be able to pause, stop, or control audio that plays automatically for more than 3 seconds. This scenario directly violates it (Syllabus §1.14, Success Criteria examples).
- **(c) Incorrect:** Timing Adjustable relates to extending or adjusting time limits, not controlling audio.
- **(d) Incorrect (plausible):** Flashing content is a valid concern, but the scenario describes background audio, not flashes.

Question 7

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect (plausible):** An `<a>` can link to both internal and external destinations, not only within the same site.
- **(b) Incorrect (plausible):** An `<a>` is not limited to external navigation; it can also link internally or to anchors within the same page.
- **(c) Incorrect (close but flawed):** Buttons are not intended for navigation; they should not replace links.
- **(d) Correct:** As per syllabus (Ch. 3.1), `<a>` elements are used for navigation (internal/external), while `<button>` elements are for actions such as submitting forms or triggering scripts.

Question 8

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Correct:** Plain language plus a clear visual distinction (not only color) is the correct accessibility approach (Syllabus §3.1, Error Messages).
- **(b) Incorrect (plausible, long):** Developer jargon may map to logs but is not user-friendly, excluding many users, especially those with cognitive impairments.
- **(c) Incorrect (plausible):** Error codes alone are insufficient for accessibility, as they are not meaningful to end users.
- **(d) Incorrect (close but flawed):** Red is common, but relying only on color fails accessibility standards for users with color blindness.

Question 9

Answer & Justification:

- **(a) Incorrect (plausible):** Code volume affects effort but not the priority; minor fixes can still have a huge user impact.
- **(b) Correct:** Accessibility issues should be prioritized by severity of impact on users, especially when barriers prevent users with disabilities from accessing core functionality (Syllabus §4.5–4.6).
- **(c) Incorrect (close but flawed):** Legal compliance matters, but prioritization is first and foremost about user experience and inclusion, not fines.
- **(d) Incorrect (plausible):** Implementation effort influences planning, but prioritization should be user-centered, not developer-centered.

Question 10

a) **Correct (A2 – B3 – C1 – D4)**

Justification

- **Operable (A2):** Navigation can be blocked in a modal if focus is not managed properly.
- **Perceivable (B3):** Users must be able to perceive the purpose of each option — here “Yes, Proceed” is ambiguous.
- **Understandable (C1):** The error messaging is unclear, mixing “cancel” and “proceed.”
- **Robust (D4):** The modal should adapt to text resizing or zoom without breaking.