



IO1 – A4 An Online Self-Assessment tool

Certified Digital Accessibility Training Project

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Questions for the Online tool for DA Skills Self-Assessment

Dear concerned in Digital Accessibility,

In front of you is the On-line tool for Digital Accessibility Skills Self-Assessment. The intention of the test is to inform you about your current knowledge on the topic.

If it is not indicated otherwise only one answer is correct

I. Digital Accessibility – Introduction

1. Digital accessibility of web content is especially addressing:

- a) People who like to have the latest news on their electronic devices.
- b) People with various situational, temporary or permanent disabilities. (CORRECT)**
- c) Specialists in the field of web designing.
- d) Specialists in the field of web development.

Feedback:

If a, c, d: The correct answer is "People with various situational, temporary or permanent disabilities".

If b: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

2. Digital accessibility focus on making content accessible to:

- a) People with blindness and low vision, photosensitivity, deafness and hearing loss.
- b) People with limited movement.
- c) People with learning disabilities, cognitive limitations, speech disabilities.
- d) All of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "All of the above". Digital accessibility focus on making content accessible to all people, but especially for people with blindness and low vision, photosensitivity, deafness and hearing loss, people with limited movement, people with learning disabilities, cognitive limitations and speech disabilities regardless if disability is situational, temporary or permanent.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

3. How people with different disabilities access web content:

- a) With different assistive technologies (e. g. Screen readers, magnifying glasses) and using different accessibility settings (e. g. Contrasts, Font size). (CORRECT)**
- b) With the help of friends/personal assistants (e.g. to navigate, read the content).
- c) They do not access web content.
- d) With VR glasses, special computers and 3D printers.





Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "With different assistive technologies (e. g. Screen readers, magnifying glasses) and using different accessibility settings (e. g. Contrasts, Font size)."

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

4. EU Directive 2016/2102 on accessibility of websites and mobile applications regulates that:

- a) All websites and mobile applications have to be digital accessible.
- b) Public sector bodies websites and mobile applications have to be digital accessible. (CORRECT)**
- c) Private sector bodies websites and mobile applications have to be digital accessible.
- d) Websites for people with disabilities have to be digital accessible.

Feedback:

If a, c, d: The correct answer is "Public sector bodies websites and mobile applications have to be digital accessible."

If b: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

5. Following Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) will make:

- a) Web content boring and unattractive.
- b) Website slower.
- c) Web content more usable to users in general. (CORRECT)**
- d) Accessible in all languages.

Feedback:

If a, b, d: The correct answer is "WCAG will make web content more usable to users in general."

If c: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

II. Creating accessible web content

If it is not indicated otherwise only one answer is correct

1. What makes a website inaccessible?

- a) One inaccessible document. (CORRECT)**
- b) Video transcription.
- c) Easy to read text.
- d) Text structure.

Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "One inaccessible document." As only one uploaded document (e. g. PDF, Word, Excel) will make website inaccessible.

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.





2. For which non-text elements do we need to provide written transcripts and captions?
- a) Graphical representations of text (buttons, symbols...).
 - b) Images.
 - c) **Video and audio (multimedia elements). (CORRECT)**
 - d) All of the above.

Feedback:

If a, b, d: The correct answer is "Video and audio (multimedia elements)." For graphical representation of text and for images we need to provide alternative text, not transcripts or captions.

If c: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

3. Why is it important to write informative and short headings for providing digital accessibility?
- a) It is faster to skim the text.
 - b) To increase target audience, because most of the people don't have time to read.
 - c) **To organize and outline the content, so it is easier to find the section you are looking for. (CORRECT)**
 - d) None of the above.

Feedback:

If a, b, d: The correct answer is "To organize and outline the content, so it is easier to find the section you are looking for."

If c: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

4. What is the proper way of describing link texts?
- a) 'Click here'.
 - b) 'Link'.
 - c) 'Read more'.
 - d) **None of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "None of the above." The correct way of describing link texts would be meaningful description of the link content (e. g. "More on Using Meaningful Link Text").

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

5. What should be provided on every website for explaining difficult terms?
- a) **Glossary. (CORRECT)**
 - b) Link to the website, where the difficult term is explained.
 - c) Nothing, everybody should have the freedom to find an explanation on their own if they want to.
 - d) Text should not include difficult terms.





Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "Glossary." Glossary help people to understand website content.

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

III. Developing/programming for digital accessibility

1. The title of each Web page should:

- a) Be short.
- b) Identify the subject of the web page.
- c) Make sense when reading out of context.
- d) **All of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "All of the above." That means that the title of each webpage should be short, it should identify the subject of the web page and it should make sense when reading out of context.

That is important especially for people who use screen readers for accessing the web.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

2. What physical controls should be available to use with a keyboard?

- a) Bringing up context menus.
- b) Form fields, drag and drop, selecting the text, resizing regions.
- c) Links, menus, buttons, checkboxes, radio buttons.
- d) **All of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "All of the above." That include: bringing up context menus, form fields, drag and drop, selecting the text, resizing regions, links, menus, buttons, checkboxes and radio buttons.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

3. What makes a website's navigation accessible (among other)?

- a) A Web page must have different foreground and background colors.
- b) **Pages should be organized according to headings. (CORRECT)**
- c) All Images must be equipped with an "alt" attribute.
- d) All videos should be equipped with captions.

Feedback:

If a, c, d: The correct answer is "Pages should be organized according to headings." All of other answers contribute to accessibility of the website, but they do not have an impact on website navigation.

If b: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.





4. What check must be done manually when assessing a website's accessibility?

- a) If all images have an "alt" attribute.
- b) If headings are being used.
- c) If the content and tabbing is logically sequenced. (CORRECT)**
- d) If tables have assigned header rows.

Feedback:

If a, b, d: The correct answer is "If the content and tabbing is logically sequenced."

If c: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

5. Why should heading markup (e.g. <h2>About Us</h2>) be used?

- a) To provide structure and organization to the webpage. (CORRECT)**
- b) To change the color of text.
- c) To make text larger.
- d) Heading markup has no impact on accessibility.

Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "To provide structure and organization to the webpage."

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

IV. Designing for digital accessibility

1. Web designer should be able to provide an alt attribute on a(n):

- a) <div> element.
- b) Button element.
- c) Image element. (CORRECT)**
- d) Paragraph element.

Feedback:

If a, b, d: The correct answer is "Image element."

If c: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

2. Which of the following is true about the use of color in a website?

- a) Color should not be the only means of distinguishing content or conveying meaning. (CORRECT)**
- b) Contrast is not important.
- c) You can only use high contrast colors.
- d) You can't use color if you want your website to be accessible.





Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "Color should not be the only means of distinguishing content or conveying meaning." The use of color to convey meaning creates problems for people with low vision, color perception deficiencies and color blindness.

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

3. Which of the following is not an accessibility technique when creating an online form in a website?

- a) A suggestion on how to correct the input error should be provided.
- b) Each form element should be properly labelled.
- c) Fields in error should be identified with a red outline. (CORRECT)**
- d) If invalid data is detected, the error should be identified in text.

Feedback:

If a, b, d: The correct answer is "Fields in error should be identified with a red outline."

If c: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

4. In which of the following cases, you could resize text up to 200 percent without assistive technology?

- a) All content.
- b) Captions.
- c) Images.
- d) Text without loss of content or functionality. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "Text without loss of content or functionality."

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

5. A website with text and images has been taken through the process of using an automated accessibility checker. It has passed the test but the web site is still not accessible. What potential reasons could cause the website to still be inaccessible?

- a) Alternative text has been provided for all images.
- b) Alternative text options (alt tags) for images do not provide concise and accurate image descriptions. (CORRECT)**
- c) Colour scheme could be difficult to see for users with colour vision deficiency.
- d) The font used could be difficult for users to read.

Feedback:

If a, c, d: The correct answer is "Alternative text options (alt tags) for images do not provide concise and accurate image descriptions."

If b: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.





V. Implementation of digital accessibility

1. Why is it important that an organization have a digital accessibility policy?
 - a) **Because a digital accessibility policy ensure long-term digital accessibility of a company website. (CORRECT)**
 - b) Because an organization will get the benefits.
 - c) Because it gives people with disability an information that digital environment is barrier-free.
 - d) Because of the legislation.

Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "Because a digital accessibility policy ensure long-term digital accessibility of a company website." With digital accessibility policy company defines the responsibility of different employees for publishing on company website and for managing digital accessibility.

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

2. What is the important when implementing digital accessibility?
 - a) To calculate ROI (Return of Investment) of implementation.
 - b) To involve people with disabilities. (CORRECT)**
 - c) To focus on SEO (Search Engine Optimization).
 - d) To check latest design trends.

Feedback:

If a, c, d: The correct answer is "To involve people with disabilities." With involving people with disability you can better understand what is needed to be done and why.

If b: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

3. What are the responsibilities of public sector bodies regarding EU Directive 2016/2102 on accessibility of websites and mobile applications?
 - a) To publish, regularly monitor and update an accessibility statement for the websites.
 - b) To ensure the possibility of giving feedback and to request accessible information.
 - c) To ensure digital accessible websites according to WCAG.
 - d) All of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "All of the above." According to EU directive public sector bodies need to: publish, regularly monitor and update an accessibility statement for the websites, ensure the possibility of giving feedback and to request accessible information and ensure digital accessible websites according to WCAG.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.





4. How the evaluation of the website accessibility is performed?
- a) Only with Screen reader.
 - b) Only with Evaluation tools.
 - c) With Evaluation tools and some assistive technologies.
 - d) With Evaluation tools and knowledgeable human evaluation. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "With Evaluation tools and knowledgeable human evaluation." Evaluation tools cannot evaluate the meaningfulness of the content. Therefore, the knowledgeable human evaluation is still needed.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

5. Embracing digital accessibility can have different benefits for all companies, not just for public sector bodies. Digital accessibility can:
- a) Strengthening brand presence.
 - b) Improving customer experience.
 - c) Extending market reach.
 - d) All of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "All of the above." That include: strengthening brand presence, improving customer experience and extending market reach.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

VI. Evaluation of digital accessibility

1. POUR acronym for WCAG mean:
- a) Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, Robust. (CORRECT)**
 - b) Perceivable, Operated, Understandable, Regressive.
 - c) Predictable, Operable, Understandable, Repeatable.
 - d) Principle, Objective, Understandable, Robust.

Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "Perceivable, Operable, Understandable and Robust".

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.





2. What minimum conformance level of WCAG is required by EU Directive 2016/2102 for public sector bodies' websites?
- a) **A (CORRECT)**
 - b) AA
 - c) AAA
 - d) A+

Feedback:

If b, c, d: The correct answer is "A".

If a: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

3. What Evaluation Tools cannot do?
- a) Help you quickly identify potential accessibility issues;
 - b) Provide fully-automated checks;
 - c) Help you with manual review;
 - d) **Check all accessibility aspects automatically. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "Check all accessibility aspects automatically." Evaluation tools cannot evaluate the meaningfulness of the content. Therefore, the knowledgeable human evaluation is still needed.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

4. Who can provide valuable feedback in order to make the website more accessible?
- a) Elderly people;
 - b) People with disabilities;
 - c) Children;
 - d) **All of the above. (CORRECT)**

Feedback:

If a, b, c: The correct answer is "All of the above." Valuable feedback can provide: digital accessibility experts, elderly people, children and people with disabilities.

If d: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

5. What is obligatory to use for website accessibility conformance evaluation?
- a) Involving users.
 - b) **Involving professional and experienced accessibility evaluators. (CORRECT)**
 - c) Evaluation tools.
 - d) All of the above.





Feedback:

If a, c, d: The correct answer is “Involving professional and experienced accessibility evaluators.” It is advised to use all of the options (that include involving users, evaluation tools). However, it is required at least to involve professional and experienced accessibility evaluators.

If b: Congratulation! Your answer is correct.

