# Sample Exam – Questions

**Sample Exam set A**
**Version 1.0**

# ISTQB® Digital Accessibility Testing Syllabus

**Compatible with Syllabus version 1.0**

International Software Testing Qualifications Board




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The ISTQB® Examination Working Group is responsible for this document.

This document is maintained by a core team from ISTQB® consisting of the Syllabus Working Group and Exam Working Group.

# Acknowledgements

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# Introduction

## Purpose of this document

The example questions and answers and associated justifications in this sample exam have been created by a team of subject matter experts and experienced question writers with the aim of:

- Assisting ISTQB® Member Boards and Exam Boards in their question writing activities
- Providing training providers and exam candidates with examples of exam questions

These questions cannot be used as-is in any official examination.

**Note**, that real exams may include a wide variety of questions, and this sample exam ***is not*** intended to include examples of all possible question types, styles or lengths, also this sample exam may both be more difficult or less difficult than any official exam.

## Instructions

In this document you may find:

- Questions[1], including for each question:
  - Any scenario needed by the question stem
  - Point value
  - Response (answer) option set
- Additional questions, including for each question [does not apply to all sample exams]:
  - Any scenario needed by the question stem
  - Point value
  - Response (answer) option set

- *Answers, including justification are contained in a separate document*

[1] In this sample exam the questions are sorted by the LO they target; this cannot be expected of a live exam.



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# Questions

## QUESTION 1 (1 Point)

A project team begins evaluating digital accessibility only after all development work is completed and the product is preparing for release.

Which benefit of adopting a shift-left approach would most directly address this situation?

a. It reduces the likelihood that legal requirements will need interpretation during audits.

b. It allows digital accessibility defects to be identified when remediation is less costly and disruptive.

c. It increases the number of assistive technologies available for end-user testing.

d. It removes the need for manual digital accessibility testing activities.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 2 (1 Point)

Which statement best describes the purpose of an accessibility tree?

a. It records interactions performed during end-user testing sessions.

b. It defines the hierarchy of WCAG principles, guidelines, and success criteria.

c. It stores automated accessibility test results produced by scanning tools.

d. It provides a structured representation of user interface elements for assistive technologies.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 3 (1 Point)

According to the social model of disability, which situation is considered the primary cause of disability?

a. The individual's physical or cognitive impairment.

b. The inability of assistive technology to compensate for impairments.

c. Barriers created by environments, systems, and societal structures.

d. The absence of specialized medical treatment for affected individuals.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 4 (1 Point)

A tester identifies the same missing form-label defect on twenty pages. All affected pages use the same reusable component.

What does this situation most clearly illustrate?

a. The defect is less significant because it originates from a shared component.

b. Each occurrence represents a different type of digital accessibility defect.

c. A common digital accessibility defect can recur wherever a defective shared component is reused.

d. The defect is only a user experience issue until end-user testing confirms its impact.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 5 (1 Point)

A tester reviews a page where all functionality is available using a keyboard, but several images containing important information do not provide equivalent text alternatives.

Which WCAG principle is primarily affected?

a. Robust

b. Understandable

c. Perceivable

d. Operable

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 6 (1 Point)

What is the primary purpose of Category 2 tools (Automated UI-based Scanners and Manual Helpers)?

a. To evaluate rendered user interfaces and identify defects visible at runtime.

b. To verify source code structure before software is rendered.

c. To replace testing with assistive technologies during audits.

d. To perform linguistic analysis of written content.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 7 (1 Point)

A team relies exclusively on automated scanning tools and performs no manual testing or testing with assistive technologies.

Which project risk does this represent?

a. Reliance on accessibility overlay solutions.

b. Over-reliance on test automation.

c. Late-level testing.

d. Allowing opinions to override facts.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 8 (1 Point)

A formal digital accessibility report is being prepared for senior stakeholders.

Which information is most appropriate for its executive summary?

a. A high-level overview of scope, conformance status, important findings, and recommendations.

b. Complete reproduction steps for every individual defect identified.

c. Raw automated scanning output and assistive technology logs.

d. Detailed code-level remediation instructions for each component.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 9 (1 Point)

What is the primary objective of a digital accessibility evaluation?

a. To measure overall customer satisfaction with a product.

b. To evaluate barriers that prevent users with disabilities from accessing information or functionality.

c. To compare development productivity before and after accessibility improvements.

d. To determine whether a product contains performance bottlenecks affecting usability.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 10 (1 Point)

Why can an automated scan reporting zero violations not be considered proof that a product is accessible?

a. Automated tools cannot evaluate many aspects of human interaction and context.

b. Automated tools only operate when assistive technologies are disabled.

c. Automated tools evaluate only mobile applications and not web applications.

d. Automated tools cannot identify missing technical attributes such as form labels.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 11 (1 Point)

A tester is preparing a digital accessibility test environment for a mobile application.

Which practice is most appropriate?

a. Use emulators exclusively because they provide identical behavior to physical devices.

b. Use only automated scanning tools because mobile assistive technologies vary significantly.

c. Perform testing on actual devices because emulators may not accurately reproduce interactions with native assistive technologies.

d. Restrict testing to the most common browser because accessibility support is standardized across devices.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 12 (1 Point)

Which activity is most directly associated with testing using assistive technologies?

a. Evaluating source code for missing ARIA attributes before deployment.

b. Verifying that dynamic status messages are announced appropriately by a screen reader.

c. Measuring readability levels using linguistic analysis tools.

d. Confirming that CI/CD quality gates prevent deployment failures.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 13 (1 Point)

What is the primary purpose of a digital accessibility audit?

a. To replace ongoing digital accessibility testing throughout the SDLC.

b. To determine development productivity related to accessibility activities.

c. To provide a formal assessment of conformance against a specified accessibility standard.

d. To verify conformance only for automated testing results.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 14 (1 Point)

A tester reports that a checkout button cannot be activated using a keyboard.

Which additional information would provide the most value to the development team?

a. The project budget allocated to accessibility testing.

b. The WCAG success criterion violated and steps to reproduce the issue.

c. The total number of defects found during the release.

d. The testing experience of the individual tester.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 15 (1 Point)

Which example best represents a situational disability?

a. A person experiencing progressive vision loss caused by a degenerative condition.

b. A person who permanently relies on a screen reader because of blindness.

c. A person temporarily unable to use a mouse because of a broken arm.

d. A person unable to view a display because of bright sunlight reflecting from the screen.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 16 (1 Point)

Which risk is most closely associated with the use of AI-based accessibility testing tools?

a. AI tools cannot evaluate any technical accessibility requirements.

b. AI-generated recommendations may contain inaccuracies that require human verification.

c. AI tools prevent integration of accessibility testing into development workflows.

d. AI tools eliminate the need for manual testing and end-user testing.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 17 (1 Point)

A tester discovers that keyboard focus disappears after closing a modal dialog. The issue occurs repeatedly throughout the application.

Which common digital accessibility defect does this most directly represent?

a. Reliance on visual cues.

b. Vague alternative text.

c. Dynamic content blind spots.

d. Ignoring focus management.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 18 (1 Point)

A project team is developing a mobile application and must determine which accessibility requirements apply to the product.

Why are accessibility guidelines useful during this activity?

a. They provide measurable criteria that can be used to evaluate accessibility requirements.

b. They reduce the need for regulatory analysis.

c. They allow compliance with all national legislation.

d. They reduce accessibility testing activities.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 19 (2 Points)

A tester uses voice-control software to interact with a web application. A button displays the text "Submit" but has an accessible name of "Send Form."

What outcome is most likely?

a. Voice activation may fail because the visible label does not match the programmatic name.

b. The mismatch affects only screen magnifier users.

c. The mismatch affects only automated scanning tools.

d. The mismatch improves conformance because multiple names are available.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 20 (1 Point)

Which defect is an example of reliance on visual cues?

a. A notification message is announced twice by a screen reader.

b. A form error is indicated only by a red border with no accompanying text.

c. A page contains an incorrectly nested heading structure.

d. A button lacks a programmatic role in the accessibility tree.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 21 (1 Point)

A team adopts WCAG 2.2 Level AA as its accessibility target.

During test planning, what should this decision primarily influence?

a. The selection of applicable accessibility requirements and test objectives.

b. The number of developers assigned to the project.

c. The choice of software development lifecycle model.

d. The selection of operating systems used by the development team.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 22 (1 Point)

A team relies exclusively on automated UI scanners and discovers late in the project that several screen-reader users cannot complete key tasks.

What does this situation most clearly demonstrate?

a. Automated UI scanners should replace assistive technology testing.

b. Different tool categories provide different types of coverage.

c. Accessibility defects can only be found during audits.

d. Automated scanning should be postponed until after release.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 23 (1 Point)

A company installs an accessibility overlay and decides not to correct the underlying accessibility defects.

According to the syllabus, what is the primary risk?

a. Accessibility overlays may interfere with assistive technologies while failing to resolve the underlying accessibility defects.

b. Accessibility overlays prevent automated accessibility testing from executing successfully.

c. Accessibility overlays increase the complexity of WCAG success criteria.

d. Accessibility overlays prevent conformance reports from being created.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 24 (1 Point)

An organization is responding to a procurement request that requires evidence of accessibility conformance.

Which document would most likely be provided?

a. Internal accessibility defect backlog.

b. Sprint retrospective report.

c. Accessibility test environment configuration guide.

d. Accessibility Conformance Report (ACR).

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 25 (1 Point)

A screen reader announces incorrect names and roles for several controls even though the page appears visually correct.

Which structure is most likely being exposed incorrectly?

a. Document Object Model (DOM)

b. CI/CD Pipeline

c. Accessibility Tree

d. Product Backlog

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 26 (1 Point)

Which testing activity is most appropriate for evaluating whether content reflows correctly at high magnification levels?

a. Automated source-code scanning.

b. Keyboard-only navigation.

c. Content magnification testing.

d. Static analysis within the IDE.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 27 (3 Points)

A tester discovers numerous accessibility defects involving missing form labels, incorrect field associations, and inconsistent error messaging across multiple applications maintained by the same organization.

The applications use a common design system and component library.

Which action would provide the greatest value in addressing these findings?

a. Assign each defect to the team responsible for the application in which it was identified.

b. Investigate the common design system and component library to determine whether they are contributing to the recurring defects.

c. Prioritize the defects that occur most frequently and defer the remaining defects to later releases.

d. Focus remediation on defects affecting screen reader users because they account for most of the identified findings.



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Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 28 (1 Point)

A development team wants practical guidance on designing software that can be effectively used with assistive technologies.

Which reference would be most appropriate?

a. ISO 9241-171

b. VPAT

c. WCAG2ICT

d. Accessibility Conformance Report

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 29 (1 Point)

A linter integrated into a developer's IDE highlights a missing form label while code is being written.

Which Category 1 benefit is being demonstrated?

a. Validation of real-world user experience.

b. Evaluation of runtime behavior after deployment.

c. Immediate feedback that supports shift-left defect prevention.

d. Measurement of content readability and comprehension.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 30 (2 Points)

A tester is presenting accessibility findings to a development team that has limited experience with digital accessibility.

Which communication approach is most likely to be effective?

a. Focus exclusively on defect severity ratings and conformance percentages.

b. Limit communication to formal audit reports and defect records.

c. Present findings as opportunities for improvement while explaining user impact and potential solutions.

d. Avoid discussing user impact to maintain objectivity.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 31 (1 Point)

A tester identifies a form field that lacks an associated label and must determine whether this represents a conformance failure.

What should the tester consult?

a. Applicable WCAG success criteria.

b. The accessibility tree only.

c. The organization's project plan.

d. The software architecture documentation.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 32 (1 Point)

What is the primary value of end-user testing performed by people with disabilities?

a. It confirms conformance with all applicable legislation.

b. It provides direct insight into real-world barriers and user experiences.

c. It eliminates the need for accessibility specialists.

d. It produces more automated test coverage than scanning tools.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 33 (1 Point)

Which activity is typically performed during manual digital accessibility testing?

a. Validating that build pipelines fail when accessibility quality gates are violated.

b. Verifying logical keyboard focus order throughout a user journey.

c. Measuring project velocity and defect removal efficiency.

d. Inspecting source code for merge conflicts.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 34 (1 Point)

An accessibility scanner reports that all images contain alternative text.

Which question still requires human evaluation?

a. Whether the alternative text is meaningful and appropriate in context.

b. Whether an alt attribute exists in the markup.

c. Whether the image is included in the document object model.

d. Whether the page contains any image elements.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 35 (1 Point)

Which outcome is an example of a market or financial risk resulting from inaccessible software?

a. Failure to associate form labels with input fields.

b. Loss of customer trust caused by negative publicity.

c. Reduced access to potential customers who cannot effectively use the product.

d. Failure of a screen reader to announce dynamic content changes.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 36 (1 Point)

A tester is evaluating a custom accordion component using a screen reader.

Which information should the assistive technology communicate when the accordion is operated?

a. Only the visual position of the accordion on the page.

b. Only whether automated scanning tools classify it as a heading.

c. Only whether the component appears identical across browsers.

d. The control's accessible name and its expanded or collapsed state.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 37 (1 Point)

An accessibility evaluation finds several defects that prevent screen-reader users from completing purchases.

Which risk impact does this most directly illustrate?

a. A supplier risk caused by third-party delivery schedules.

b. A technical risk limited to source-code maintainability.

c. Exclusion of users from a critical digital service, with potential market and financial impact.

d. A testing risk caused only by use of a single test environment.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 38 (1 Point)

A content author wants to evaluate whether written instructions contain unnecessary jargon, overly complex language, and difficult sentence structures.

Which tool category would be most appropriate?

a. Category 1: Static Analysis and CI/CD Pipeline Tools.

b. Category 2: Automated UI-Based Scanners and Manual Helpers.

c. Category 3: Assistive Technologies.

d. Category 4: Cognitive and Readability Tools.

Select ONE answer.

## QUESTION 39 (1 Point)

During an accessibility audit, a representative sample of pages is selected instead of evaluating every page in the application.

What is the primary reason for this approach?

a. Accessibility standards prohibit evaluating every page.

b. A representative sample can provide meaningful coverage when evaluating large solutions.

c. Automated tools can only scan a limited number of pages.

d. End-user testing requires fewer pages than accessibility testing.

Select ONE answer.



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## QUESTION 40 (1 Point)

A stakeholder claims that a reported accessibility defect should be ignored because "none of our customers have complained."

Which project risk described in the syllabus does this most closely illustrate?

a. Over-reliance on test automation.

b. Single-environment testing.

c. Allowing opinions to override facts.

d. Reliance on accessibility overlay solutions.

Select ONE answer.



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