Welcome to a11yMTL Trivia Night! Since 2010, a11yMTL has been dedicated to raising awareness about the importance of digital accessibility. Our goal is to provide a platform for those interested in digital accessibility to come together and learn from one another.

Tonight our trivia is designed to challenge our knowledge of accessibility while also offering an opportunity for newcomers to learn and engage.

During the event, all questions will be presented on slides and read aloud. Each question will be in French followed by its English translation. The answers will be provided in both languages also.

Additionally, there is a web version of the trivia which is available through a QR code for those who prefer that format. (say where it is – it’s here on the slide? also read the URL)

Take your time and enjoy the trivia; there's no timer or need to submit answers. Relax, have fun, and let's get quizzing!

# Quiz questions

1. \*Who benefits from digital accessibility?
   1. Blind users
   2. People with disabilities
   3. Everybody
   4. People with disabilities and the d/Deaf or hard-of-hearing

**Context : How many of you have used ramps, audio books, the automatic door opener buttons, elevators or subtitles? Time and time again, accessibility innovations and features also help everyone else.**

1. \*Audio descriptions focus on which group?
   1. The d/Deaf
   2. People who are blind or visually impaired
   3. People with cognitive disabilities
   4. Dyslexics

**Context: Audio descriptions are verbal depictions of key visual elements in media productions.**

1. What are the skip links for?
   1. The links in the main menu
   2. The links that brings users to the main content
   3. The links in the footer
   4. To allow users to skip over repetitive content
2. WCAG 2.1 fundamental principles include Operable, Understandable and Robust. Which is the fourth principle?
   1. Perceptible
   2. Preventable
   3. Perceivable
   4. Predictable
3. \*For what users is it important to allow the viewport to be resized, and/or zoomed?
   1. Visually impaired users
   2. Blind users
   3. People with dexterity limitations
   4. Autistic people
4. Who benefits from a visible focus on interactive elements (criteria 2.4.7)?
   1. Seniors
   2. Sighted keyboard users
   3. Non-sighted keyboard and screen reader users
   4. A and B
5. What is the purpose of adequate colour contrast?
   1. To help seniors
   2. To make text easier to read for people with visual impairments
   3. To make sure the website is visible in low-light conditions
   4. All of the above
6. Which of the following would make a website more accessible to people with motor impairments?
   1. Making content keyboard accessible
   2. Including lots of flashing animations
   3. Making sure all text is in a small font
   4. Ensuring opening and closing tags are not missing
7. Which of the following is an example of a physical accessibility barrier?
   1. Stairs without a ramp
   2. An image without alt text
   3. A video without closed captions
   4. A form without visible label
8. How can we make images accessible to someone who cannot see them?
   1. Add a text alternative using an alt attribute that describes the image to screen readers
   2. Create a separate version of the page
   3. Avoid using images and videos
   4. Adding closed captions
9. Which of the following is true regarding headings?
   1. Headings tags are not helpful for screen readers
   2. Heading level order does not matter
   3. Headings are used to facilitate the navigation to screen reader users
   4. Using headings is a best practice
10. What is NVDA?
    1. An organization of accessibility experts
    2. An initiative by W3C
    3. A screen reader for Windows
    4. An accessibility testing tool for MacOS

**Context: NVDA stands for NonVisual Desktop Access. It’s a free and open-source screen reader software that enables blind and visually impaired people to access and interact with digital content.**

1. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), how many people live with a disability?
   1. About 20% of the global population
   2. About 40% of the global population
   3. About 50% of the global population
   4. About 75% of the global population

**Context : Numbers vary from 15% to 30% according to some statistics, disabilities are a spectrum and many disabilities are not legally accounted for.**

1. The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the U.S. law that finally guaranteed equal rights for people with disabilities. What year did the ADA become a law?
   1. 1936
   2. 1985
   3. 1990
   4. 2002

**Context: The ADA was the result of extensive advocacy by disability rights activists, who fought for years to secure legal protection and equal rights for people with disabilities in the US. It covers aspects of daily life like jobs, public places, transport, information and communication.**

1. What does the AODA stand for?
   1. Association of Ontario's Disabled Adults
   2. Act for Disabled Ontarians Association
   3. Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act
   4. None of the above
2. The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, or AODA, aims to identify, remove, and prevent barriers for people with disabilities. What year did the AODA come about?
   1. 1979
   2. 1988
   3. 1990
   4. 2005

**Context : Its goal for the province is to be fully accessible by 2025. All levels of government, private sectors, and non-profits must comply with this legislation.**

1. What is the difference between Open and Closed Captions?
   1. Open captions can be edited by a user but closed captions cannot.
   2. Open captions do not have a background colour. Closed captions always have a high contrast background colour which makes them easier to read.
   3. Open Captions are "burned" into the video and always appear, but closed captions can be turned on and off by the user.
   4. None of the above
2. WCAG is the acronym for industry standard guidelines used to assess digital accessibility. What does WCAG stand for?
   1. World Council Accessibility Group
   2. World Content Access Governance
   3. Web Consortium Accessibility Guidelines
   4. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
3. According to WCAG 2.1 AA standard, what is the minimum colour contrast ratio between foreground and background colours for regular text?
   1. 5.4:1
   2. 3:1
   3. 1:3
   4. 4.5:1
4. A screen reader is software used by individuals who are blind or have low vision to access a computer, tablet or smartphone. Which one of the following is NOT a screen reader?
   1. Voiceover
   2. Siri
   3. Voice View
   4. NVDA
5. \*Which American sports tradition was invented to address players who were d/Deaf and hard of hearing?
   1. The American Football huddle
   2. Referee hand signals
   3. The scoreboard
   4. Player numbers
6. Which technology company recently created a specially designed video game adaptive controller for people with disabilities?
   1. Sony
   2. Freedom Scientific
   3. Xbox
   4. PlayStation

**Context: Microsoft recently created the “Xbox Adaptive Controller” it features a range of input and output jacks, buttons, and external switches, providing accessibility options and enabling a more customized gaming experience.**

1. Which of the following is a tool to aid visually impaired users?
   1. Talkback
   2. AXe
   3. Wave Toolbar
   4. Maws

**Context : Talkback is the Android screen reader. iOS uses VoiceOver.**

1. What year did the Accessible Canada Act (ACA) come into force?
   1. 1939
   2. 1989
   3. 2009
   4. 2019
2. Quebec was the first Canadian province to pass an accessibility law. In which year did this law come into force?
   1. 1975
   2. 1978
   3. 1991
   4. 2004

**Context: It has a long name! "Loi assurant l'exercice des droits des personnes handicapées en vue de leur intégration scolaire, professionnelle et sociale". (Just in case someone asks)**

1. What does SGQRI-008 2.0 refer to?
   1. To a Quebec government standard for Web accessibility
   2. To a new accessible text editor for WordPress
   3. To a keyboard accessibility standard
   4. None of the above
2. \*Which kind of users may rely on assistive technologies such as switch access or sip-and-puff devices?
   1. People with cognitive disabilities
   2. People who are d/Deaf or hard of hearing
   3. People with motor disabilities
   4. People with epilepsy
3. According to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 and 2.1, which type of images must be coded so they can be ignored by screen readers?
   1. Images conveying an emotion or information
   2. Images used as links or buttons
   3. Companies or organisations logos
   4. Purely decorative images
4. What keyboard interactions are expected in a modal?
   1. The modal is displayed when the trigger button is clicked, and the focus moves to the 1st element in the modal.
   2. Once in the modal, the focus cannot exit the modal.
   3. Closing the modal can be done via a close button or the Escape key.
   4. Once the modal closes, the focus returns to the trigger button.
   5. All of the above
5. What are the basic keyboard interaction keys?
   1. Enter and space bar
   2. Tab
   3. Arrows (up/down/left/right)
   4. All of the above
6. In what year was the first version of WCAG published?
   1. 2008
   2. 1994
   3. 1999
   4. 2001
7. Who benefits from content with descriptive headings?
   1. People with cognitive disabilities
   2. People with visual disabilities
   3. People with colour blindness
   4. a and b.
8. Who is responsible for making digital content accessible?
   1. Developers
   2. Designers
   3. Project managers and Project Owners
   4. Content creators
   5. All of the above
9. What label will be announced by screen readers if a button with the text "apple" has an *aria-label* attribute with value "grapes"?
   1. apple grapes
   2. grapes apple
   3. apple
   4. grapes

**Context: The `aria-label` attribute takes precedence over the visible text of a button for accessibility because it allows developers to give a more explicit and descriptive label for screen reader users.**