

Certified Professional in Accessibility Core Competencies (CPACC) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What is a potential drawback of the economic model in relation to disability?**
 - A. It creates a uniform standard for all disabilities**
 - B. It can lead to increased funding for disability programs**
 - C. It often results in stigmatization of individuals**
 - D. It promotes inclusivity in workplaces**
- 2. Which term describes making web content accessible in multiple formats?**
 - A. Operable**
 - B. Perceivable**
 - C. Understandable**
 - D. Robust**
- 3. Which of the following is an ICT option for people with visual disabilities?**
 - A. Video options for signing**
 - B. Speech input**
 - C. Switch devices**
 - D. Teletype**
- 4. What does the acronym "WCAG" stand for?**
 - A. Web Content Accessibility Guide**
 - B. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines**
 - C. Web Compliance Accessibility Group**
 - D. Web Content Assistance Guidelines**
- 5. What types of attributes should be utilized to enhance the accessibility of forms?**
 - A. Label, placeholder, and aria attributes**
 - B. Style and color attributes**
 - C. Text and font size attributes**
 - D. Image and audio attributes**

- 6. Approximately how many people globally are estimated to have low vision?**
- A. About 100 million**
 - B. Around 246 million**
 - C. Approximately 500 million**
 - D. About 300 million**
- 7. Which of the following is a principle of Universal Design?**
- A. Equitable use for all individuals.**
 - B. Maximum complexity to accommodate diverse needs.**
 - C. Designing specifically for individuals with disabilities.**
 - D. Research should be limited to traditional methods.**
- 8. Which example best demonstrates the "low physical effort" principle of Universal Design?**
- A. Heavy doors that require strength to open**
 - B. Drinking fountains with required manual operation**
 - C. Touch lamps that can be easily operated**
 - D. Stairs without handrails**
- 9. What are civil rights laws primarily designed to do?**
- A. Provide exclusive rights to certain groups**
 - B. Remove discrimination and create equal opportunities for people with disabilities**
 - C. Regulate the health care industry**
 - D. Focus solely on educational access**
- 10. What type of psychological disorder pertains to behavior and emotional responses?**
- A. Intellectual disorder**
 - B. Social disorder**
 - C. Cognitive disorder**
 - D. Behavioral disorder**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. What is a potential drawback of the economic model in relation to disability?

- A. It creates a uniform standard for all disabilities**
- B. It can lead to increased funding for disability programs**
- C. It often results in stigmatization of individuals**
- D. It promotes inclusivity in workplaces**

The choice highlighting potential stigmatization of individuals under the economic model in relation to disability addresses a significant concern. The economic model often focuses on the financial implications of disability, viewing individuals primarily through the lens of their productivity and economic contribution. This perspective can inadvertently lead to stereotypes and assumptions that people with disabilities are less capable or valuable, fostering a societal stigma. When society emphasizes productivity as a benchmark for worth, it can marginalize individuals with disabilities, reinforcing negative perceptions. As a result, this model may lead to a lack of understanding and acceptance of disabilities, which further alienates affected individuals. The economic model's focus on cost-benefit analyses may overlook the inherent value and capabilities of those with disabilities, perpetuating an environment where they are seen as liabilities rather than individuals with diverse strengths. In contrast, the other options either present positive aspects or suggest neutrality, which do not reflect the nuanced challenges posed by the economic perspective on disability.

2. Which term describes making web content accessible in multiple formats?

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

The term that describes making web content accessible in multiple formats is "Perceivable." This principle from the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) emphasizes that information and user interface components must be presented to users in ways they can perceive. Making content perceivable involves providing alternatives for non-text content, ensuring that text is readable and understandable, and offering content in varied formats that cater to diverse needs—such as audio, text, and visual presentations. By ensuring content is perceivable, individuals with different disabilities and varying preferences can access and engage with the information effectively. The other principles—Operable, Understandable, and Robust—relate to different aspects of accessibility. Operable focuses on users' ability to interact with the interface, Understandable ensures that the content and interface are clear, and Robust refers to content that can be reliably interpreted by a variety of user agents, including assistive technologies. While all these principles are essential for creating accessible content, "Perceivable" specifically targets the delivery of content in multiple workable formats.

3. Which of the following is an ICT option for people with visual disabilities?

- A. Video options for signing**
- B. Speech input**
- C. Switch devices**
- D. Teletype**

Speech input is an effective information and communication technology (ICT) option for people with visual disabilities because it allows users to interact with devices and software using their voice. This technology enables individuals to perform tasks such as dictating text, navigating applications, and controlling devices without relying on visual prompts. For users with limited or no vision, speech input significantly enhances accessibility, empowering them to engage with technology independently and efficiently. In contrast, video options for signing primarily support users who are deaf or hard of hearing, rather than those who are visually impaired. Switch devices, while useful for persons with physical disabilities, do not specifically address visual accessibility needs. Teletype systems are more aligned with text-based communication and are less relevant in the context of visual impairments compared to modern speech-based solutions. Thus, speech input stands out as the most appropriate ICT option for individuals with visual disabilities, facilitating a more inclusive and navigable digital environment.

4. What does the acronym "WCAG" stand for?

- A. Web Content Accessibility Guide**
- B. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines**
- C. Web Compliance Accessibility Group**
- D. Web Content Assistance Guidelines**

The acronym "WCAG" stands for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. These guidelines are developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to ensure that web content is accessible to all users, particularly those with disabilities. The purpose of WCAG is to provide a set of recommendations and standards that help developers create more inclusive web content, addressing various accessibility issues such as visual, auditory, and cognitive accessibility. The guidelines are structured around four principles: perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust, which serve as a foundational framework for web accessibility efforts. This understanding is crucial for anyone looking to enhance digital accessibility, as adhering to WCAG can significantly improve user experience for individuals with disabilities and contribute to a more equitable digital environment.

5. What types of attributes should be utilized to enhance the accessibility of forms?

A. Label, placeholder, and aria attributes

B. Style and color attributes

C. Text and font size attributes

D. Image and audio attributes

Utilizing label, placeholder, and aria attributes is crucial for enhancing the accessibility of forms. Labels provide clear identification of form fields, ensuring that screen readers can communicate their purpose to users with visual impairments. This helps users understand what information is required in each field. Placeholders, while not the primary solution for conveying required information, can offer additional guidance. However, it is important to note that placeholders should not replace labels, as they can disappear when users start typing, potentially leading to confusion. Aria attributes, such as `aria-labelledby` or `aria-describedby`, offer even more context about the form fields. These attributes enhance the interactive experience for those using assistive technologies, by providing additional descriptions or designating relationships between different elements within the form. Together, these attributes conform to best practices for web accessibility, ensuring that all users can effectively interact with forms regardless of their abilities. In contrast, other types of attributes, such as style and color; text and font size; or image and audio attributes, do not directly contribute to the functional accessibility of form elements. While style attributes can affect visual presentation, and text sizes can ensure readability, they do not intrinsically provide the necessary context or functionality needed for accessibility in forms. Therefore, the

6. Approximately how many people globally are estimated to have low vision?

A. About 100 million

B. Around 246 million

C. Approximately 500 million

D. About 300 million

The estimate that around 246 million people globally have low vision is based on comprehensive studies and reports from organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO). This figure encompasses individuals who have visual impairment conditions that cannot be fully corrected with standard glasses or medical intervention, reflecting a significant public health issue. Understanding this statistic is crucial in promoting accessibility and awareness about the needs of people with low vision. It highlights the importance of designing environments, products, and services that accommodate this large demographic. By recognizing the scale of low vision issues worldwide, stakeholders can work towards enhancing accessibility features and inclusive practices that support individuals in various aspects of life.

7. Which of the following is a principle of Universal Design?

- A. Equitable use for all individuals.**
- B. Maximum complexity to accommodate diverse needs.**
- C. Designing specifically for individuals with disabilities.**
- D. Research should be limited to traditional methods.**

The principle of Universal Design emphasizes creating environments and products that are accessible and usable by people of all abilities and disabilities. The focus is on equitable use, meaning that designs should be beneficial to all users without requiring special adaptation or specialized design. This principle seeks to ensure that everyone can access the same experiences and functionalities, irrespective of their physical or cognitive abilities. In contrast, other options do not align with the ethos of Universal Design. For instance, maximum complexity would contradict the goal of simplifying access and usability, while designing specifically for individuals with disabilities may inadvertently categorize and separate, rather than include everyone from the outset. Additionally, limiting research to traditional methods could hinder the innovative approaches necessary for effective Universal Design. Hence, the principle of equitable use is central to the philosophy of creating inclusive designs that cater to a broad spectrum of users.

8. Which example best demonstrates the "low physical effort" principle of Universal Design?

- A. Heavy doors that require strength to open**
- B. Drinking fountains with required manual operation**
- C. Touch lamps that can be easily operated**
- D. Stairs without handrails**

The principle of "low physical effort" in Universal Design emphasizes that designs should minimize the physical effort required to use them, making them accessible to a wider range of individuals, including those with limited strength or mobility. Touch lamps exemplify this principle perfectly, as they can be operated with a simple touch rather than requiring an individual to grip and manipulate a switch or knob. This allows ease of use for people who might have difficulty with fine motor skills or grip strength, providing a more inclusive experience. Other examples, such as heavy doors or drinking fountains that require manual operation, do not meet this criterion because they demand significant physical effort, which can be a barrier to access for some users. Stairs without handrails also fail to align with the principle, as they can be challenging to navigate for individuals with mobility issues. Thus, touch lamps stand out as the optimal representation of "low physical effort" within the context of Universal Design.

9. What are civil rights laws primarily designed to do?

- A. Provide exclusive rights to certain groups
- B. Remove discrimination and create equal opportunities for people with disabilities**
- C. Regulate the health care industry
- D. Focus solely on educational access

Civil rights laws are fundamentally aimed at removing discrimination and creating equal opportunities across various dimensions of society, including for individuals with disabilities. This includes legal provisions designed to ensure that people with disabilities have the same rights and access as those without disabilities, thereby promoting inclusion and preventing discrimination in areas such as employment, public accommodations, and housing. This understanding aligns with the overarching goal of civil rights protections, which strive to create a society where all individuals, regardless of their abilities, can participate fully and equally. The laws mandate reasonable accommodations and supports that facilitate such equal access, thereby fostering an environment where individuals with disabilities can enjoy the same opportunities as their peers. In contrast, other options suggest a more limited focus. Some imply exclusivity or lack of inclusivity, while others narrow the focus to particular sectors, like healthcare or education, which only address parts of the broader civil rights context.

10. What type of psychological disorder pertains to behavior and emotional responses?

- A. Intellectual disorder
- B. Social disorder
- C. Cognitive disorder
- D. Behavioral disorder**

Behavioral disorders specifically refer to patterns of behavior and emotional responses that are significantly disruptive or problematic. These disorders include a wide range of issues, such as anxiety disorders, conduct disorders, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The characteristics of behavioral disorders typically manifest through actions and the emotional reactions of individuals, making them a key area of focus in psychological assessments and treatment. Intellectual disorders relate more closely to limitations in cognitive functioning and intelligence, impacting abilities such as reasoning and problem-solving rather than directly addressing emotional responses or behavior. Social disorders involve difficulties in social interactions and may affect how individuals relate to others, but they do not encapsulate the broader spectrum of emotional and behavioral issues found within behavioral disorders. Cognitive disorders primarily influence thought processes and memory, while behavioral disorders encapsulate a wider range of emotional expressions and actions. Hence, behavioral disorders provide the most fitting classification for the question asked.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cpacc.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!