Ensuring Cross-Browser Compatibility for Websites

Part 1: Office Roleplay Dialogue

Scenario: A Web Developer, Kenji, is working with his colleague, Maria, to test their website on different browsers to ensure **cross-browser compatibility**.

Maria: Hey Kenji, I was checking the website on different browsers, and I noticed some layout issues in Firefox. Have you started **browser testing** yet?

Kenji: Yeah, I tested it in Chrome and Edge, but I still need to check Firefox and Safari. **Cross-browser** inconsistencies can be tricky.

Maria: Exactly. I think part of the problem is related to the **viewport** settings. Some elements aren't resizing properly on different screen sizes.

Kenji: That makes sense. I'll check the **CSS prefixes** too. Some styles work differently depending on the browser, so we might need to add vendor-specific prefixes.

Maria: Good idea. Also, can you confirm that all the interactive elements, like buttons and forms, are working correctly across browsers?

Kenji: Absolutely. I'll run another round of tests and fix any **compatibility** issues before we finalize the update.

Maria: Sounds great! Let me know if you need another pair of eyes.

Kenji: Will do! Thanks, Maria.

Part 2: Comprehension Questions

1. Why is Kenji performing browser testing?

(A) To change the website's colors

(B) To ensure the website works correctly on different browsers

(C) To add new blog posts

(D) To increase the number of visitors to the website

2. What issue did Maria notice on Firefox?

(A) The website loaded too quickly

(B) The homepage was missing images

(C) The website wasn't resizing properly

(D) The contact form was removed

3. Why do developers use CSS prefixes?

(A) To make CSS styles work consistently across different browsers

(B) To remove images from the website

(C) To prevent users from accessing the website

(D) To speed up website loading times

4. What is the viewport responsible for in web design?

(A) Managing the website's security settings

(B) Tracking user login data

(C) Adding new fonts to the website

(D) Controlling how a website adjusts to different screen sizes

Part 3: Key Vocabulary Definitions in Japanese

1. **Cross-browser (クロスブラウザ)** – 異なるウェブブラウザ間でウェブサイトが正しく動作すること。

2. **Compatibility (互換性)** – ソフトウェアやウェブサイトが異なる環境でも適切に動作する能力。

3. **Viewport (ビューポート)** – ウェブページが画面にどのように表示されるかを決定するエリア。

4. **Browser Testing (ブラウザテスト)** – 異なるブラウザでウェブサイトをテストし、正しく動作するか確認する作業。

5. **CSS Prefixes (CSS プレフィックス)** – 異なるブラウザで CSS を適用するために特定のベンダー名を付けるコード（例: -webkit-, -moz-）。

Part 4: Questions & Correct Answers

1. **Why is Kenji performing browser testing?**
   ✅ (B) To ensure the website works correctly on different browsers

2. **What issue did Maria notice on Firefox?**
   ✅ (C) The website wasn't resizing properly

3. **Why do developers use CSS prefixes?**
   ✅ (A) To make CSS styles work consistently across different browsers

4. **What is the viewport responsible for in web design?**

✅ (D) Controlling how a website adjusts to different screen sizes