



Free Questions for PSPO-II by dumpssheet

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who is accountable for maintaining and communicating the Product Goal?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A- The Product Owner.
- B- The Developers.
- C- Executive Sponsors.
- D- Stakeholders.
- E- All of the above.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Product Owner is accountable for maintaining and communicating the Product Goal. This responsibility includes ensuring that the goal is visible to everyone and provides direction and purpose for the Scrum Team and its stakeholders

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following might be considered when ordering Product Backlog items?

(choose all that apply)

Options:

- A- Dependencies to other products.
- B- Value of Product Backlog items.
- C- Dependencies between Product Backlog items.
- D- Cost of delay.
- E- Cost of implementation.

Answer:

A, B, C, D, E

Explanation:

According to the PSPO II guide and Scrum.org competencies, when ordering Product Backlog items, a Product Owner should consider various factors to maximize the value of the work done by the Scrum Team. These factors include:

- A) Dependencies to other products: Recognizing dependencies to other products is crucial for the Product Owner to ensure that the Scrum Team is working on items that can be completed and deliver value without being blocked by external dependencies.
- B) Value of Product Backlog items: The primary role of a Product Owner is to maximize the value delivered by the Scrum Team, and ordering items based on their value is a fundamental aspect of this responsibility.
- C) Dependencies between Product Backlog items: Understanding and managing dependencies between Product Backlog items helps in planning Sprints more effectively, ensuring that the team is working on items in a logical sequence.
- D) Cost of delay: The cost of delay is a critical economic factor that influences the ordering of Product Backlog items. Items that would result in a higher cost if delayed should be prioritized.
- E) Cost of implementation: While value maximization is the goal, the cost of implementation cannot be ignored. Balancing the cost and the expected value is essential for effective Product Backlog management.

These considerations are in line with the Scrum.org Professional Scrum competencies, particularly under 'Managing Products with Agility', where it's emphasized that Product Owners should have a deep understanding of market value, product feasibility, and the importance of making trade-offs to maximize value.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What activities would a Product Owner typically undertake in the phase between the end of the current Sprint and the next Sprint's Sprint Planning?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A-** Working with the Quality Assurance departments on the Increment of the current Sprint.
- B-** There are no such activities. The next Sprint starts immediately after the current Sprint.
- C-** Updating the project plan with the stakeholders.
- D-** Refining the Product Backlog.

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You work as a Product Owner for a small company and your Scrum Team employee retention rate has been falling. Data from exit interviews suggests that the Developers are:

- . Frustrated by interruptions and low-value meetings.
- . Feel that their work is not "meaningful."

You need to address this quickly, since the cost to train new Developers is very high in a small organization like yours.

To increase the likelihood of improving the retention rate, what additional measurements should you consider when determining improvements?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A- The Innovation Rate, which is the ratio of new work to total work.
- B- The On-Product Index, the ratio of product work to total work.
- C- Employee Net Promoter Scores.
- D- All of the above.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

To address the issues of interruptions, low-value meetings, and a lack of meaningful work, it is beneficial to consider a holistic approach that includes all the options provided. The Innovation Rate (A) can help understand the balance between new and routine work, the On-Product Index (B) can indicate how much work directly contributes to the product, and Employee Net Promoter Scores can provide insights into employee satisfaction and loyalty. Together, these measurements can offer a comprehensive view of areas for improvement

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The primary accountability of a Product Owner is:

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A- Managing the Product Backlog.
- B- Maximizing the value of the work that the Scrum Team delivers.
- C- Writing User Stories that the Scrum Team can fully understand.
- D- Interfacing between the Developers and the customers.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The primary accountability of a Product Owner within the Scrum framework is to maximize the value of the work that the Scrum Team delivers. This involves managing the Product Backlog, but the overarching responsibility is ensuring that the team's efforts translate into value

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What typically happens if Product Backlog items are not sufficiently clear during Sprint

Planning?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A-** Nothing, so long as the Product Owner gives the Developers a clear Sprint Goal.
- B-** The Developers will have difficulty creating a forecast of work for the Sprint.
- C-** Nothing in particular.
- D-** The Scrum Master should not allow this to happen. Look for a new Scrum Master and re-start the Sprint.
- E-** The meeting is cancelled so refinement can be done first.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

If Product Backlog items are not sufficiently clear during Sprint Planning, the Developers will typically have difficulty creating a forecast of work for the Sprint (B). This is because the clarity of the Product Backlog items is crucial for the Developers to understand what is expected and to plan their work accordingly. The Scrum framework emphasizes the importance of a well-refined Product Backlog for effective Sprint Planning

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When many Scrum Teams are working on the same product, should all of their Increments be combined every Sprint?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

A- No, each Scrum Team stands alone.

B- Yes, otherwise the Product Owner and stakeholders are unable to accurately inspect the Increment.

C- Yes, but only for Scrum Teams whose work has dependencies.

D- No, that is far too hard and must be done in a hardening Sprint.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When multiple Scrum Teams are working on the same product, it is essential that all of their Increments be combined every Sprint. This ensures that the Product Owner and stakeholders can accurately inspect the Increment, which is a fundamental aspect of transparency and empiricism in Scrum¹. Combining Increments allows for a clear understanding of the current state of the product, which is crucial for effective inspection and adaptation.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The only person who can abnormally terminate a Sprint is?

(choose the best answer)

Options:

- A- The Developers.
- B- The Scrum Master.
- C- The Product Owner.
- D- The Stakeholders.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Scrum Guide specifies that only the Product Owner has the authority to cancel a Sprint. This is because the Product Owner is responsible for maximizing the value of the product and may decide to cancel a Sprint if the Sprint Goal becomes obsolete or if they foresee that the current direction will not lead to a valuable outcome

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If a Scrum Team uses Product Backlog refinement, when should it occur?

(choose the best two answers)

Options:

- A-** The Product Owner takes the time between the Sprints to do it.
- B-** Business Analysts in the organization should do this work for the Scrum Team 1-2 Sprints ahead of the development Sprints.
- C-** The Product Owner and the Developers can refine the Product Backlog during any Sprint as needed, ideally in advance of the upcoming Sprint.
- D-** The Product Owner must do this as essential work in Sprint 0.
- E-** The Product Owner and the Developers do it in the current Sprint if they have been unable to do it in preceding Sprints.

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

Product Backlog refinement is an ongoing activity that can occur at any time during a Sprint, as needed. The Product Owner and Developers collaborate on this task, ideally in advance of the upcoming Sprint to ensure clarity and readiness of the work . If refinement has not been done in preceding Sprints, it should be done in the current Sprint to maintain the flow of valuable work (E).This approach is consistent with the Scrum principle of continuous improvement and the iterative, incremental nature of Scrum¹².

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