# Scrum.org PSM I

**SCRUM.ORG PROFESSIONAL SCRUM MASTER CERTIFICATION
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

**PSM I**

**Professional Scrum Master I (PSM I)**

**80 Questions Exam – 85% Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes**

**www.ProcessExam.com**

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# Know Your PSM I Certification Well:

The PSM I is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Scrum.org. Before you start your PSM I preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Professional Scrum Master materials like PSM I syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the PSM I PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the PSM I syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the PSM I exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the PSM I exam at the first attempt?

Passing the PSM I exam makes you Professional Scrum Master I (PSM I). Having the Professional Scrum Master certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

# Scrum.org PSM I Professional Scrum Master Certification Details:

| Exam Name | Professional Scrum Master I |
|---|---|
| Exam Code | PSM I |
| Exam Fee | USD $150 |
| Exam Duration | 60 Minutes |
| Number of Questions | 80 |
| Passing Score | 85% |
| Format | Multiple Choice, Multiple Answer and True/False |
| Books / Trainings | **Professional Scrum Foundations**<br>**Professional Scrum Master** |
| Schedule Exam | **Scrum.org Start PSM I Assessment** |
| Sample Questions | **Scrum.org PSM I Exam Sample Questions and Answers** |
| Practice Exam | **Professional Scrum Master I (PSM I) Practice Test** |

# PSM I Syllabus:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| **Understanding and Applying the Scrum Framework:** | Empiricism<br><br>• A cornerstone to Scrum and Agile. A practitioner will be able to apply the concepts of the empirical process to the problems they encounter. That means they can describe problems in terms of learning, break problems down into the smallest increments that will generate valuable evidence, and execute in an empirical way. By learning and practicing the skills in this Focus Area, a practitioner will become an expert in the application of scientific methods to complex problems, understanding why and how to apply an empirical process.<br><br>Scrum Values<br><br>• For agility to thrive, the culture of the organization must support the fundamental concepts of agility. A practitioner will understand both the Scrum Values - Focus, Respect, Openness, Commitment, and Courage - and demonstrate that they can apply them in the reality of organizations whose values do not match those of Scrum. By living the Scrum Values and helping others to apply them, learners will create an environment where empirical process, self-organization, and continual improvement will be more successful.<br><br>Roles<br><br>• The three Scrum roles of Product Owner, Scrum Master, and Development Team Member form the foundation for clear responsibilities and focus. In this Focus Area, the practitioner will understand the roles, their responsibilities, and also how to instantiate these roles in existing or new job titles. They will be able to describe the implications of these roles as they apply to existing HR practices and as they apply to self-organization that is reinforced by the role separation.<br><br>Events<br><br>• The Scrum framework describes 5 events: The Sprint, Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, and the Sprint Retrospective. All events are time-boxed and enable progress through adaptation and transparency. The practitioner will understand the events and be able to practice each event, but more importantly be able to apply these events in complex situations and at scale. The events are used to uphold empirical process control, through the three pillars of Scrum: transparency, inspection, and adaptation.<br><br>Artifacts |

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| | • The Scrum framework describes 3 artifacts. The Product Backlog, Sprint Backlog, and Increment. These artifacts provide the team with a minimal set of materials to plan, execute, and review the Sprint. The Practitioner will understand these artifacts and how to implement them in complex, real-world situations. They will also understand the relationship of these artifacts relative to other practices and techniques and how to integrate them into an organization's own process. <br><br> Done <br><br> • The objective of each Sprint is to deliver a "Done" product increment. The Definition of Done (DoD) provides a way for the team to make what "Done" means transparent. In this Focus Area, the practitioner will be able to describe what a DoD is, apply it to their particular context, and understand how the DoD can be visualized and communicated within the organization. They will also be able to describe the implications of the necessary trade-offs and compromises required to deliver "Done" Product Increments within their organization. |
| **Developing People and Teams:** | Self-Organizing Teams <br><br> • A fundamental foundational element to Scrum; self-organizing and empowered teams are the engine to delivering value. Practitioners need to understand what self-organization is and how to apply it to their context. They should also understand how to incrementally introduce self-organization, the practices that can help self-organization occur, and the measures that help one judge if a team is able to be empowered to self-organize. <br><br> Facilitation <br><br> • Making decisions, sharing ideas, and being transparent is easy to agree to, but in reality, it is hard to do. Facilitation is a set of practices that help support the collaboration, communication, and creativity of teams and individuals. The practitioner should understand the value of facilitation, and have a collection of techniques they can apply. They should also have experience applying them in different situations with varying levels of complexity. <br><br> Leadership Styles <br><br> • There are many different leadership styles ranging from traditional 'command and control' to more collaborative or even Machiavellian. Understanding the right style to use at a given time and how different styles can influence - in a positive or negative way - the agile agenda of empiricism, empowerment, and improvement is a key Focus Area. Practitioners should understand the concepts of leadership styles and be able to apply a particular style when the situation calls for it. They should also be able to |

| Topic | Details |
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| | demonstrate their ability to decide on the right style and understand its impact on the organization. |
| | Coaching and Mentoring |
| | • A key aspect of servant leadership is the ability to coach and mentor the organization, the team, and the business. The objective of coaching and mentoring is to help people get better at their work, deliver more value, or resolve a conflict or problem. The practitioner should be able to coach as well as mentor. They should understand different formal techniques and be able to apply those techniques in different complex situations. |
| | Teaching |
| | • The ability to inspire others to learn and share information in an effective, repeatable, and efficient manner is a key aspect to any agile practitioners' skills. The practitioner should understand the value of teaching and appreciate the means of measuring the success of their teaching. They should understand different learning approaches and understand when to apply different techniques in different contexts. |
| **Managing Products with Agility** | Forecasting & Release Planning |
| | • Complex problems and the application of an empirical process requires a specific way of planning, estimating, and forecasting. Practitioners should be able to apply agile forecasting and release planning techniques, and understand the value of different approaches. They should understand which approaches work better in different situations. They should also understand how releases should be planned while dealing with complexity, dependencies, and value creation. |
| | Product Vision |
| | • The Product Vision defines the purpose or goal that the product serves, and is defined by the "value" that the product strives to deliver. It should be the "true north" for the product and should not be affected by the day-to-day difficulties or challenges of delivery. The Product Vision only changes if the goal of the product changes, such as when a business pivot happens. Practitioners should be able to describe what a product vision is and what techniques should be employed to both build a vision and make it transparent. They should also understand how to use a Product Vision to drive strategy and execution, and how to build a vision that motivates, communicates, and provides constraints for delivery. |
| | Product Backlog Management |

| Topic | Details |
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| | • The Product Backlog is a key artifact within Scrum. It is an ordered list that describes what is needed in the product. The Product Backlog provides transparency into what is happening to the product for the team, organization, and stakeholders. The practitioner should be able to describe what a Product Backlog is and apply a variety of techniques for managing the backlog. They should also understand how to make the Product Backlog transparent and how to manage stakeholder expectations associated with the backlog.<br><br>Stakeholders & Customers<br><br>• Effectively working with stakeholders and customers is a key skill for both the Product Owner and the Development Team. Scrum changes the nature of the interactions, encouraging more frequent collaboration and more open dialogue. The practitioner will understand the implication moving to an Agile approach will have to their stakeholders and customers and also become familiar with practices that will help them work and collaborate in a more agile way. |

# Scrum.org PSM I Sample Questions:

## Question: 1

The CEO asks the Development Team to add a "very important" item to a Sprint that is in progress. What should the Development Team do?

a) Inform the Product Owner so he/she can work with the CEO.
b) Add the item to the current Sprint and drop an item of equal size.
c) Add the item to the current Sprint without any adjustments.
d) Add the item to the next Sprint.

**Answer: a**

## Question: 2

Burn-down charts can be used to visualize progress towards reaching a goal. What do the burn-down charts track?

a) Individual Development Team members productivity over time
b) The amount of work remaining across time
c) Cost across time
d) The capacity of the Development Team

**Answer: b**

## Question: 3

Why is the Daily Scrum held at the same time and same place?

- a) The place can be named.
- b) The consistency reduces complexity.
- c) The Product Owner demands it.
- d) Rooms are hard to book and this lets it be booked in advance.

**Answer: b**

## Question: 4

During a Sprint, a Development Team determines that it will not be able to finish the complete forecast. Who should be present to review and adjust the Sprint work selected?

- a) The Product Owner and all stakeholders.
- b) The Product Owner and the Development Team.
- c) The Development Team.
- d) The Scrum Master, the project manager and the Development Team.

**Answer: b**

## Question: 5

When does the next Sprint begin?

- a) When the Product Owner is ready.
- b) Immediately after the conclusion of the previous Sprint.
- c) Immediately following the next Sprint Planning.
- d) Next Monday.

**Answer: b**

## Question: 6

Who is responsible for managing the progress of work during a Sprint?

- a) The Product Owner
- b) The Development Team
- c) The Scrum Master
- d) The most junior member of the Team

**Answer: b**

## Question: 7

An organization has decided to adopt Scrum, but management wants to change the terminology to fit with terminology already used. What will likely happen if this is done?

a) Without a new vocabulary as a reminder of the change, very little change may actually happen.
b) The organization may not understand what has changed with Scrum and the benefits of Scrum may be lost.
c) All of the above.
d) Management may feel less anxious.

**Answer: c**

## Question: 8

Which three behaviors demonstrate that a team is NOT self-organizing and are NOT following the Scrum Guide?

a) Stakeholders attend the Daily Scrum to check progress and work with the Scrum Master to optimize the functional scope for the Sprint.
b) The Development Team invites external people to the Sprint Planning to ask them how to turn a Product Backlog item into an Increment via a complete and detailed Sprint Backlog.
c) Development Team members collaboratively selecting their own work during the Sprint.
d) The Development Team has all the skills needed to create a releasable Increment.
e) The Development Team members are working within the boundaries of their functional description and nicely handing off work from analyst to developer to tester to integration.
f) The Development Team creates their own sprint backlog, reflecting all work that is part of the definition of "Done".

**Answer: a, b, e**

## Question: 9

What are the two primary ways a Scrum Master keeps a Development Team working at its highest level of productivity?

a) By keeping high value features high in the Product Backlog
b) By starting and ending the meetings at the proper time
c) By facilitating Development Team decisions
d) By removing impediments that hinder the Development Team

**Answer: c, d**

**Question: 10**

How much work must a Development Team do to a Product Backlog item it selects for a Sprint?

a) As much as it can fit into the Sprint.
b) All development work and at least some testing.
c) Analysis, design, programming, testing and documentation.
d) As much as it has told the Product Owner will be done for every Product Backlog item it selects in conformance with the definition of "Done".

**Answer: d**

# Study Guide to Crack Scrum.org Professional Scrum Master PSM I Exam:

● Getting details of the PSM I syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the PSM I exam.

● Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.

● Joining the Scrum.org provided training for PSM I exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.

● Read from the PSM I sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.

● Practicing on PSM I practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

# Reliable Online Practice Test for PSM I Certification

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