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Professional Scrum Master level II (PSM II)

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QUESTION 1

If there are multiple Scrum Teams working on the same product, all of the Scrum Teams must mutually define a Definition of Ready (DoR). The DoR is a checklist that the Product Owner must fulfill before a Product Backlog item can be presented at the Sprint Planning. This protects the Development Team from interruptions and disruptions during the Sprint.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Product Backlog items should be clear enough and have enough information for the Product Owner and Development to understand the work that needs to be done and to create a forecast of Product Backlog items to implement the Sprint Goal. Nothing stops the flow of Sprints, for example, we do not delay the Sprint because the items are not ready. In such cases, the "unready" items would be selected for the Sprint anyway and refined during the Sprint.

In the case that the Product Backlog items are not clear enough, the Development Team forecasts the most likely Product Backlog items to meet the goal and create a Sprint Backlog based on a likely initial design and plan. Once the time-box for the Sprint Planning meeting is over, start the Sprint and continue to analyze, decompose, and create additional functionality during the Sprint. At the end of the Sprint, the Scrum Team can discuss in the upcoming Sprint Retrospective why this happened and what changes will make it less likely to recur.

QUESTION 2

A Scrum Team has been working on a product for several iterations and has an average velocity of 55 units of 'done' work per Sprint. A second team will be added to work on the same product.

What might be the impact on the original team?

- A. Their velocity is likely not affected and will remain at 55.
- B. Their velocity is likely to drop and be less than 55.
- C. Their velocity is likely to rise and be more than 55.

Correct Answer: B

Similar to membership changes within a single Scrum Team, adding or removing additional Scrum Teams working on the same product will impact productivity in the short term. Adding additional teams often go through recognizable stages as they change from being a collection of strangers to a united group with common goals. Bruce Tuckman's Forming, Storming, Norming, and Performing model describes these stages.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are feedback loops in Scrum?

- A. Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, and Sprint Retrospective
- B. Daily Standup, Sprint Review, and Sprint Retrospective



- C. Release Planning, Daily Scrum, and Sprint Review
- D. Grooming, Daily Status, and Sprint Review

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

What would be the best two ways to identify that a Development Team is self-organizing? (Choose two.)

- A. Management is able to know which members are working on which items.
- B. Creativity thrives and new possibilities are explored.
- C. The Development Team members are cross-functional and knows what it needs to do to deliver the all tasks committed to the Sprint Planning.
- D. The Development Team is able to resolve internal conflicts between members in order to continue working.

Correct Answer: BD

In self-organized teams creativity thrives, conflicts can be resolved, and new possibilities are explored.

QUESTION 5

Steven is a Scrum Master of a Scrum Team that is new to Scrum. At the halfway point of the Sprint, the Product Owner comes to Steven telling him that he is concerned the Development Team will not be able to complete the entire Sprint Backlog by the end of the Sprint.

What should Steven do in this situation?

- A. Motivate the Development Team to meet their commitment to the Product Owner.
- B. Coach the Product Owner that with complex software development, you cannot promise the entire scope that was forecast during Sprint Planning. As more is learned during the Sprint, work may emerge that affects the Sprint Backlog.
- C. Advise the Product Owner that the Development Team owns the Sprint Backlog and it is up to them to meet their commitments. No one tells the Development Team how to turn Product Backlog into Increments of potentially releasable functionality.
- D. Add more people to the Development Team to meet the Product Owner's expectations.

Correct Answer: B

Scrum is founded on empirical process control theory, or empiricism. Empiricism asserts that knowledge comes from experience and making decisions based on what is known. The Sprint Backlog is a forecast by the Development Team about what functionality will be in the next Increment and the work needed to deliver that functionality into a `Done` Increment. The Development Team modifies the Sprint Backlog throughout the Sprint, and the Sprint Backlog emerges during the Sprint. This emergence occurs as the Development Team works through the plan and learns more about the work needed to achieve the Sprint

Goal.



Why C is incorrect:

a) The Dev Team does not commit to finishing all items in the Sprint Backlog. Committing to completing all items would be fixed scope and fixed time leaving no room to adapt. They commit to the Sprint Goal and doing the right thing. b) It's also incorrect for the PO to focus on completing the entire Sprint Backlog. Finishing everything should not be his main focus. Having a shippable increment that meets the Sprint Goal is more important than trying to finish everything. The advice in option C is equivalent to "Don't worry, they'll get everything done." but because of the complex domain, you cannot guarantee everything will get done.

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