#### Exam Tips

Take as many practice tests as possible

Save screenshots of difficult questions to look back on later

Read all of the Scrum Guide and Scrum Glossary

Always look for the number of answers needed. Read this first before reading the question.

Look for the incorrect answers to eliminate them.

Look for “all the above” or “none of the above” It might help to read the answers from the bottom up.

Notice square checkboxes are multiple select and single select are round checkboxes.

At the end of the exam, if you have time, go back through all the questions and make sure you’ve selected all the needed answers. For example, if it says “select the best three” make sure you’ve selected 3. This will take about 5-7 mins.

If you see something mentioned that you haven't come across in the Scrum Guide you can be fairly sure it is a wrong answer. Such as mentioning the Program Manager or Project Office or Project Manager, user stories, estimations in Fibonacci scale, Epics, story points etc.

Be careful of words like “must”, “complete”, “total”, when the Scrum guide isn’t so precise. Some answers will be correct but not the “best correct” answer. If you are to pick only one answer, choose the one that is precisely defined in the Scrum Guide.

A common theme of scrum is to not apportion blame and to reduce or remove hierarchies, the team works as equals, empowered and self-organising. So anything that sounds like manager of staff, review or punishment isn't a correct answer.

Linked to the above point, there are no job titles like Architect, Tester, Lead Developer etc. So if you see any titles outside the Scrum team you can be pretty sure it is an incorrect answer, however it may mention titles outside the Scrum team like CEO.

Any titles outside the Scrum team could be a correct answer, Scrum appreciates that there are other roles in the organization outside of product development.

Also, there is no overtime or hiring of extra resources to meet the goals and deadlines, the Sprint Backlog is renegotiated with the Product Owner.

There will be questions about making the Product Backlog more transparent by making more concise and only containing items for the next 2 Sprints. The Product Backlog is ordered but for clarity, it does not have to be limited to the most pending Sprints.

There is no Sprint 0, if you see this it is incorrect. It starts with Sprint 1 and an increment of deliverable functionality is expected even in Sprint 1!

Sprint 1 can start with a Prodcut Vision/Goal from the Product Owner which is turned into a Sprint Goal with the Scrum Team and that is all that is needed. The Developers can then start, granted they will need to add to the Sprint Backlog as more work is discovered but this is expected.

Multiple teams do not need to have the same sprint length.

There are no in-between Sprints, the next Sprint starts immediately after the last.

The Backlog items need items such as a description, order, and size. Noting dependencies is another really good thing to make transparent in the Product Backlog.

**For easy fast marks make sure you know (and have written down):**

The 5 Scrum Values

“Commitment, courage, focus, openness and respect”

The 3 topics in Sprint Planning:

Topic One: Why is this Sprint valuable?

Topic Two: What can be Done this Sprint?

Topic Three: How will the chosen work get done?

Don't get the above confused with 3 questions asked in the Daily Scrum. Scrum does not mandate you use any type of structure for the Daily Scrum, this is up to the Developers' discretion. Though it is popular for teams to ask 1. what did you do yesterday, 2. what will you do today, 3. any blockers, this is not an official Scrum technique.

The three pillars of Empiricism

“Transparency, Inspection, Adaption”

The Evidence-Based Management (EBM) four key value areas (KVA)

1. Unrealized Value
2. Current Value
3. Time-to-market
4. Ability-to-innovate

Good luck

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