

## 🌟 Part 1 – Short-Answer Concept Questions (2 marks each)

Q1. Define *Scrum* in one or two sentences.

Q2. List the 3 main roles in Scrum.

Q3. State the main purpose of each Scrum event: Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, Sprint Retrospective.

Q4. What is a *Product Backlog* and who maintains it?

Q5. Differentiate between *Sprint Review* and *Sprint Retrospective*.

Q6. What is *backlog refinement*?

Q7. Explain the *MoSCoW* prioritization technique.

Q8. What are the 3 C's of a user story?

Q9. State the meaning of each letter in the INVEST principle.

Q10. Define "Definition of Done (DoD)" in Scrum.

① A lightweight, iterative framework for developing and managing complex projects  
↳ Focuses on teamwork, adaptability, delivering working software in short cycles.

② **Product Owner:** Manages the product backlog and prioritizes work  
**Scrum Master:** Facilitates Scrum events and removes impediments.  
**Development team:** Self-organizing group that builds the product.

③ 1. **Sprint Planning:** Decide the sprint goal and select backlog items  
2. **Daily Scrum:** 15 min. meeting to synchronize progress.  
3. **Sprint Review:** Present the increment and collect feedback.  
4. **Sprint Retrospective:** Reflect and plan process improvements.

④ A prioritized list of all features, changes, and fixes needed for the product,  
↳ maintained by the product owner.

## ⑤ Sprint Review , Sprint Retrospective

Focus on the product → demonstrate, increment, Get feedback

Focus on the process → improve teamwork and efficiency

⑥ Ongoing process where product owner and team review, Split and reprioritize items to ensure upcoming stories are clear and ready for the next Sprint

⑦ M - Must have → essential for the system to work

S - Should have → Important but can wait

C - Could have → optional

W - Won't have → Postponed for later release

⑧ - Card → The written story - Conversation → Discussion for details  
- Confirmation → acceptance criteria to test it.

⑨ Independent, Negotiable, Valuable, Estimable, Small, Testable  
→ ensures high quality, Manageable stories.

⑩ A Shared understanding of what Complete means.

### 💡 Part 2 - Scenario / Problem-Solving Questions (5-8 marks each)

#### Q11.

A Scrum team develops an online banking app. The Product Owner notices customers often complain that transferring money is slow and confusing.

- Which Scrum event should be used to gather this feedback and adjust the backlog?
- How should the team apply *incremental delivery* to solve this issue?

→ Sprint Review

→ Release improved versions of the transfer feature in small update increments and refine based on user feedback each Sprint

### Q12.

During a sprint, two developers disagree on the technical approach to a feature. The argument starts slowing down progress.

- Which Scrum role should step in, and how?
- What is the best Scrum event to discuss and prevent such conflicts in the future?

\* Scrum Master → Facilitates discussion, resolves conflict, ensures collaboration

\* Sprint Retrospective → Team reflects on teamwork and communication issues

### Q13.

Write a proper **user story** and **three acceptance criteria** (Given-When-Then format) for the following requirement:

“Customers should be able to reset their password via email.”

- ① Given I click the reset link, when I enter a new password, then it's updated
- ② Given I entered a valid email, when I Submit, then I receive a reset link. <sup>Successfully</sup>
- ③ Given I am on the login page, when I click forgot password, then I am asked to enter my email.

### Q14.

A Product Owner has too many items in the backlog and doesn't know which to implement first.

- Explain how MoSCoW prioritization can help. → organizes work by importance
- Give one example for each category (M, S, C, W) from a mobile-shopping app.

M → Add to card  
C → Dark Mode

S → Push Notifications  
W → Product preview

### Q15.

During backlog refinement, the team realizes several user stories are too large to fit in one sprint.

- What should they do according to the INVEST principle? → Split large stories into smaller ones
- Why is “Small” and “Testable” important for sprint success?

easier to finish a sprint

clear acceptance criteria for verifying done

#### Q16.

A sprint ended with unfinished stories because the Product Owner kept adding changes mid-sprint.

- According to Scrum rules, how should such changes be handled?
- What should the Scrum Master do to protect the team?

\* The Sprint Goal can't be changed during a Sprint so the Product Owner adds new changes to the Product Backlog for future Sprints.

\* The Scrum Master protects the team from mid-sprint disruptions.

#### Q17.

Explain how **non-functional requirements** (like performance or security) are managed in Scrum, and give one example of adding such a requirement as a user story.

\* Include as Stories / acceptance Criteria

\* As a user, I want the system load within 2 seconds so that I can navigate quickly.

**○ Part 3 – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)**

**Q18.** Which Scrum event focuses on *process improvement*?

- A. Sprint Planning   B. Sprint Review   **C. Sprint Retrospective**   D. Daily Scrum
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**Q19.** The **Scrum Master** is responsible for:

- A. Prioritizing backlog items  
**B. Coaching the team and removing blockers**  
C. Approving design changes  
D. Writing test cases
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**Q20.** Which artifact represents the work selected for the current sprint?

- A. Product Backlog   **B. Sprint Backlog**   C. Increment   D. Release Plan
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**Q21.** A typical Sprint length is:

- A. 1 day   **B. 1–4 weeks**   C. 6 months   D. Unlimited
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**Q22.** In a user story, *confirmation* means:

- A. Recording discussion notes  
**B. Testing that acceptance criteria are met**  
C. Rewriting the story  
D. Getting manager approval
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**Q23.** Which of the following best describes *backlog refinement*?

- A. Finalizing the Sprint Goal  
**B. Reviewing and improving backlog items for clarity and priority**  
C. Creating a project plan  
D. Documenting test results
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**Q24.** The Product Owner prioritizes requirements by value using which of the following?

- A. SWOT Analysis   **B. MoSCoW method**   C. PERT chart   D. Kanban board
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**Q25.** The main output of a *Sprint Review* is:

- ☒ A. A refined Product Backlog
  - B. Team performance metrics
  - C. Definition of Done
  - D. Burndown chart
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**Q26.** Which INVEST attribute ensures a story can be completed within a single Sprint?

- A. Independent
  - B. Negotiable
  - ☒ C. Small
  - D. Testable
- 

**Q27.** In Scrum, “Value-based prioritization” means:

- A. Choosing easiest tasks first
  - ☒ B. Delivering the highest customer value first
  - C. Following alphabetical order of tasks
  - D. Delaying complex stories
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**Q28.** Which of the following is a *non-functional requirement*?

- A. User login via email
  - ☒ B. System responds within 2 seconds under 1000 users
  - C. View transaction history
  - D. Add item to cart
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**Q29.** During which Scrum event are acceptance criteria demonstrated to stakeholders?

- ☒ A. Sprint Review
  - B. Daily Scrum
  - C. Retrospective
  - D. Backlog Refinement
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**Q30.** Who decides what work can be completed during the Sprint?

- A. Product Owner
  - B. Scrum Master
  - ☒ C. Development Team
  - D. Project Manager
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