

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

Focus on the product → demonstrate,
increment, Get feedback

Sprint Retrospective

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
 - Must have → essential for the system to work

5 - 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 volatile 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 successfully
- ② Given I entered a valid email, when I Submit, then I receive a reset link.
- ③ Given I am on the login page, when I click Forget 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 | S → Push Notifications |
| C → Dark Mode | W → Product previews |

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?
 - Why is “Small” and “Testable” important for sprint success?
- easier to finish a Sprint ↙ ↘ clear acceptance Criteria for verifying done
- ↗ split large stories into smaller ones

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
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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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