

PROFESSIONAL SCRUM MASTER (PSM) III PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What are two responsibilities of the Product Owner in Scrum?**
 - A. Prioritize the Product Backlog and manage the team
 - B. Ensure that the most valuable functionality is produced first and interact with stakeholders
 - C. Oversee development tasks and facilitate Daily Scrums
 - D. Participate in code reviews and manage team performance
- 2. What variables should a Product Owner consider when ordering the Product Backlog?**
 - A. Team members' availability
 - B. Maximizing the value received
 - C. Cost of development
 - D. Time taken to market
- 3. What is the correct number of Product Backlogs when multiple teams are working on the same product?**
 - A. One for each team
 - B. Only one for the entire product
 - C. As many as the management decides
 - D. No Product Backlog required
- 4. What are two typical activities for a Product Owner during a Sprint?**
 - A. Work with the Development Team on Product Backlog refinement
 - B. Conduct daily stand-ups with the Scrum Master
 - C. Document business requirements for future Sprints
 - D. Perform code reviews and testing
- 5. In a scenario with multiple Scrum Teams building one product, what is a crucial condition to maintain?**
 - A. Each team must have its own Product Backlog
 - B. Only one Product Backlog should exist
 - C. Each team should have its own Product Owner
 - D. Teams should operate independently

6. What does it mean when an event is described as time-boxed in Scrum?

- A. The event has no maximum duration
- B. The event cannot exceed a specific time limit
- C. The event can be extended as needed
- D. The event can occur at any time

7. What is the primary focus of a Scrum team during a Sprint?

- A. Working on all assigned tasks regardless of priority
- B. Completing the Product Backlog items set for that Sprint
- C. Meeting all deadlines set by external stakeholders
- D. Planning future Sprints in detail

8. Which of the following statements about the Product Backlog is correct?

- A. The Product Backlog can only be updated at the end of each Sprint
- B. The Product Backlog must not include input from stakeholders
- C. The Product Backlog is a dynamic list that can evolve based on feedback
- D. The Product Backlog is solely the responsibility of the Scrum Master

9. During Sprint Planning, if the team finds the selected items exceed their capacity, they should:

- A. Increase their work hours for the Sprint
- B. Discuss and adjust the scope of work
- C. Inform the management
- D. Proceed with the selected items regardless

10. What is the maximum length of a Sprint?

- A. Two weeks
- B. One month
- C. Three weeks
- D. Six weeks

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What are two responsibilities of the Product Owner in Scrum?

- A. Prioritize the Product Backlog and manage the team
- B. Ensure that the most valuable functionality is produced first and interact with stakeholders**
- C. Oversee development tasks and facilitate Daily Scrums
- D. Participate in code reviews and manage team performance

The choice highlighting the responsibilities of the Product Owner emphasizes the importance of maximizing the value delivered by the Scrum Team. The Product Owner plays a crucial role in ensuring that the most valuable functionality is prioritized and delivered first. This aligns with the core principles of Scrum, where the focus is on delivering the highest value to users and stakeholders as efficiently as possible. Additionally, interaction with stakeholders is a fundamental responsibility of the Product Owner. This ensures that the evolving needs and feedback from stakeholders are incorporated into the Product Backlog, facilitating a continuous alignment with user expectations and market demands. By regularly engaging with stakeholders, the Product Owner can refine requirements and adjust prioritization based on stakeholder feedback, further enhancing the value of the delivered product. This choice reflects the core responsibilities that distinguish the Product Owner's role within the Scrum framework, focusing on value maximization and stakeholder engagement, which are essential for the success of a Scrum Team.

2. What variables should a Product Owner consider when ordering the Product Backlog?

- A. Team members' availability
- B. Maximizing the value received**
- C. Cost of development
- D. Time taken to market

Ordering the Product Backlog primarily revolves around maximizing the value received from the work performed. The Product Owner's primary responsibility is to ensure that the team is working on the items that will deliver the greatest benefit to the organization and its stakeholders. This focus on value encompasses not just immediate needs but also long-term strategic goals. When the Product Owner prioritizes backlog items based on their potential to generate value, it aligns the work with the overall goals of the organization, ensuring that the most impactful features or enhancements are developed first. This approach fosters a more effective use of resources and guides the team's efforts toward outcomes that will yield the highest return on investment. While factors such as team members' availability, the cost of development, and time taken to market are important considerations, they do not take precedence over maximizing value. These factors can inform decisions and influence prioritization; however, the ultimate goal remains to ensure that the work completed contributes most significantly towards achieving the product vision and meeting customer needs.

3. What is the correct number of Product Backlogs when multiple teams are working on the same product?

- A. One for each team
- B. Only one for the entire product**
- C. As many as the management decides
- D. No Product Backlog required

When multiple teams are collaborating on the same product, the correct approach is to maintain only one Product Backlog for the entire product. This practice ensures that all teams are aligned and have a single source of truth regarding the work that needs to be accomplished. A unified Product Backlog helps in prioritizing features and requirements consistently, facilitating transparency and collaboration among teams. Having one Product Backlog allows for better coordination of efforts, as different teams can work on different items from that backlog while still contributing to the same overall project goals. It also aids in the management of dependencies between teams, as they can see how their work interrelates and identify any need for collaboration. In contrast, having multiple backlogs could lead to misalignment, confusion about priorities, and difficulties in understanding the overall progress of the product. This could potentially create silos within the teams, hindering communication and the ability to deliver a cohesive product. Hence, maintaining a singular Product Backlog is a foundational element of Scrum that supports effective scaling and teamwork across multiple teams working on the same product.

4. What are two typical activities for a Product Owner during a Sprint?

- A. Work with the Development Team on Product Backlog refinement**
- B. Conduct daily stand-ups with the Scrum Master
- C. Document business requirements for future Sprints
- D. Perform code reviews and testing

The selection of activities that a Product Owner engages in during a Sprint is crucial for effective Scrum implementation. Working with the Development Team on Product Backlog refinement is an essential activity because it ensures that the backlog remains prioritized, relevant, and well-defined. This collaboration allows the Product Owner to clarify any requirements and adjust priorities based on feedback and new insights, which is vital for maximizing the value delivered by the Development Team. Additionally, this activity fosters a strong partnership between the Product Owner and the Development Team, ensuring that there is a shared understanding of the goals and priorities for the Sprint. By actively engaging in backlog refinement, the Product Owner can help the team prepare for upcoming work, thereby enabling smoother Sprint planning and execution. This continuous engagement is a key aspect of the Product Owner's responsibility to maximize product value throughout the project's lifecycle.

5. In a scenario with multiple Scrum Teams building one product, what is a crucial condition to maintain?

- A. Each team must have its own Product Backlog
- B. Only one Product Backlog should exist**
- C. Each team should have its own Product Owner
- D. Teams should operate independently

In a scenario where multiple Scrum Teams are collaborating to build a single product, having only one Product Backlog is crucial for several reasons. The primary function of the Product Backlog is to provide a clear and unified view of the work that needs to be done, prioritized according to the product's goals and stakeholder needs. When multiple teams draw from the same backlog, it ensures alignment across teams regarding the product vision, goals, and the delivery of features. This unified approach helps in avoiding duplication of effort, conflicting priorities, and ensures that all teams have clarity about the most important work to be done. It also simplifies communication and coordination, as all teams are working towards a common set of items, which can lead to improved synergy and collaboration. Furthermore, sharing a single Product Backlog fosters transparency among teams and stakeholders, as everyone can see the same set of priorities and progress, enabling better decision-making regarding the development process. A single Product Backlog is a best practice in Scrum, particularly for complex products that require the involvement of multiple teams, as it helps maintain focus on delivering value to the customer in a cohesive manner.

6. What does it mean when an event is described as time-boxed in Scrum?

- A. The event has no maximum duration
- B. The event cannot exceed a specific time limit**
- C. The event can be extended as needed
- D. The event can occur at any time

In Scrum, when an event is described as time-boxed, it means that the event is constrained to a specific duration and cannot exceed this defined time limit. This principle ensures that meetings or events are efficient and focused, fostering discipline within the team and allowing for regular updates and inspections without dragging on unnecessarily. Time-boxing encourages participants to engage effectively and leads to quicker decision-making since the team is aware of the time constraints. For example, during Scrum events like Sprint Planning or Daily Scrum, the allotted time helps maintain momentum and ensures that the team can frequently align and adapt functionally without the risk of excessive meetings that could hinder productivity. This practice is vital in Scrum as it helps teams manage their time effectively, ensuring that valuable time is allocated towards delivering value rather than getting caught up in lengthy discussions.

7. What is the primary focus of a Scrum team during a Sprint?

- A. Working on all assigned tasks regardless of priority
- B. Completing the Product Backlog items set for that Sprint**
- C. Meeting all deadlines set by external stakeholders
- D. Planning future Sprints in detail

The primary focus of a Scrum team during a Sprint is to complete the Product Backlog items that have been chosen for that Sprint. This is central to the framework of Scrum, where each Sprint aims to produce a potentially releasable increment of the product. The team collaborates to deliver a set of features or improvements defined in the Sprint Backlog, which are drawn from the prioritized Product Backlog during the Sprint Planning meeting. Focusing on completing these Product Backlog items ensures that the team is aligned with the Sprint Goal, which provides direction and clarity on what needs to be accomplished. This approach promotes teamwork, accountability, and effective use of resources within the fixed timebox of the Sprint. By concentrating on a well-defined and prioritized set of tasks, the team can maintain a clear focus, adapt to challenges, and ensure that they provide value with each increment delivered. In contrast, the other options do not align with the primary purpose of a Sprint. For example, working on all assigned tasks regardless of priority can lead to inefficiency and misalignment with the Sprint Goal. Meeting external deadlines can create pressure that detracts from the quality of the increment being developed. Lastly, planning future Sprints in detail shifts focus away from delivering the current Sprint's goals

8. Which of the following statements about the Product Backlog is correct?

- A. The Product Backlog can only be updated at the end of each Sprint
- B. The Product Backlog must not include input from stakeholders
- C. The Product Backlog is a dynamic list that can evolve based on feedback**
- D. The Product Backlog is solely the responsibility of the Scrum Master

The correct answer emphasizes that the Product Backlog is a dynamic list that evolves based on feedback. This reflects the core principles of agile practice, where continuous improvement and adaptability are paramount. The Product Backlog is not a static or fixed list; instead, it is intended to change as new information and insights are gathered throughout the project. Feedback from stakeholders, the development team, and the market can all influence the contents and priorities of the Product Backlog. This adaptability allows the team to respond to changing requirements and to innovate, ensuring that the product remains relevant and aligned with customer needs. Regular refinement sessions, also known as backlog grooming, help the team to reassess and adjust the backlog based on these insights. This characteristic of the Product Backlog supports the agile framework's emphasis on delivering maximum value to customers through iterative and incremental delivery. Thus, stating that the Product Backlog is dynamic and evolves is not only correct but is also a fundamental aspect of successful Scrum practice.

9. During Sprint Planning, if the team finds the selected items exceed their capacity, they should:

- A. Increase their work hours for the Sprint
- B. Discuss and adjust the scope of work**
- C. Inform the management
- D. Proceed with the selected items regardless

During Sprint Planning, it's essential for the team to have a realistic and manageable workload. If they find that the selected items exceed their capacity, the most effective course of action is to discuss and adjust the scope of work. This collaboration within the Scrum Team allows for reassessing priorities and ensuring that the most critical elements of the Sprint Goal can be achieved without overburdening team members. Open discussion during Sprint Planning encourages transparency and helps all team members align on what can realistically be accomplished within the Sprint. By adjusting the scope, the team can focus on high-priority items and break down or defer tasks as needed. This approach aligns with the Agile principle of embracing change, allowing the team to remain flexible and adapt to their true capabilities. In contrast, increasing work hours, informing management without addressing the issue within the team, or proceeding with selected items despite capacity constraints could lead to burnout, affect team morale, and ultimately compromise the quality of delivery. It is critical in Scrum to maintain a sustainable pace and ensure that commitments are realistic, thus safeguarding the long-term health of the team and the project.

10. What is the maximum length of a Sprint?

- A. Two weeks
- B. One month**
- C. Three weeks
- D. Six weeks

The maximum length of a Sprint is one month. This timeframe is defined in the Scrum Guide, which states that while Sprints can be as short as one week, they should not exceed one month. This limitation helps to ensure that Scrum teams maintain a consistent rhythm and cadence while allowing for regular feedback and adaptation. Having a maximum duration of one month encourages teams to deliver valuable increments of work while also providing sufficient time for thorough development and team reflection. Longer Sprints may introduce risks associated with changes in project direction, as more time may pass before adaptation occurs based on feedback received. Additionally, keeping the Sprint duration to a maximum of one month supports continuous delivery and enables rapid iteration cycles, which are hallmarks of the Agile framework and Scrum in particular. This promotes better collaboration, alignment, and transparency among the team and stakeholders, leading to improved project outcomes. In summary, one month is the maximum length of a Sprint to balance development needs with the core principles of Agile and Scrum methodologies.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://scrummasterpsm3.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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