

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

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://scrummasterpsm3.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following is the Development Team not responsible for?**
 - A. Deciding the Sprint length
 - B. Selecting the Product Owner
 - C. Delivering a done increment
 - D. Maintaining the Product Backlog
- 2. What does Code Coverage measure in software testing?**
 - A. The number of lines of code written
 - B. Code being exercised by tests
 - C. The number of bugs reported
 - D. The performance of the application
- 3. Which activities are involved in refining Product Backlog items?**
 - A. Implementation and testing
 - B. Analysis, design, and decomposition
 - C. Approval and validation
 - D. Documentation and reporting
- 4. Who tracks the remaining work of the Sprint?**
 - A. The Scrum Master
 - B. The Product Owner
 - C. Management
 - D. The Development Team
- 5. Which is an expected outcome of a successful Sprint?**
 - A. All team members receive individual recognition
 - B. An increment of potentially releasable product functionality
 - C. The elimination of all defects in the product
 - D. Complete customer satisfaction without feedback
- 6. How much time is required after a Sprint to prepare for the next Sprint?**
 - A. Two weeks
 - B. None. A new Sprint starts immediately following the end of the previous Sprint
 - C. One week
 - D. It varies based on team needs

- 7. What role does a Product Owner play in ensuring stakeholder needs are met?**
- A. The Product Owner imposes their own vision without feedback
 - B. The Product Owner facilitates discussions between stakeholders and the Development Team
 - C. The Product Owner avoids stakeholder communication to maintain focus
 - D. The Product Owner solely relies on market research
- 8. What characteristic of a Scrum Master supports the Development Team's productivity?**
- A. Autocratic leadership
 - B. Servant-leader approach
 - C. Delegating tasks to others
 - D. Pushing the team to work faster
- 9. Who has the authority to abnormally terminate a Sprint?**
- A. The Scrum Master
 - B. The Development Team
 - C. The Product Owner
 - D. The Stakeholders
- 10. What is the primary responsibility of the Product Owner in Scrum?**
- A. To manage the Development Team
 - B. To define the technical architecture
 - C. To maximize the value of the product
 - D. To facilitate the Daily Scrums

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is the Development Team not responsible for?

- A. Deciding the Sprint length
- B. Selecting the Product Owner**
- C. Delivering a done increment
- D. Maintaining the Product Backlog

The Development Team is not responsible for selecting the Product Owner. This responsibility typically lies with the organization or stakeholders who ensure that the right individual is appointed to represent the business and prioritize the work that the Development Team will accomplish. The role of the Product Owner is to manage the Product Backlog and act as a liaison between the stakeholders and the Development Team, which is distinct from the responsibilities of the Development Team itself. In contrast, the Development Team has a direct role in deciding the Sprint length, as they recommend an appropriate duration based on their work dynamics and the rhythm they want to establish for delivering increments. They are also accountable for delivering a "done" increment at the end of each Sprint, which reflects their collaborative work in producing potentially releasable product functionality. Additionally, while the Development Team does not formally manage the Product Backlog—that is the responsibility of the Product Owner—they are involved in refining and providing input into it, allowing them to help shape the work they will commit to in Sprints.

2. What does Code Coverage measure in software testing?

- A. The number of lines of code written
- B. Code being exercised by tests**
- C. The number of bugs reported
- D. The performance of the application

Code coverage is a software testing metric that assesses how much of the codebase is tested through automated tests. Specifically, it measures the proportion of the code that is executed during testing, indicating which parts of the codebase are exercised by the tests. A higher code coverage percentage implies that more of the code is being validated by the tests, which can lead to greater confidence in the software's quality. This metric often helps to identify untested parts of the application, guiding developers and testers to areas that may need more attention to ensure comprehensive test coverage. It is particularly valuable in unit testing, integration testing, and other automated testing practices, allowing teams to understand the effectiveness of their testing efforts.

3. Which activities are involved in refining Product Backlog items?

- A. Implementation and testing
- B. Analysis, design, and decomposition**
- C. Approval and validation
- D. Documentation and reporting

Refining Product Backlog items is a critical activity in Scrum that enables the team to clarify and enhance the backlog items before they are worked on in a Sprint. The selected answer highlights the processes of analysis, design, and decomposition, which are essential for ensuring that backlog items are well-understood, properly sized, and actionable. When refining backlog items, analysis involves examining the requirements and understanding the business value or user needs associated with them. This step is crucial as it helps the team grasp what is truly needed and aligns the work with stakeholder expectations. Design refers to the initial considerations for how features or enhancements will work. This might include discussing potential user interfaces, architecture, or technologies that may be used to implement the backlog items. By engaging in design discussions during refinement, the team can anticipate potential challenges and focus on solutions early in the process. Decomposition is the process of breaking down larger or complex backlog items into smaller, more manageable parts that can be completed within a single Sprint. This activity helps in estimating effort accurately and enables more efficient planning. Overall, these activities ensure that the Product Backlog remains a dynamic and well-defined tool that optimally supports the team's ability to deliver value by aligning the work with organizational goals and user needs.

4. Who tracks the remaining work of the Sprint?

- A. The Scrum Master
- B. The Product Owner
- C. Management
- D. The Development Team**

The Development Team is responsible for tracking the remaining work of the Sprint, as they are the ones actively engaged in delivering the Sprint Goal. They maintain the Sprint Backlog, which consists of items from the Product Backlog that were selected for the Sprint, and they continuously assess their progress towards completing these items. This assessment is crucial for ensuring that the team can adapt their plan and actions in response to any emerging challenges or changes during the Sprint. In a Scrum framework, the emphasis is placed on self-managing teams. Therefore, it is the Development Team that has the most granular knowledge about their work, capacity, and pace. Monitoring the remaining work helps the team to evaluate whether they are on track to meet their commitments and enables them to make informed decisions during their daily Scrum meetings. The other roles, while vital in their own right, do not directly track the remaining work in the same manner or detail as the Development Team. The Scrum Master facilitates the process and supports the team but does not track the work themselves. The Product Owner focuses on the value and priorities of the work rather than the tracking of tasks. Management typically is not involved in day-to-day tracking of the Sprint tasks, as this is the responsibility of the Development Team to manage and

5. Which is an expected outcome of a successful Sprint?

- A. All team members receive individual recognition
- B. An increment of potentially releasable product functionality**
- C. The elimination of all defects in the product
- D. Complete customer satisfaction without feedback

A successful Sprint aims to deliver an increment of potentially releasable product functionality, which is the hallmark of Scrum's iterative and incremental approach. During the Sprint, the Scrum Team collaborates to meet the Sprint Goal and produce a working piece of software that adds value. This increment not only demonstrates the progress made but also serves as a tangible outcome that can be reviewed and potentially released to stakeholders. By focusing on delivering usable functionality, the team ensures that they are continuously creating value and facilitating feedback, which is crucial for refining future development. In contrast, achieving individual recognition for team members, while commendable, does not embody the core focus of a Sprint. Recognizing individuals can happen but isn't a direct product of the Sprint's purpose. Similarly, while striving to eliminate defects is important for quality assurance, the goal is not to have a perfect product by the end of the Sprint, as some issues may always remain or evolve. Lastly, complete customer satisfaction without feedback contradicts the fundamental principles of Scrum, which values ongoing collaboration and adaptation based on customer insights. Thus, the expectation is not for absolute satisfaction, but rather for progress and openness to improvement based on customer feedback.

6. How much time is required after a Sprint to prepare for the next Sprint?

- A. Two weeks
- B. None. A new Sprint starts immediately following the end of the previous Sprint**
- C. One week
- D. It varies based on team needs

In Scrum, the framework emphasizes a continuous flow of work, which is evident in the structure of the Sprints. A Sprint is a time-boxed event, typically lasting two to four weeks, during which a "Done," usable, and potentially releasable product increment is created. The framework dictates that as soon as one Sprint ends, the next Sprint begins, without interruption. This principle ensures a streamlined approach to project management and maximizes the team's productivity by keeping momentum intact. The philosophy behind immediately transitioning from one Sprint to the next is to maintain focus and prevent delays that could hinder progress. By starting a new Sprint without dedicated gap time, the Scrum Team can quickly build upon the work completed in the previous Sprint, allowing for continuous adaptation and improvement based on feedback and evolving requirements. Thus, the idea that no time is required between Sprints encourages Scrum Teams to remain agile and responsive to changes, embodying the core principles of Scrum regarding teamwork and iterative development.

7. What role does a Product Owner play in ensuring stakeholder needs are met?

- A. The Product Owner imposes their own vision without feedback
- B. The Product Owner facilitates discussions between stakeholders and the Development Team**
- C. The Product Owner avoids stakeholder communication to maintain focus
- D. The Product Owner solely relies on market research

The role of the Product Owner is crucial in bridging the gap between stakeholders and the Development Team, ensuring that the needs and expectations of various stakeholders are accurately understood and addressed. By facilitating discussions, the Product Owner can gather valuable insights directly from stakeholders, clarify requirements, and negotiate priorities. This collaborative approach not only aligns the product development with stakeholder needs but also fosters a shared understanding among all parties involved. Facilitating discussions allows the Product Owner to encourage stakeholder engagement, capture feedback, and make informed decisions that guide the Development Team's work. This continuous interaction ensures that the product being developed remains relevant and meets the evolving needs of the stakeholders throughout the development process. By taking on this facilitative role, the Product Owner helps ensure that the priorities and decisions are reflective of the broader business objectives and user needs, ultimately leading to a successful product outcome.

8. What characteristic of a Scrum Master supports the Development Team's productivity?

- A. Autocratic leadership
- B. Servant-leader approach**
- C. Delegating tasks to others
- D. Pushing the team to work faster

The servant-leader approach is a critical characteristic of a Scrum Master that significantly enhances the productivity of the Development Team. This approach emphasizes supporting and empowering the team rather than directing or controlling them. A Scrum Master, acting as a servant-leader, focuses on removing impediments, facilitating effective communication, and fostering a collaborative and self-organizing environment. By prioritizing the needs of the team, the Scrum Master helps create a safe space where team members feel valued and motivated to perform at their best. This empowerment boosts morale, increases engagement, and ultimately leads to higher productivity, as team members are more likely to take initiative and ownership of their work. Additionally, the servant-leader role aligns with Scrum principles that promote transparency, inspection, and adaptation, allowing the team to continuously improve their processes and outputs. Such support is essential for cultivating a high-performing team and ensuring that they are equipped to navigate challenges efficiently.

9. Who has the authority to abnormally terminate a Sprint?

- A. The Scrum Master
- B. The Development Team
- C. The Product Owner**
- D. The Stakeholders

The authority to abnormally terminate a Sprint lies with the Product Owner. In the Scrum framework, the Product Owner is responsible for managing the product backlog and ensuring that the most valuable work is being delivered. If a Sprint is found to be no longer viable due to changes in market conditions, priorities, or any significant changes that would render the current Sprint goal unattainable, the Product Owner has the autonomy to evaluate the situation and decide whether to cancel the Sprint. This decision often considers feedback from the Development Team and stakeholders, but ultimately, it is the Product Owner's role to make such strategic calls about the direction of the product. The rationale for this centralized decision-making power is to ensure that the team remains agile and can respond quickly to changes in order to deliver value effectively. By understanding the dynamics within a Scrum Team, including the distinct roles and their responsibilities, it becomes clear why the Product Owner is positioned as the decision-maker in this particular instance. This facilitates accountability and helps synchronize the team's efforts with the organization's evolving goals.

10. What is the primary responsibility of the Product Owner in Scrum?

- A. To manage the Development Team
- B. To define the technical architecture
- C. To maximize the value of the product**
- D. To facilitate the Daily Scrums

The primary responsibility of the Product Owner in Scrum is to maximize the value of the product. This role is central to ensuring that the Development Team is working on the most valuable features and functionalities that will deliver the highest benefit to stakeholders and customers. The Product Owner prioritizes the product backlog, ensuring that the team is focused on delivering the most important items first. This involves not only understanding customer needs but also balancing various stakeholder interests, market trends, and the overall vision of the product. In this context, the Product Owner must make knowledgeable decisions about what should be built and when, using strategies like defining acceptance criteria and collaborating closely with stakeholders. This responsibility is crucial as it directly influences the success and return on investment of the Scrum team's efforts, making the role of the Product Owner pivotal to the overall Scrum framework.

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!

SAMPLE