EXIN AGILE SCRUM MASTER (ASM) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://exinasm.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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What does the term 'definition of done' refer to in scrum?

A. A guideline for project metrics

B. A list of required testing procedures

C. A documented agreement on what needs to be completed for a story to be considered complete

D. An outline of user story prioritization

2. Which artifact provides the team with a view of the work and its progress?

A. The Sprint Backlog

B. The Product Backlog

C. The Burndown Chart

D. The Definition of Done

3. What impact does backlog stability have on sprint length decisions?

A. A more stable backlog allows for longer sprints

B. Shorter sprints are recommended for stable backlogs

C. The length is unaffected by backlog stability

D. Shorter sprints are indicated for unstable backlogs

4. When predicting the number of sprints for a project with a backlog of 300 points, which velocity measure should be used?

A. The highest velocity recorded in the last sprints

B. The lowest velocity recorded in the last sprints

C. The average velocity over a longer time period

D. The median velocity

5. What is the scrum master's role when the team feels pressured by the product owner during a retrospective?

A. Encourage the team to accept all work

B. Help the team push back against the product owner

C. Ignore the team's concerns

D. Change the product owner's role

SAMPLE

6. Who is primarily responsible for managing team member performance in a scrum team?

A. The scrum master

B. The product owner

C. The team itself

D. The reporting manager

7. Which aspect of scrum is emphasized when measuring expected outcomes?

A. Team engagement

B. Process adherence

C. Value delivery

D. Task management

8. How can a team effectively manage a temporary absence of a Product Owner?

A. Ignore the absence until the Owner returns

B. Nominate another team member to handle queries

C. Set multiple meetings to accommodate the absence

D. Encourage self-management among team members

9. Which tool can help leadership understand the state of mind of the teams during sprints?

A. Niko calendar

B. Burndown chart

C. Retrospective feedback

D. Task board

10. When should technical improvements like DevOps be implemented during Agile transformation?

A. All at once for maximum impact

B. In stages to manage team resistance

C. Only if required by clients

D. Only after the team is fully onboard

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the term 'definition of done' refer to in scrum?

A. A guideline for project metrics

B. A list of required testing procedures

C. A documented agreement on what needs to be completed for a story to be considered complete

D. An outline of user story prioritization

The term 'definition of done' refers to a documented agreement on what needs to be completed for a story to be considered complete. This concept is crucial in Scrum as it provides clarity and a shared understanding among team members regarding what constitutes a finished product increment. The definition of done ensures that all aspects of work, including coding, testing, code reviews, and documentation, are completed and confirmed before a user story can be declared as done. This agreement is typically created and refined by the whole Scrum team and serves multiple purposes. It enhances transparency in the development process, enables consistent quality standards, and helps in assessing progress during sprint reviews. By adhering to a defined standard, the Scrum team can improve their overall efficiency and deliver higher quality increments. In the context of Scrum, having a clear definition of done is essential for maintaining a shared vision among team members as they work towards achieving the sprint goals. It mitigates misunderstandings about the readiness of the product increment and holds all members accountable for meeting the agreed criteria.

2. Which artifact provides the team with a view of the work and its progress?

A. The Sprint Backlog

B. The Product Backlog

C. The Burndown Chart

D. The Definition of Done

The Burndown Chart serves as a vital artifact in Agile Scrum, offering a clear and visual representation of the team's work progress over time. It tracks the amount of work remaining in a sprint and illustrates how much work has been completed at any point during that sprint, providing a straightforward view of the team's pace and whether they are on track to meet their sprint goals. This ongoing visual display allows the team to assess their performance and make necessary adjustments to their workflow if needed. In contrast, while the Sprint Backlog and the Product Backlog do provide information about tasks and features being worked on, they do not convey the same level of immediate progress insight as the Burndown Chart. The Sprint Backlog lists the work items selected from the Product Backlog for the current sprint, but it does not reflect the completion timelines. The Product Backlog focuses on the overall project scope and encompasses items that may not be scheduled for any specific sprint yet. The Definition of Done outlines the criteria required for an increment to be considered complete and does not provide progress visibility. Thus, the Burndown Chart is the artifact that uniquely aligns with tracking the team's progress in a clear, measurable, and time-sensitive manner.

SAMPLE

3. What impact does backlog stability have on sprint length decisions?

A. A more stable backlog allows for longer sprints

B. Shorter sprints are recommended for stable backlogs

C. The length is unaffected by backlog stability

D. Shorter sprints are indicated for unstable backlogs

Backlog stability plays a significant role in determining the appropriate length of sprints. When the backlog is unstable, meaning that requirements are frequently changing or new items are continually being added, shorter sprints become advantageous. This is because shorter sprints allow the team to frequently reassess priorities, adapt to new information, and deliver incremental value more rapidly. By having shorter sprints in the context of an unstable backlog, teams can better respond to changes and fluctuations in requirements, helping to ensure that the work being conducted is relevant and aligned with stakeholders' current needs. This iterative approach mitigates the risks associated with an unpredictable backlog and ensures that the team is not committing to long-term deliverables that may quickly become obsolete or irrelevant. In contrast, when the backlog is stable, there may be less need for constant reassessment, allowing for potentially longer sprints as the team can focus on delivering a more comprehensive set of features without the immediate pressure to adjust frequently. Therefore, shorter sprints are indeed indicated for environments where the backlog is unstable, enabling flexibility, responsiveness, and risk management within the agile framework.

4. When predicting the number of sprints for a project with a backlog of 300 points, which velocity measure should be used?

A. The highest velocity recorded in the last sprints

B. The lowest velocity recorded in the last sprints

C. The average velocity over a longer time period

D. The median velocity

Using the average velocity over a longer time period is often the most reliable method for predicting the number of sprints needed to complete a project backlog. Average velocity accounts for the fluctuations and variations in team performance that can occur from sprint to sprint. By considering a longer time frame, it smooths out any anomalies and provides a more stable benchmark for future sprints. This performance metric reflects the team's capacity more accurately, incorporating changes in team dynamics, the complexity of tasks, and external factors that might affect productivity. Consequently, it offers a realistic projection of how much work can be accomplished in upcoming sprints, helping to gauge the appropriate timeline for project completion. Other measures like highest velocity, lowest velocity, or median velocity may not accurately represent the team's sustainable capacity, as they can be influenced by outlier performance or do not adequately accommodate variability in workload complexity. Therefore, relying on the average velocity ensures that the prediction for the number of sprints is grounded in a consistent and reasonable understanding of the team's output.

SAMPLE

5. What is the scrum master's role when the team feels pressured by the product owner during a retrospective?

A. Encourage the team to accept all work

B. Help the team push back against the product owner

C. Ignore the team's concerns

D. Change the product owner's role

The scrum master's role when the team feels pressured by the product owner during a retrospective is to help the team push back against that pressure. This support is crucial because the retrospective is a safe space designed for the team to discuss their challenges, successes, and areas for improvement without fear of retribution or undue influence. By assisting the team in articulating their concerns and feelings, the scrum master fosters an environment of open communication and psychological safety. This allows the team to engage in candid discussions about the pressures they may be experiencing and promotes a culture where individuals feel empowered to express their thoughts and suggestions regarding product priorities and workloads. The scrum master acts as a facilitator, ensuring that the focus remains on the team's needs and helping the product owner understand these perspectives. Encouraging the team to have a voice helps balance the dynamics between the product owner and the development team, ensuring that the product owner respects the team's professional insights and capabilities.

6. Who is primarily responsible for managing team member performance in a scrum team?

A. The scrum master

B. The product owner

C. The team itself

D. The reporting manager

In a Scrum team, the primary responsibility for managing team member performance lies with the team itself. This approach is rooted in the principles of self-management and accountability that are foundational to Scrum practice. Each member of the Scrum team is encouraged to collaborate closely, contribute to team goals, and support one another in delivering product increments. The Scrum framework empowers teams to take ownership of their processes and results. Rather than hierarchical management structures that might exist in traditional project management methodologies, the Scrum team collectively assesses performance and addresses challenges, fostering an environment of mutual support and continuous improvement. Team members conduct constructive feedback through retrospectives, where they can discuss performance openly and agree upon ways to improve. The Scrum Master plays a crucial role in facilitating this process by guiding the team and removing impediments, while the Product Owner focuses on the value and prioritization of the work. However, it is the team that actively manages day-to-day performance and collaboration, embracing a culture of accountability and shared ownership. Therefore, the answer reflects the core agile principle of maximizing the team's potential and autonomy in managing their work and performance collectively.

SAMPLE

7. Which aspect of scrum is emphasized when measuring expected outcomes?

A. Team engagement

B. Process adherence

C. Value delivery

D. Task management

When measuring expected outcomes in Scrum, the emphasis is on value delivery. Scrum is fundamentally designed to maximize the value that teams can deliver to stakeholders through its iterative and incremental approach. This focus on delivering value ensures that work is aligned with the needs and priorities of the customer, making it essential for a Scrum team to consistently evaluate how effectively they are progressing toward delivering valuable outcomes. Value delivery encompasses not just the completion of tasks, but the overall impact of the increments produced during each sprint. The goal is to ensure that each increment provides additional value to the customer, which is why metrics related to customer satisfaction, business impact, and stakeholder engagement are critical in assessing the effectiveness of delivered outcomes. While team engagement, process adherence, and task management are important elements of Scrum, they serve more as means to achieve the ultimate goal of delivering value rather than being the direct measure of expected outcomes. Emphasizing value delivery aligns Scrum practices with the principles of Agile, reinforcing the importance of customer collaboration and responsiveness to changing needs.

8. How can a team effectively manage a temporary absence of a Product Owner?

A. Ignore the absence until the Owner returns

B. Nominate another team member to handle queries

C. Set multiple meetings to accommodate the absence

D. Encourage self-management among team members

Managing a temporary absence of a Product Owner is critical for maintaining the flow of work and ensuring that the team can continue to progress on their tasks. Nominating another team member to handle queries during the Product Owner's absence helps to bridge the knowledge gap and provides the team with the necessary guidance to make informed decisions. This appointed individual can assist in making certain that priorities are clear and that the team is not stalled in its progress due to the absence of leadership from the Product Owner. This approach helps maintain momentum in the development process since the team continues to receive direction on priorities, helps facilitate communication regarding the product vision, and ideally allows for quick decision-making that aligns with the Product Owner's intent. In contrast, ignoring the absence could lead to confusion and stalled development activities, as the team may lack essential input regarding the backlog or user stories. Setting multiple meetings to accommodate the absence may not be practical and could overwhelm the team without addressing the core issue of obtaining necessary guidance. Encouraging self-management among team members is vital in a Scrum environment but may not suffice without clear direction on product requirements and priorities, which the Product Owner typically provides.

SAMPLE

9. Which tool can help leadership understand the state of mind of the teams during sprints?

A. Niko calendar

B. Burndown chart

C. Retrospective feedback

D. Task board

The Niko calendar is a tool specifically designed to gauge the emotional state and overall morale of team members throughout the sprints. It provides a visual representation of team members' feelings and sentiments over a period of time, allowing leadership to identify trends or patterns in how the team is experiencing their work. This insight can be crucial for understanding the team's dynamics, addressing potential issues early, and making necessary adjustments to improve overall team morale and performance. In contrast, the burndown chart primarily tracks the progress of the work being completed against the planned work over the course of a sprint. While it is a useful tool for monitoring productivity, it does not directly reflect the emotional state or morale of the team members. Retrospective feedback, while valuable for capturing team insights and reflections post-sprint, occurs after the completion of a sprint and does not provide real-time sentiment tracking. Task boards are effective for visualizing the status and flow of tasks within a sprint but do not convey the emotional dynamics or satisfaction of the team members. Hence, the Niko calendar stands out as the most relevant tool for assisting leadership in understanding the state of mind of teams during sprints.

10. When should technical improvements like DevOps be implemented during Agile transformation?

A. All at once for maximum impact

B. In stages to manage team resistance

C. Only if required by clients

D. Only after the team is fully onboard

Implementing technical improvements such as DevOps during an Agile transformation is most effective when done in stages to manage team resistance. This phased approach allows teams to gradually adapt to changes and minimizes disruption. By starting with smaller, incremental changes, teams can build confidence and gain experience with the new practices. This method also provides opportunities to gather feedback and make adjustments before broader implementation, ensuring that any resistance from team members can be addressed tactfully. In contrast, implementing everything all at once may overwhelm the team, leading to confusion and diminishing returns. If changes are only made when required by clients, it may result in missed opportunities for process improvement and innovation within the team. Lastly, waiting until the team is fully onboard is not practical, as transformation often requires ongoing buy-in and adaptation. Implementing improvements incrementally allows the team to grow and adapt alongside the transformation efforts.

SAMPLE

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://exinasm.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE