PROFESSIONAL SCRUM PRODUCT OWNER (PSPO) II PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://pspo2.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 15

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. **In Evidence-Based Management, which statement best describes Current Value?**

   A. The potential value if customers adopt the product

   B. The development effort expended to deliver the last increment

   C. The long-term strategic value of the product

   D. The value delivered by the product to customers today

2. **Which option is NOT among the preferred stances for a Product Owner?**

   A. The Visionary

   B. The Collaborator

   C. The Business Analyst

   D. The Decision Maker

3. **Is the Scrum Goal dependent on the size of the team or length of the Sprint?**

   A. It depends on the team size

   B. It depends on how many backlog items are in the sprint backlog

   C. It is not dependent on team size nor the length of the Sprint

   D. It depends on the PO's preference

4. **What is the best way to have multiple teams get started on a multi-product initiative?**

   A. Explain the goal, how success will be measured, and agree on transparency

   B. Assign them the exact same tasks

   C. Let teams go independently without alignment

   D. Focus only on technology choices

5. **Under what condition would the Product Owner and current Developers refine the backlog in the current Sprint?**

   A. The Product Owner and the current Developers do it in the current Sprint if they were unable to do it earlier

   B. It cannot be done mid-Sprint

   C. It is done only by the Scrum Master

   D. It should wait until next Sprint

SAMPLE

6. Which option is NOT a Key Value area in Evidence-Based Management from Scrum.org?

A. Time to Market

B. Correct Value

C. Customer satisfaction

D. Ability to Innovate

7. As a Product Owner, which is a better approach to manage your business' exposure to risk?

A. Keep releases large and integrate all features in one release

B. Keep releases small as possible, releasing when the increment provides a single new or improved outcome

C. Release only after extensive market validation

D. Avoid releasing until the product is perfect

8. What best describes the purpose of Scrum?

A. A rigid, prescriptive process

B. A framework to address complex problems with iterative, incremental delivery of high-value products

C. A method to avoid customer feedback

D. A single team approach

9. Time to Market is considered a Key Value Area in Evidence-Based Management. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Only during sprints

10. In Scrum, how would budgeting and financial forecasting be performed?

A. Frequently inspect the outcomes of the delivered Sprint Increments to understand how much value is being produced per investment spent

B. A single release may be funded with several Sprints where every Sprint is producing shippable increments

C. Budgeting and forecasting occur only after each release

D. Budgets are fixed and never adjusted during the project

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In Evidence-Based Management, which statement best describes Current Value?

A. The potential value if customers adopt the product

B. The development effort expended to deliver the last increment

C. The long-term strategic value of the product

D. The value delivered by the product to customers today

Current Value is about what the product already delivers to customers right now. It measures realized benefits in the present—things like actual revenue generated, cost savings, productivity gains, user satisfaction, or how often the product is used. This focuses on outcomes that customers experience today, not on what might happen in the future. That's why the statement describing Current Value as the value delivered by the product to customers today is the best fit. It contrasts with potential value, which looks at what could be achieved if more customers adopt or expand usage; it's not about the effort spent to develop the last increment (that's a cost), and it isn't about long-term strategic value (that considers future opportunities, not current outcomes). For example, if a new feature currently saves users time, that saved time is Current Value.

2. Which option is NOT among the preferred stances for a Product Owner?

A. The Visionary

B. The Collaborator

C. The Business Analyst

D. The Decision Maker

The Product Owner should lead in a way that drives value through direction, collaboration, and decisive ownership. A visionary stance means clearly articulating the product's purpose and long-term direction so everyone understands the goal and what success looks like. The collaborator stance emphasizes working closely with stakeholders, the development team, and customers to gather feedback, build shared understanding, and keep the product moving forward in the right direction. The decision maker stance gives the PO the authority to prioritize the backlog, make trade-offs, and decide when to release or adjust scope based on value and risk. A Business Analyst, while useful as a supporting role for analysis and documenting requirements, is not a primary stance for the Product Owner. The PO must own the backlog and be the one to make value-driven decisions, prioritize work, and accept outcomes. Relying on a BA as the primary stance can blur accountability and slow decision-making, reducing the agility Scrum teams rely on. So the option that isn't a preferred stance for a Product Owner is the Business Analyst.

3. Is the Scrum Goal dependent on the size of the team or length of the Sprint?

A. It depends on the team size

B. It depends on how many backlog items are in the sprint backlog

C. It is not dependent on team size nor the length of the Sprint

D. It depends on the PO's preference

The Sprint Goal is a shared objective for the Sprint that guides the team toward delivering a valuable increment and aligns with the Product Goal and stakeholder needs. It is not determined by how many people are on the team or how long the Sprint lasts. The length of the Sprint just sets the time available to achieve the goal, and team size affects capacity, not the existence of the goal itself. The goal should emerge from collaboration between the Product Owner and the Scrum Team during Sprint Planning and describe what the team commits to delivering, not based on personal preference or simply the count of backlog items. Therefore, the Sprint Goal is not dependent on team size nor the length of the Sprint.

SAMPLE

4. What is the best way to have multiple teams get started on a multi-product initiative?

A. Explain the goal, how success will be measured, and agree on transparency

B. Assign them the exact same tasks

C. Let teams go independently without alignment

D. Focus only on technology choices

Aligning on a clear product goal, defining how success will be measured, and agreeing on transparency gives every team a common purpose and a straightforward way to coordinate across multiple streams. When there's a shared north star and visible metrics, teams can own their own backlogs and still work toward the same outcomes, reducing misunderstandings and dependency friction. Transparency makes risks, progress, and cross-team impacts visible early, so collaboration and governance can happen smoothly across teams. If you simply assign the same tasks, teams lose autonomy and may miss domain-specific needs; letting teams go without alignment invites silos and misaligned priorities; focusing only on technology choices overlooks customer value and how success will actually be evaluated.

5. Under what condition would the Product Owner and current Developers refine the backlog in the current Sprint?

A. The Product Owner and the current Developers do it in the current Sprint if they were unable to do it earlier

B. It cannot be done mid-Sprint

C. It is done only by the Scrum Master

D. It should wait until next Sprint

Backlog refinement is an ongoing activity in Scrum where the Product Owner collaborates with the Developers to clarify, detail, and estimate backlog items so they're ready for future work. This work isn't restricted to a single event; it happens continuously, including during the current Sprint, as new information emerges or priorities change. The best choice reflects that if the team couldn't refine earlier, they should still refine in the current Sprint to ensure items have enough detail and estimates for upcoming work. backlog refinement during the Sprint helps prepare the next increments and keeps the Product Backlog in good shape. Refinement can occur mid-Sprint, so it's not limited to after the Sprint ends. It isn't owned only by the Scrum Master, and waiting until the next Sprint would delay needed clarity and planning.

6. Which option is NOT a Key Value area in Evidence-Based Management from Scrum.org?

A. Time to Market

B. Correct Value

C. Customer satisfaction

D. Ability to Innovate

Evidence-Based Management defines four Key Value Areas: Current Value, Time to Market, Ability to Innovate, and Potential Value. These areas guide what the organization measures to understand value delivery from the product. Time to Market is one of these areas, reflecting how quickly valuable increments are delivered, so it cannot be the option that isn't a Key Value Area. The term that isn't actually a KV A among the choices is customer satisfaction—it's a useful outcome metric but not one of the official KVAs. ("Correct Value" isn't an official term either; it maps to Current Value in effect, which is a KV A.) So, the statement that isn't a Key Value Area would be customer satisfaction.

SAMPLE

7. As a Product Owner, which is a better approach to manage your business' exposure to risk?

A. Keep releases large and integrate all features in one release

B. Keep releases small as possible, releasing when the increment provides a single new or improved outcome

C. Release only after extensive market validation

D. Avoid releasing until the product is perfect

Delivering software in small, focused increments minimizes exposure to risk because it creates a fast, real-world feedback loop. When you release a single, clearly defined outcome, you can observe how users actually use the product, whether it delivers the expected value, and what adjustments are needed. This empirical learning lets you inspect progress and adapt the backlog quickly, rather than committing to a large set of features that may not all be valued or used. Small releases also reduce waste and the blast radius of problems. If something underperforms or a market need shifts, you can pivot without reworking and revalidating a massive release. It keeps quality concerns manageable because changes are smaller, easier to test, and quicker to fix. In contrast, releasing a large bundle of features delays feedback, increases the risk that several features are misaligned with user needs, and makes it harder to course-correct. Waiting for extensive market validation before any release slows learning and can miss evolving opportunities. Waiting for perfection is a recipe for no releases at all, wasting time and investment as conditions change. So releasing small, value-focused increments as soon as they deliver a meaningful outcome embodies a practical, risk-aware approach that supports learning, adaptation, and delivering maximum value.

8. What best describes the purpose of Scrum?

A. A rigid, prescriptive process

B. A framework to address complex problems with iterative, incremental delivery of high-value products

C. A method to avoid customer feedback

D. A single team approach

Scrum is a framework for addressing complex work by delivering in small, time-boxed increments and continuously adapting based on what is learned. It relies on empirical process control—transparency, inspection, and adaptation—to handle uncertainty and change. By working in Sprints, a cross-functional team delivers a potentially releasable product increment that focuses on high value, with regular opportunities for stakeholders to review and provide feedback. This approach isn't rigid or prescriptive; it's designed to be adaptable to different contexts and teams. It can involve multiple teams and is not about avoiding customer feedback. The emphasis is on delivering value iteratively, learning quickly, and adjusting direction as needed, which is why it best describes the purpose of Scrum.

SAMPLE

9. Time to Market is considered a Key Value Area in Evidence-Based Management. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Only during sprints

Time to Market is one of the four Value Areas used in Evidence-Based Management to guide decisions about how quickly valuable product increments can be delivered to customers. Focusing on speed enables faster feedback, learning, and adaptation, which helps maximize the value the organization can realize from its work. Alongside Time to Market, EBM emphasizes increasing overall value delivered to customers, reducing risk, and enabling future opportunities. Because of this, the statement is true—the organization treats Time to Market as a primary lever for delivering value.

10. In Scrum, how would budgeting and financial forecasting be performed?

A. Frequently inspect the outcomes of the delivered Sprint Increments to understand how much value is being produced per investment spent

B. A single release may be funded with several Sprints where every Sprint is producing shippable increments

C. Budgeting and forecasting occur only after each release

D. Budgets are fixed and never adjusted during the project

The main idea here is that budgeting and forecasting in Scrum are ongoing and adaptive, based on real results from the work you've completed. By frequently inspecting the outcomes of the Sprint Increments, you can see how much value is actually being produced relative to the investment spent. This live feedback lets you adjust plans, priorities, and funding in a timely way to maximize return on investment. As work progresses, each Sprint delivers a potentially shippable Increment, offering concrete visibility into value delivered. Using that insight, the Product Owner and stakeholders can refine forecasts and budgets, reallocating funding if the observed value per cost improves or declines. This contrasts with fixed or late budgeting, and with assuming a single, long funding cycle without ongoing assessment. So, budgeting and forecasting are iterative activities tied to actual increments and their value, not a one-time or fixed process.

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://pspo2.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE