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SUMMATIVE TEST IN EPP / TLE	
Grade: 4 Quarter: 3 Week: 3	
Pangalan: _____	Iskor: _____
Part I – Multiple Choice: Piliin ang tamang sagot.	
1. Alin sa mga kagamitan ang ginagamit sa pagsasaing sa tradisyunal na paraan?	
A. Rice cooker B. Kaldero C. Oven toaster D. Blender	
2. Ano ang pangunahing gamit ng panukat (tasa)?	
A. Panggisa B. Pagsukat ng bigas at tubig C. Pangsandok ng ulam D. Pangpakulo	
3. Alin sa mga ito ang makabagong kagamitan sa pagsasaing?	
A. Kaldero B. Kalan C. Rice cooker D. Mainit na uling	
4. Ano ang tamang gamit ng sandok?	
A. Panghugas ng bigas B. Pantimpla C. Pangkuha at paglilipat ng sinaing D. Pamunas	
5. Ano ang pinakamahalagang dapat isaalang-alang bago magsaing?	
A. Magmadali sa proseso B. Pumili ng mabibigat na kagamitan C. Siguraduhing malinis ang mga D. Gumamit ng napakaraming tubig kagamitan	
6. Ano ang unang hakbang sa tradisyunal na pagsasaing?	
A. Pakuluan ang bigas B. Sikatin ang bigas C. Ilipat ang kanin D. Takpan ang kaldero	
7. Bakit mas ligtas gumamit ng rice cooker?	
A. Hindi ito umiinit B. Hindi kailangan ng tubig C. May automatic switch at hindi D. Hindi kailangan hugasan ang bigas gumagamit ng apoy	
8. Ano ang mangyayari kung sobra ang tubig sa bigas?	
A. Matutong ang kanin B. Magiging tuyo ang kanin C. Magiging tutong ang ibabaw D. Malabnaw o malapot ang kanin	
9. Bakit mahalaga ang tamang pagsukat ng tubig?	
A. Para mabilis matapos B. Para maging tama ang lutoong kanin C. Para hindi mabasa ang kaldero D. Para hindi gumamit ng sandok	
10. Ano ang dapat gawin bago gamitin ang anumang kagamitan sa kusina?	
A. Hayaang marumi B. Iwasang tingnan C. Surin kung malinis at ligtas gamitin D. Ipagwalang-bahala ang kondisyon	

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Scrum Professional Scrum Master level III (PSM III) Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

A fellow Scrum Master asks for your input. His team members see no value in defining a Sprint goal and he has trouble explaining its use to them. What would you tell this Scrum Master?

Answer:

Explanation:

If team members see no value in defining a Sprint Goal, this indicates a fundamental misunderstanding of Scrum. As a Scrum Master, I would explain to my fellow Scrum Master that the Sprint Goal is a core element of Scrum and is essential for alignment, commitment, and empiricism.

First, the Sprint Goal explains why the Scrum Team is doing the work in the Sprint. According to the Scrum Guide, the Sprint Goal is the single objective for the Sprint and provides coherence to the Sprint Backlog. Without a clear "why," Sprint work becomes a collection of unrelated tasks rather than a purposeful effort to deliver value. The Sprint Goal helps the team understand the intent behind the selected Product Backlog Items and aligns daily decisions with that intent.

Second, the Sprint Goal represents a commitment by the Scrum Team. The team commits to doing everything in its power to achieve the Sprint Goal, even though the specific scope may evolve. This commitment fosters focus and shared accountability. Instead of optimizing for individual tasks, the team optimizes for achieving the Sprint Goal as a whole.

Third, the Sprint Goal actually creates flexibility rather than restricting it. When new discoveries, risks, or opportunities emerge during the Sprint, the team can adapt the Sprint Backlog as long as those changes do not endanger the Sprint Goal. This allows the team to respond to change while maintaining stability of purpose.

Without a Sprint Goal, change becomes arbitrary and increases the risk of losing focus.

Fourth, the Sprint Goal enables effective inspection and adaptation. During the Daily Scrum, the team inspects progress toward the Sprint Goal and adapts their plan accordingly. Similarly, at the Sprint Review, stakeholders can inspect whether the Sprint Goal was met. Without a Sprint Goal, there is no meaningful benchmark for inspection.

Finally, it is important to be clear that without a Sprint Goal, Scrum is not being practiced as intended.

The Sprint Goal is a required element of Scrum, and removing it undermines transparency and weakens the empirical foundation of the framework.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Someone from the HR department approaches you. They regret to inform you that the Product Owner for your team is absent starting today and will be unavailable for the rest of this sprint. The Product Owner might be back at work somewhere during the next sprint, but it's all unknown at this point. What should the Scrum team do?

Answer:

Explanation:

When the Product Owner becomes unexpectedly unavailable, the Scrum Team must respond in a way that preserves continuity, transparency, and value delivery, while respecting Scrum accountabilities.

Short-Term Response

In the short term, covering the current Sprint and possibly the next Sprint, the Scrum Team should be able to continue working. Scrum is designed to be resilient to short-term disruptions. The team can proceed by relying on:

* The Product Vision previously communicated by the Product Owner,

* The current state and ordering of the Product Backlog, which should already reflect the Product Owner's value decisions.

During this period, the Developers continue to work toward the Sprint Goal, and the Scrum Master ensures that Scrum events take place and remain productive. No one should assume the Product Owner role informally, as this would undermine accountability.

Longer-Term Impact

If the Product Owner's absence extends beyond a short period, it becomes an impediment to the Scrum Team.

The Product Owner is accountable for maximizing product value and managing the Product Backlog.

Prolonged absence prevents effective backlog ordering, stakeholder collaboration, and value-based decision-making.

In this case, the Scrum Master must make the impediment visible to the organization. This includes explaining the impact on value delivery and helping leadership understand the need for a clear Product Owner accountability. The organization should then appoint a new Product Owner to ensure continuity of decision-making and accountability.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Every Sprint has a Sprint Review. What is the purpose and result of this event?

Answer:

Explanation:

The Sprint Review is a formal Scrum Event held at the end of each Sprint to inspect the outcome of the Sprint and adapt the Product Backlog if needed. Its primary purpose is to enable empirical decision-making by involving both the Scrum Team and stakeholders in inspecting the product and determining what to do next.

Purpose of the Sprint Review

The main purpose of the Sprint Review is to inspect the "Done" Product Increment in the context of overall product progress. During this event:

- * The Scrum Team presents the Increment that meets the Definition of Done.
- * The Developers explain what was delivered, what was not delivered, and the challenges encountered.
- * Stakeholders actively inspect the product, often by using it, rather than reviewing documents or reports.

This inspection provides real, hands-on feedback and creates a shared understanding of the current state of the product and its direction.

Result of the Sprint Review

The Sprint Review results in heightened transparency for all participants. By jointly inspecting the Increment, new insights emerge about customer needs, market conditions, risks, and opportunities. These insights inform conversations about what is needed next. Based on this shared understanding:

- * The Product Owner collaborates with stakeholders and the Scrum Team to adapt and update the Product Backlog.
- * Completed work is accepted or further work is identified.
- * New Product Backlog Items may be added, reordered, or refined to reflect the latest understanding of the product.

The Sprint Review does not aim to approve or reject work formally, but to enable learning and adaptation.

NEW QUESTION # 16

How the organization discusses and plans the work of creating software will be reflected in the implementation of that software. Technical systems can be decomposed to composite elements, from the large to the small. Basic components may be represented as activities, workflows, functions, features, capabilities, and other similar nomenclature.

How does this system decomposition affect Scrum Teams on scaled projects?

Answer:

Explanation:

How an organization discusses, plans, and decomposes work is inevitably reflected in the software it produces. When technical systems are decomposed into elements such as activities, workflows, functions, features, or components, these decomposition choices have a direct and systemic impact on Scrum Teams, especially in scaled Scrum environments.

1. Decomposition Influences Team Structure (Conway's Law)

In scaled projects, system decomposition often drives how teams are formed. When work is decomposed along technical components or functions, organizations tend to create specialist or component teams (e.g., front-end teams, back-end teams). This results in:

- * Increased dependencies between teams,
- * More handoffs and coordination,
- * Reduced autonomy of individual teams.

Scrum, however, expects teams to be cross-functional and capable of delivering usable Increments independently. Component-based decomposition therefore hinders effective Scrum adoption at scale.

2. Effect on Value Delivery and Transparency

Scrum relies on frequent inspection of integrated, working product Increments. When decomposition focuses on small technical parts rather than end-to-end features or capabilities, teams may deliver partial outputs instead of usable value.

This negatively affects:

- * Transparency, as progress is reported through intermediate artifacts rather than working software,
- * Inspection, since stakeholders cannot meaningfully evaluate value,
- * Adaptation, because feedback is delayed until integration occurs.

In scaled Scrum, this often results in "almost done" work that is not truly Done.

3. Feature-Oriented Decomposition Supports Scrum

Scrum scales more effectively when system decomposition emphasizes vertical slices of value, such as features or capabilities, rather than horizontal technical layers. Feature-oriented decomposition enables:

- * Cross-functional teams,
- * Reduced dependencies,
- * Faster feedback cycles,
- * Independent delivery of value by each team.

This approach aligns with Scrum's expectation that every Sprint produces a usable Increment.

4. Impact on Integration and Risk

Decomposition decisions strongly affect integration frequency. Poor decomposition increases integration complexity and encourages late integration, which raises risk and reduces learning.

In Scrum—especially at scale—integration must happen early and often. Unintegrated work is not considered Done, and delayed integration undermines empiricism by hiding real system behavior until late in development.

5. Learning and System Optimization

When Scrum Teams work on complete features rather than isolated components, they gain broader insight into:

- * Customer needs,
- * System-wide trade-offs,
- * End-to-end product behavior.

This shared understanding improves decision-making and supports continuous improvement at the system level, rather than local optimization within silos.

NEW QUESTION # 17

The definition of "Done" describes the work that must be completed for every Product Backlog item before it can be deemed releasable. What should the Development Team do when, during the Sprint, it finds out that a problem outside of their control blocks them from doing all this work?

Answer:

Explanation:

When the Development Team discovers during a Sprint that a problem outside of their control prevents them from completing all work required by the Definition of Done, this situation must be addressed through transparency, inspection, and adaptation, rather than by lowering standards.

1. Make the Impediment Transparent Immediately

The Development Team should make the issue visible as soon as it is discovered. This includes:

- * Raising it in the Daily Scrum,
- * Clearly stating how it impacts the Sprint Goal and the Definition of Done.

Transparency is critical so that inspection and adaptation are based on reality, not assumptions.

2. Do Not Compromise the Definition of Done

The Definition of Done must not be relaxed or bypassed to "get something done." Lowering quality destroys transparency and creates false progress. If the Definition of Done cannot be met, the work is not Done and should not be considered releasable.

3. Collaborate to Adapt the Sprint Backlog

The Development Team should collaborate with the Product Owner to inspect the impact and adapt the Sprint Backlog. This may include:

- * Removing or adjusting affected Product Backlog Items,
- * Focusing on work that can still meet the Definition of Done,
- * Preserving the Sprint Goal, if possible.

4. Escalate the Impediment Through the Scrum Master

Because the problem is outside the team's control, it qualifies as an impediment. The Scrum Master must help remove or mitigate it by working with the organization or external parties. If the impediment cannot be resolved quickly, its impact should be addressed in planning and stakeholder communication.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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