

信頼できる-素晴らしいAgilePM-Foundation ミシ レーション問題試験-試験の準備方法AgilePM- Foundation的中合格問題集



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基本的な理解を提供することを目的とした初級資格です。

>> AgilePM-Foundation ミシレーション問題 <<

AgilePM-Foundation的中合格問題集 & AgilePM-Foundation試験勉強過去問

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AgilePM Foundation認定試験では、Agileの原則と哲学、Agileチームの役割と責任、Agileプロジェクト管理ライフサイクル、およびAgileプロジェクト管理で使用されるツールと技術など、さまざまなトピックがカバーされます。試験では、実際のシナリオでAgileの原則とプラクティスを適用する能力もテストされるため、プロジェクト管理の専門家にとって実践的で価値のある認定試験となっています。

APMG-International Agile Project Management (AgilePM) Foundation Exam 認定 AgilePM-Foundation 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

質問 # 73

In which of the following circumstances should processes and tools be prioritized over individuals and interactions?

- A. Need to demonstrate formal control over processes
- B. Requirement to create and approve documentation
- **C. None of the above**
- D. Contractual obligations

正解: C

解説:

The Agile Manifesto explicitly values "individuals and interactions over processes and tools." AgilePM fully aligns with this principle. While processes, tools, documentation, and contracts are important and often necessary (especially for governance, compliance, and clarity), they should not take precedence over effective collaboration, empowered teams, and rapid feedback. AgilePM's practices-facilitated workshops, daily coordination, frequent reviews, and active business involvement-are designed to maximize human interaction to reduce waste, accelerate understanding, and improve quality. Even in regulated or contractual contexts, AgilePM recommends shaping processes and agreements to enable collaboration (e.g., clear roles, decision latency reduction, acceptance criteria, and incremental validation) rather than letting procedures dominate. Therefore, no listed circumstance justifies prioritizing processes and tools over individuals and interactions. The right choice is D. None of the above.

質問 # 74

Which of the following statements about diverse teams are true?

Quicker to make decisions than teams of 'similar.'

Members understand each other immediately.

- **A. Neither 1 nor 2 is true.**
- B. Both 1 and 2 are true.
- C. Only 1 is true.
- D. Only 2 is true.

正解: A

解説:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Diverse teams tend to take longer to make decisions due to differing perspectives and approaches. However, this trade-off leads to more thorough and creative decision-making, which is a recognized strength of diverse teams.
Statement 2: Incorrect. Members of diverse teams often require time to align on communication styles, goals, and processes. Effective collaboration in diverse teams is developed through trust-building and active engagement, as outlined in Agile team practices.

Why Diverse Teams Matter in Agile:

Agile emphasizes collaboration and innovation, which are enhanced by diverse teams. However, the process of building trust and understanding takes time. AgilePM recommends fostering inclusivity and addressing conflicts constructively to harness the strengths of diverse teams.

Key AgilePM Concepts Referenced:

Building Effective Teams: AgilePM Handbook, Chapter 5, Section 5.3.
Trust and Transparency in Teams: Chapter 4, Section 4.6.

質問 # 75

According to Pink, which three factors are key motivators for 'knowledge work'?

- A. Autonomy, safety, and self-esteem
- B. Hygiene factors, autonomy, and self-actualization.
- C. Dissatisfiers, rewards, and safety.
- **D. Autonomy, mastery, and purpose.**

正解: D

解説:

* Autonomy, Mastery, and Purpose: As outlined by Daniel Pink, these three factors drive motivation in knowledge work, which relies on creativity and engagement. Agile practices support autonomy through self-organizing teams, mastery through continuous learning, and purpose through shared goals.

* Other Options: These reflect traditional or outdated models of motivation and do not align with Pink's framework.

Key AgilePM Concepts Referenced:

* Motivating Teams: AgilePM Handbook, Chapter 5, Section 5.7.

質問 # 76

Which technique allows for testing the achievability of objectives?

- A. Modeling
- B. MoSCoW
- C. Facilitated Workshop
- **D. Timeboxing**

正解: D

解説:

Timeboxing is the technique that allows for testing the achievability of objectives. This approach involves setting a fixed period (the Timebox) during which specific tasks or objectives must be completed. By focusing on what can be achieved within the set time frame, Timeboxing helps teams test and validate whether their objectives are realistic and attainable. This iterative approach ensures continuous assessment and adaptation, promoting efficient project management.

Reference:

AgilePM Foundation Handbook

"Agile Project Management with Scrum" by Ken Schwaber

質問 # 77

Which of the following is NOT a Project role?

- **A. Solution Architect**
- B. Project Manager
- C. Solution Developer
- D. Business Visionary

正解: A

解説:

AgilePM (based on DSDM) defines a clear set of project and solution delivery roles. At the project level: Business Sponsor (investment owner), Business Visionary (custodian of the business vision), and Project Manager (overall project management and governance). Within the Solution Development Team: Team Leader, Business Ambassador, Business Analyst, Solution Developer, Solution Tester, and technical governance via the Technical Coordinator role. Notably, AgilePM uses the title Technical Coordinator rather than "Solution Architect." Although many organizations informally use "solution architect," it is not an AgilePM role name; its responsibilities most closely map to the Technical Coordinator, who ensures technical coherence, manages technical risks, and upholds non-functional requirements and architectural guidelines. Therefore, among the options given, Solution Architect is the one

