



Certified Agile Facilitator (CAGF)

Ten Sample Questions

These ten questions are written at the difficulty of the live exam. Six carry a figure, a data table, a configuration or a code listing; four are plain scenario questions, as on the live paper. Every one is a scenario a working agile facilitator would meet, and none of them appears in the live question bank.

The live exam is multistage adaptive: how you score on one stage selects the difficulty of the next, so no two candidates sit the same paper. It is a performance-based exam: each form can carry up to 5 to 12 performance-based questions alongside the multiple-choice questions, which means you build, sequence or complete something rather than only choosing from a list. Answers and full explanations follow each question here; the live exam does not disclose item-level answers.

Question 1

Domain 1: Facilitation Foundations

DATA

Emma Wilson compares two roles on a team.

Role	Behavior
Facilitator	Guides the process
Facilitator	Holds no stake in outcome
Manager	Sets direction
Manager	Owens the result

Table 1.1 Two roles compared.

What best describes the facilitator role?

- ☐ A Decides for group
- ☐ B Stays neutral
- ☐ C Assigns all tasks
- ☐ D Owns the outcome

Correct answer: B

A facilitator guides the process and stays neutral, helping the group reach its own decision rather than deciding for it. Setting direction and owning the result belong to a manager, not a facilitator.

Question 2

Domain 2: Facilitating Agile Events

CONFIG

James Carter notes what happened in one daily standup.

```
start time : 9:00
planned    : 15 minutes
actual     : 45 minutes
cause      : deep problem solving
```

Listing 2.1 How the standup ran.

What is the soundest fix?

- ☐ A Invite more people
- ☐ B Skip the standup
- ☐ C Timebox to 15 min
- ☐ D Add more topics

Correct answer: C

A daily standup is a short sync that should be timeboxed to about fifteen minutes, with deep problem solving taken offline afterward. Skipping it or adding topics does not fix the overrun, and inviting more people makes it longer.

Question 3

Domain 3: Facilitation Techniques

DATA

Olivia Davis reviews techniques for gathering ideas.

Technique	How it works
Brainwriting	Everyone writes ideas silently
Round robin	Each speaks in turn
Dot voting	Members vote with dots
Open debate	Members argue live

Table 3.1 Idea gathering techniques.

Which technique gathers ideas silently first?

- ☐ A Brainwriting
- ☐ B Group discussion
- ☐ C Dot voting
- ☐ D Open debate

Correct answer: A

Brainwriting has everyone write ideas on their own before sharing, which surfaces more input and reduces the pull of louder voices. Dot voting narrows choices later, and discussion or debate are spoken rather than silent.

Question 4

Domain 4: Group Dynamics

CONFIG

Liam Anderson records how airtime was shared in a workshop.

```
David Brown : spoke most of the hour
two members : a few words each
three members: silent throughout
result      : narrow set of ideas
```

Listing 4.1 Who spoke.

What should the facilitator do?

- ☐ A Ignore the group
- ☐ B Let one dominate
- ☐ C End the meeting
- ☐ D Balance airtime

Correct answer: D

When one person takes most of the airtime the group hears a narrow set of ideas, so the facilitator should balance participation and invite quieter members in. Ignoring it or ending the meeting wastes the session, and letting one person dominate is the problem itself.

Question 5

Domain 5: Collaboration and Remote Facilitation

DATA

Ava Thompson lists problems seen in remote sessions.

Problem	Effect
One large call	Few people speak
No small groups	Little discussion
Passive viewers	Low energy
Long blocks	People drift off

Table 5.1 Remote session problems.

What best raises remote engagement?

- ☐ A Talk the whole time
- ☐ B Use breakouts
- ☐ C Turn off chat
- ☐ D Longer meetings

Correct answer: B

Breakout rooms put people into small groups where more of them speak and discuss, which lifts engagement in a remote session. Talking the whole time, turning off chat, or running longer keeps people passive.

Question 6

Domain 6: Continuous Improvement

DATA

Sarah Miller matches parts of a retrospective.

Step	Purpose
Gather data	See what happened
Find insights	Understand why
Decide actions	Agree on changes
Follow up	Check the changes

Table 6.1 Retrospective steps.

What is the main purpose of a retrospective?

- ☐ A Blame members
- ☐ B Skip planning
- ☐ C Improve process
- ☐ D Rank each person

Correct answer: C

A retrospective is a regular look back that helps the team improve how it works, turning what it learns into small changes. It is not a place to assign blame or rank people, and it does not replace planning.

Question 7

Domain 1: Facilitation Foundations

A facilitator wants to show a speaker they are truly being heard. Which habit shows active listening?

- ☐ A Paraphrase points
- ☐ B Talk over others now
- ☐ C Check your phone
- ☐ D Plan your reply

Correct answer: A

Active listening means paraphrasing what a speaker said to confirm you understood, which builds trust and surfaces misunderstandings early. Talking over people, checking a phone, or planning your reply all pull attention away from the speaker.

Question 8

Domain 3: Facilitation Techniques

A group has debated five options for a long time and cannot converge. Which technique helps them decide?

- ☐ A Keep debating

- ☐ B Add more options
- ☐ C Postpone forever
- ☐ D Dot voting

Correct answer: D

Dot voting lets each member place a few votes to reveal where support sits, which helps a stuck group converge quickly and fairly. More debate or more options widens the field, and postponing avoids the decision.

Question 9 Domain 4: Group Dynamics

One capable team member rarely speaks in meetings while others fill the space. What is the best action?

- ☐ A Call out publicly
- ☐ B Invite gently
- ☐ C Ignore them
- ☐ D Talk for them

Correct answer: B

Gently inviting a quiet member in, such as asking for their view on a point, gives them room without putting them on the spot. Calling them out publicly can feel like pressure, and ignoring them or speaking for them loses their input.

Question 10 Domain 6: Continuous Improvement

A retrospective produced a clear list of actions, but by the next one nothing had changed. What best fixes this?

- ☐ A Add more meetings
- ☐ B Ignore follow-up
- ☐ C Assign and track
- ☐ D Skip next retro

Correct answer: C

Actions only lead to improvement when each has an owner and is tracked to completion between retrospectives. Adding meetings or skipping the next retro does not help, and ignoring follow-up is why nothing changed.