

CAST Project Management FG IV Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

- 1. What is the total budget allocated to the Connecting Europe Facility?**
 - A. €20 billion**
 - B. €30.4 billion**
 - C. €50 billion**
 - D. €10 billion**

- 2. What is one of the aims of the LIFE programme?**
 - A. To enhance EU military capabilities.**
 - B. To improve the implementation of environmental policy and legislation.**
 - C. To provide infrastructure funding.**
 - D. To increase agricultural output.**

- 3. What is defined as a basic act in EU law?**
 - A. An act concerning the funding of EU programs**
 - B. A legal act outlining objectives and rules for implementing Union policies**
 - C. A directive that must be followed by all member states**
 - D. A recommendation for improving member states' policies**

- 4. What does the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union primarily focus on?**
 - A. Political, social, and economic rights**
 - B. Economic policies of EU member states**
 - C. Legal liabilities of public bodies**
 - D. International trade agreements**

- 5. What is a project milestone best described as?**
 - A. An output of the project**
 - B. A critical decision point for beneficiaries**
 - C. A point used for financial auditing**
 - D. A moment of informal evaluation**

- 6. Which directorate deals with regional and urban policy?**
- A. MARITIME**
 - B. REGIO**
 - C. ENVIRONMENT**
 - D. CULTURAL**
- 7. What does co-financing in grant management imply?**
- A. Beneficiaries are allowed to generate profits**
 - B. The Commission will fully fund project costs**
 - C. Costs are shared between the Commission and beneficiaries**
 - D. Multiple funders will contribute to the total cost**
- 8. How is the EU budget primarily prepared for adoption?**
- A. By direct voting in Parliament**
 - B. The Commission submits a draft for consideration**
 - C. Through public consultation**
 - D. By annual review of financial reports**
- 9. What is the term for making payments in stages throughout the term of the grant?**
- A. Direct financing**
 - B. Interim payments**
 - C. Final disbursement**
 - D. Advance payments**
- 10. Which of the following programmes does EASME manage?**
- A. Creative Europe**
 - B. COSME, Horizon 2020, and European Maritime and Fisheries Fund**
 - C. Europe for Citizens and Erasmus+**
 - D. EU Volunteer Aid and Eurydice Network**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the total budget allocated to the Connecting Europe Facility?

- A. €20 billion
- B. €30.4 billion**
- C. €50 billion
- D. €10 billion

The total budget allocated to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) is indeed €30.4 billion. The CEF is a financial instrument established by the European Union to support the development of infrastructure in transport, energy, and digital services across Europe. This budget allocation reflects the EU's commitment to enhancing cross-border connections, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring that all member states can benefit from improved infrastructure. The considerable funding allows for various projects aimed at improving and integrating European infrastructures, which is crucial for achieving the EU's broader economic and environmental objectives. The amount is specifically designed to address investment gaps in key infrastructure areas and to stimulate private investment alongside public funding, thereby maximizing the impact of the allocated budget.

2. What is one of the aims of the LIFE programme?

- A. To enhance EU military capabilities.
- B. To improve the implementation of environmental policy and legislation.**
- C. To provide infrastructure funding.
- D. To increase agricultural output.

The aim of the LIFE programme is to improve the implementation of environmental policy and legislation. Initiated by the European Union, the LIFE programme focuses specifically on environmental projects that contribute to the establishment of a sustainable and environmentally friendly economy and society. It provides funding to initiatives that aim to protect the environment, combat climate change, and promote the conservation of nature. Projects funded under this programme often include actions that enhance awareness, develop better management practices, and implement legislation related to environment and climate policies, thereby ensuring that related policies are effectively put into action. This focus on improving environmental policy implementation distinguishes the LIFE programme from other options, as it is not primarily concerned with military capabilities, infrastructure funding, or increasing agricultural output. While those areas might have their own funding programs or initiatives, they fall outside the specific remit of the LIFE programme, which is dedicated solely to environmental conservation and sustainability efforts.

3. What is defined as a basic act in EU law?

- A. An act concerning the funding of EU programs
- B. A legal act outlining objectives and rules for implementing Union policies**
- C. A directive that must be followed by all member states
- D. A recommendation for improving member states' policies

A basic act in EU law refers to a legal instrument that outlines the objectives and methods for implementing specific Union policies. It serves as the foundation for policy areas and provides the necessary legal framework that governs how policies are enacted and enforced within the member states. This type of act is essential for ensuring consistency and clarity in the application of EU laws across all member countries, thereby facilitating cooperation and harmonization among them. The significance of a basic act comes from its role in setting fundamental principles, determining legislative scope, and establishing procedures for action within the EU framework. By clearly defining objectives, it aids in directing efforts and resources toward achieving the common goals of the Union. In contrast, acts concerning funding, directives, and recommendations serve different functions and scopes within the EU legal context. Funding acts are specifically focused on financial aspects, directives provide specific instructions that member states are required to implement but may allow for variations in national laws, while recommendations do not impose legal obligations but rather serve as guidance for member states. Thus, while each plays a role within EU governance, the definition of a basic act is centered around its function in shaping and guiding Union policies comprehensively.

4. What does the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union primarily focus on?

- A. Political, social, and economic rights**
- B. Economic policies of EU member states
- C. Legal liabilities of public bodies
- D. International trade agreements

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is primarily focused on the protection of individual rights and freedoms within the EU. It articulates various rights related to dignity, freedoms, equality, solidarity, citizens' rights, and justice. These include essential political rights such as the right to vote, social rights like the right to education and healthcare, as well as economic rights that support fair working conditions and trade union activities. This comprehensive approach seeks to ensure that fundamental rights are upheld across EU member states, reflecting the Union's commitment to human dignity and democracy. The other options provided do not encapsulate this broad and essential focus on individual rights and freedoms within the framework of the European Union.

5. What is a project milestone best described as?

- A. An output of the project**
- B. A critical decision point for beneficiaries**
- C. A point used for financial auditing**
- D. A moment of informal evaluation**

A project milestone is best described as a critical decision point for beneficiaries. Milestones serve as significant checkpoints within a project's timeline that denote the completion of major phases or the achievement of important deliverables. These points allow stakeholders and beneficiaries to assess progress and make informed decisions regarding the continuation, modification, or redirection of the project. Milestones are strategic markers that help manage the project effectively, provide opportunities for reviews, and facilitate communication among team members and stakeholders. While other aspects of project management incorporate various elements like outputs, auditing, and evaluations, milestones specifically highlight key moments that are critical for decision-making and aligning project objectives with stakeholder expectations.

6. Which directorate deals with regional and urban policy?

- A. MARITIME**
- B. REGIO**
- C. ENVIRONMENT**
- D. CULTURAL**

The directorate that deals with regional and urban policy is the one dedicated to integrating economic, social, and territorial cohesion across regions within the European Union. This directorate focuses on promoting sustainable regional development, implementing policies that address urban challenges, and facilitating the management of EU funding related to these areas. The REGIO directorate is specifically tasked with directing the overall cohesion policy and ensuring that regions can effectively address their unique economic and social needs. It supports initiatives aimed at improving urban and regional development, addressing disparities between regions, and fostering cooperation among local governments and communities. Thus, it plays a pivotal role in shaping policies that influence how various regions can adapt and thrive within the larger context of EU integration and development initiatives.

7. What does co-financing in grant management imply?

- A. Beneficiaries are allowed to generate profits
- B. The Commission will fully fund project costs
- C. Costs are shared between the Commission and beneficiaries**
- D. Multiple funders will contribute to the total cost

Co-financing in grant management implies that costs are shared between the Commission and beneficiaries, highlighting a partnership approach to funding projects. This arrangement allows for a more collaborative effort where the financial burden is distributed among multiple parties, ensuring that the beneficiaries also have a vested interest in the project. When co-financing is involved, it often means that both the funding body (such as the Commission) and the beneficiaries contribute resources, which can enhance the project's sustainability and increase the commitment to project outcomes. This strategy can also foster a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries, motivating them to actively engage in the project's success. The other options do not accurately reflect the nature of co-financing. For example, indicating that beneficiaries are allowed to generate profits does not align with the concept of co-financing, as this arrangement typically focuses on cost-sharing rather than profit-making. Stating that the Commission will fully fund project costs contradicts the collaborative spirit of co-financing, while suggesting that multiple funders contributing to total costs implies a broader funding strategy rather than the specific arrangement between the Commission and beneficiaries.

8. How is the EU budget primarily prepared for adoption?

- A. By direct voting in Parliament
- B. The Commission submits a draft for consideration**
- C. Through public consultation
- D. By annual review of financial reports

The process for preparing the EU budget primarily involves the European Commission submitting a draft for consideration. This step is foundational in the budgetary process, as the Commission, which is responsible for initiating legislation and managing EU policies and finances, prepares a detailed proposal that outlines the expenditures and revenues for the upcoming financial year. The significance of this process lies in the structured approach the Commission takes to draft the budget. This draft reflects the priorities of the European Union and serves as the starting point for discussions and negotiations among the various EU institutions, including the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. Once the draft is submitted, it undergoes examination and modifications before being finalized and adopted, ensuring that diverse interests and objectives within the Union are considered. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the initial stage of the budget preparation process, as they involve aspects of the budgetary process that come after the draft submission or are part of different processes altogether.

9. What is the term for making payments in stages throughout the term of the grant?

- A. Direct financing**
- B. Interim payments**
- C. Final disbursement**
- D. Advance payments**

The term for making payments in stages throughout the term of the grant is interim payments. This method allows for the gradual release of funds as project milestones are achieved or specific criteria are met, rather than providing the entire grant amount upfront. This approach helps to manage cash flow for both the grant recipient and the funding agency, ensuring that resources are utilized effectively over the life of the project. Interim payments allow for oversight and accountability, as they can be tied to progress reports or deliverables, thereby facilitating a structured and monitored implementation of the project.

10. Which of the following programmes does EASME manage?

- A. Creative Europe**
- B. COSME, Horizon 2020, and European Maritime and Fisheries Fund**
- C. Europe for Citizens and Erasmus+**
- D. EU Volunteer Aid and Eurydice Network**

EASME, the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, was established by the European Commission to manage specific programs that support entrepreneurship and innovation, particularly focusing on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The correct choice highlights the programs that align with EASME's mandate. COSME, Horizon 2020, and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund are indeed under the management of EASME. COSME aims to enhance the competitiveness of SMEs, Horizon 2020 is a significant funding program for research and innovation, while the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund supports the maritime and fisheries sectors. These programs encapsulate EASME's focus on fostering economic growth and development through innovation and support for SMEs. The other options mention programs that are under the auspices of different agencies or sections of the European Commission and do not fall under EASME's direct management. Creative Europe focuses on the cultural and creative sectors, Europe for Citizens deals with active citizenship, Erasmus+ supports education and mobility, EU Volunteer Aid is related to humanitarian aid and Eurydice Network involves education systems. These areas are managed by different executive agencies or DGs (Directorates-General) which specialize in those specific sectors. Thus, the answer that correctly identifies the programs under E

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://castprojmgmtfg4.examzify.com>

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