

Roman Catholic Belief and Practice

Part A: Catholic Beliefs

1. With respect to children born into a Catholic family, it is the custom for the Catholic parents to
 - a. wait until the child is about 12 years of age for baptism;
 - b. baptize the child as an infant;
 - c. wait until the child has become an adult and chooses baptism freely;
 - d. delay baptism until the time of marriage;
2. Only a priest can administer the sacrament of baptism.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. The sacrament called the sacrament of the Holy Spirit is
 - a. penance or the sacrament of reconciliation;
 - b. the sacrament of the sick;
 - c. matrimony;
 - d. confirmation.
4. Baptism is to water as confirmation is to
 - a. wine;
 - b. oil;
 - c. name;
 - d. bishop
5. By which sacrament do Catholics share in the body and blood of Christ?
 - a. eucharist
 - b. penance
 - c. confirmation
 - d. matrimony
6. For Catholics, the eucharist is the central and most important sacrament.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. The term "intercommunion" usually refers to the practice of
 - a. having people from different Christian traditions share in the eucharist;
 - b. receiving both bread and wine at communion;
 - c. receiving communion in the hand;
 - d. receiving communion on the tongue.
8. Catholics believe in the "real presence" of Jesus in the eucharist.
 - a. true
 - b. false
9. To say that marriage is a sacrament is to say that
 - a. the State recognizes its validity;
 - b. it is a means of grace given by God for our salvation;
 - c. it is a purely natural institution;
 - d. it will automatically make the partners to it happy.
10. Only those who have committed grave sins may receive the sacrament of penance.
 - a. true
 - b. false
11. The term, "words of absolution," refers to
 - a. the statement of sins the one confessing makes;
 - b. the statement of sorrow the one confessing makes;
 - c. the indication of a firm purpose of amendment the one confessing makes;
 - d. the statement of forgiveness the confessor makes to the one confessing.
12. the sacrament by which one becomes a priest in the Catholic Church is
 - a. holy orders;
 - b. stations of the cross;
 - c. benediction;
 - d. forty hours
13. The central symbolic action in the ordination of priests is the
 - a. laying on of hands;
 - b. pouring of water;
 - c. giving a new name;
 - d. lighting of the new fire.
14. Who may receive the sacrament of the sick?
 - a. only those who are dying;
 - b. only those who are physically ill;
 - c. any of the baptized who are suffering from serious illness;
 - d. those who are ill, baptized or not.

15. The main symbolic action in the sacrament of the sick is
- the anointing with oil;
 - the pouring of water over the head;
 - prostration;
 - lighting of the new fire.
16. The sacrament of reconciliation is the sacrament of penance as the liturgy of the eucharist is to
- confession;
 - mass;
 - extreme unction;
 - holy orders.
17. How many readings from Sacred Scripture are read at Sunday liturgies?
- one
 - two
 - three
 - four
18. The tabernacle is the place in which
- the blessed sacrament or the eucharist is kept;
 - a candle is kept burning;
 - babies are baptized;
 - the gospel is read.
19. The main prayers repeated in the recitation of the rosary are.
- the Our Father and the Hail Mary;
 - the Holy, Holy and the Lamb of God;
 - the Beatitudes and the Prayer of St. Francis;
 - the Memorare and the Angelus.
20. The time of special prayer, fasting and preparation for Easter is called
- advent;
 - lent;
 - Pentecost;
 - ordinary time.
21. A creed is a
- statement of belief;
 - code of laws;
 - list of sins;
 - list of approved books.
22. The term "paschal mystery" refers to the mystery of the death and resurrection of Jesus.
- true
 - false
23. That sin which individuals commit of their own free will with full knowledge and consent is called
- original sin;
 - personal sin;
 - social sin;
 - the sin of the world.
24. Catholic Christians believe that Mary
- is God;
 - was conceived without original sin;
 - died on the cross;
 - had no human parents.
25. Catholics worship Mary, that is, they honor her as they do God.
- true
 - false
26. The sacrament of reconciliation is the only sacrament by means of which sins can be forgiven
- true
 - false
27. Catholic Christians believe in the resurrection of the body.
- true
 - false
28. Catholics believe that the Pope is infallible when speaking ? *Pope* on matters of faith and
- politics;
 - history;
 - philosophy;
 - morals.
29. The liturgical year or the year of the Church begins with the first Sunday of Advent and ends on
- the first Sunday of Lent;
 - the Feast of Christ the King;
 - Easter Sunday;
 - Pentecost.
30. The Catholic liturgy includes a renewal of baptismal vows on
- Christmas;
 - Good Friday;
 - Holy Saturday;
 - Pentecost.

31. Belief in the Trinity means
- the two natures of Christ, human and divine;
 - the birth of Jesus from a virgin;
 - the three persons in God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
32. When we speak of tradition, we refer to those things that have been handed down to us.
- true
 - false
33. The current Pope is
- Pope John XXIII;
 - Pope Benedict XVI;
 - Pope Paul VI;
 - Pope John Paul II;
 - Pope Francis I.
34. Holy Week is the last week in
- advent;
 - lent;
 - the liturgical year;
 - ordinary time.
35. Catholic tradition considers bishops to be the successors of
- the apostles;
 - the pharaohs;
 - the high priests;
 - the disciples.
36. The ecumenical movement refers to the effort to
- make converts to Catholicism;
 - raise funds for the Vatican;
 - get more vocations to the priesthood;
 - overcome the separations among Christians.
37. The new life received in baptism is called the life of grace.
- true
 - false
38. At Mass we are most united to each other as a family of faith when we
- gather;
 - receive communion;
 - pray the Our Father;
 - sing together as one.
39. By the term, "domestic church," the Fathers of Vatican II designated the
- school;
 - family;
 - parish;
 - diocese.
40. The catechumenate is
- the period of preparation for Baptism;
 - the period of preparation for Matrimony;
 - the period of preparation for ordination;
 - the period of preparation for re-entry into the community.
41. The technical term for an officially infallible papal teaching:
- ex opere operato;
 - per omnia saecula saeculorum;
 - ex cathedra;
 - ite missa est.
42. Roman Catholics recognize the Bible as the inspired Word of God.
- true
 - false
43. Roman Catholics are required by law to receive Holy Eucharist at least
- twice a year;
 - on all holydays;
 - once a year;
 - on Christmas.
- Total A: Belief and Practice _____**

Part B: The Bible

44. The first book of the Bible is
- Psalms;
 - Exodus;
 - Genesis;
 - Revelation or Apocalypse.
45. Who led the Israelites (ancient Hebrews) out of slavery in Egypt and toward the promised land?
- Jacob
 - Abel
 - Adam
 - Moses
 - David

46. The Passover recalls
- The liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt;
 - Joseph's meeting with his brothers;
 - the call of Abraham;
 - Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac.
47. When Jesus appeared at the river Jordan where John the Baptist was baptizing, Jesus refused to be baptized by John.
- true
 - false
48. Of all the signs and wonders that Jesus worked, He never cured a blind man.
- true
 - false
49. The roman Procurator under whom Jesus was crucified was named
- Caesar Augustus;
 - Tiberius;
 - Pontius Pilate
 - Nero
50. An epistle is, in form, essentially a
- gospel;
 - play;
 - poem;
 - letter.
51. From the point of view of literary form, a gospel is
- a biography;
 - a history;
 - a novel;
 - a unique genre of faith testimony.
- Total B: Bible_____

Part C: Christian Ethics

52. Christianity is a way of life; it involves not only belief, but behavior as well.
- true
 - false
53. Jesus' vision of what leads to a happy life is contained in the sermon on the mount and is commonly referred to as
- the ten commandments;
 - the beatitudes;
 - the cardinal virtues;
 - commandments of the Church.
54. The rules of life given by God to Moses are called
- the ten commandments;
 - the beatitudes;
 - the cardinal virtues;
 - commandments of the Church.
55. When Christians speak of the discernment of spirits, they mean the attempt to ascertain, with the help of prayer and other practices, which inspirations to act come from God and which are alien to God's ways.
- true
 - false
56. Jesus taught his followers that they are to love their neighbors as themselves.
- true
 - false
57. Jesus preached His followers are to love even their enemies.
- true
 - false
58. Christians believe that human beings have basic rights because we are created by God and God has given us rights.
- true
 - false
59. The concrete judgment about what one ought to do or not do in a particular situation comes from one's conscience.
- true
 - false
60. The individual conscience can never be wrong, can never make a mistake in judgment.
- true
 - false

Part D: History of Christianity

61. The first Christian Roman emperor, author of the Edict of Milan in 313 AD.
- Nero
 - Constantine
 - Tiberius
 - Charlemagne
62. One of the ways that Christians developed to settle disputes over the faith and protect the truth was to call a council.
- true
 - false
63. The Augustinian monk who broke with Rome and began the Protestant Reformation:
- John Calvin;
 - Martin Luther;
 - Thomas Aquinas;
 - Menno Simons.
64. The Crusades were a series of wars undertaken by Christians in effort to
- recover the Holy land from the control of Islam;
 - force the Protestants back into the fold;
 - subdue the Jews;
 - punish those who practiced witchcraft.
65. The council called to address the problems raised by the Protestant Reformation was
- The Council of Ephesus;
 - The Council of Trent;
 - The First Vatican Council;
 - The Second Vatican Council.
66. The Puritans who came to the new world were seeking the freedom to practice their religion.
- true
 - false
67. The Great Schism in 1054 resulted in the separation of
- Catholics from Protestants;
 - Christians from Jews;
 - The Eastern and Western Churches;
 - Luther from Calvin.

Total D: History of Christianity _____

Part E: World Religions

68. The Bhagavad-Gita is a sacred text of
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.
69. The term "church" is associated with
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.
70. The Koran (sometimes spelled Qur'an) is a sacred text of
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.
71. The notion of the Sabbath was given to the world by
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.
72. The Torah is a sacred text of
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.
73. Zionism is a term associated with
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.
74. The term "gospel" is associated with
- Christianity;
 - Judaism;
 - Hinduism;
 - Buddhism;
 - Islam.

75. Rosh Hashanah, Yon Kippur, and the Feast of Tabernacles are feasts associated with

- a. Christianity;
- b. Judaism;
- c. Hinduism;
- d. Buddhism;
- e. Islam.

76. Christmas, Ash Wednesday and Easter are feasts associated with

- a. Christianity;
- b. Judaism;
- c. Hinduism;
- d. Buddhism;
- e. Islam.

77. Sacraments are associated with

- a. Christianity;
- b. Judaism;
- c. Hinduism;
- d. Buddhism;
- e. Islam.

78. The youngest of the world religions is

- a. Christianity;
- b. Judaism;
- c. Hinduism;
- d. Buddhism;
- e. Islam.

79. Belief in the Trinity is characteristic of

- a. Christianity;
- b. Judaism;
- c. Hinduism;
- d. Buddhism;
- e. Islam.

80. Nirvana is a term most often associated with

- a. Christianity;
- b. Judaism;
- c. Hinduism;
- d. Buddhism;
- e. Islam.

Total E: World Religion _____

Total A thru E: _____