

St Ambrose Religious Education Program

CONFIRMATION EXAMINATION STUDY GUIDE

GOD

We believe in One God, a pure Spirit, Lord and Creator of heaven and earth. In God there are three Divine Persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. This mystery of the inner life of God we call the **Blessed Trinity**.

The Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, God the Son, became Man, being conceived by the Holy Spirit, (an event referred to as the **Incarnation**), and was born of the Virgin Mary. This Person, Jesus Christ, therefore, has two natures—the **Divine nature and human nature (the Hypostatic Union)**. He became man so that He might win for us the grace of redemption. Jesus died on the Cross, arose from death to life and remained on earth for 40 days before ascending into heaven. The Church celebrates at Easter the **Paschal Mystery** of Jesus Christ's suffering, death and resurrection for our salvation.

In a plan of sheer goodness and love, God freely created man in His own image to make him share in His own Divine life; and God has written upon man's heart the desire to know Him. Man can know of God's existence and His attributes through reason alone by reflecting upon the beauty and order of creation. But through the gift of faith, man comes to know how God revealed Himself in words and deeds over time and makes known the mystery of His divine plan, most fully by sending us his own divine Son, Jesus Christ (CCC 50).

THE CHURCH

While on earth, Jesus founded His Church, of which He is the Head, and the Holy Spirit is the perpetual Guide.

Jesus Christ founded the Catholic Church with these words:

“And so I say to you, you are Peter (which means rock), and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of the netherworld shall not prevail against it. I will give you the keys to the kingdom of heaven. Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.” (Matthew 16:18–19)

The Church, known by four distinguishing marks (**One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic**: *see #4 below*), is the guardian and interpreter of the Sacred Scriptures. It is **Indefectible**, meaning that the Church and its mission will last until the end of the world. And it is **Infallible**, meaning that, by the special help of the Holy Spirit, the Church, (in the person of the Pope or the body of bishops in union with the Pope), is kept **free from error** when teaching about faith (what we must believe) and morals (how we must live).

The visible head of the Church on earth is the **Pope**.

In the Catholic Church, the faithful on earth (called the **Church Militant**) are united in the Communion of Saints with the souls in purgatory (the **Church Suffering**) and the saints in heaven (the **Church Triumphant**).

MAN AND SIN (needs different head)

Man is a creature composed of a material, or physical, **body** and a spiritual, immortal **soul**. God created Man in His own image—He gave him an **intellect** and a **free will**; and man is ordered to God and called in soul and in body to eternal beatitude. With his free will, man can sin, that is, turn away from God. Adam, the first man, committed the **Original Sin**, with which all men born after him have come into the world; while the sins that men commit themselves are called **actual sins**. Man attains beatitude, his goal of life in heaven with God, by virtue of the grace of Christ—a sharing in God's own Divine life—which enables him to follow a correct conscience in this life, seeking truth and goodness and avoiding evil. Through the **Paschal Mystery**, infinite atonement was made for the evil of man's rebellion against God so that an

inexhaustible flow of grace would enable man to turn back to God and to remain united with God through this life and through eternity. To this purpose, Christ provided for the dispensing of His grace by His Church through the Sacraments He instituted, to cleanse, nourish and strengthen man during his life on earth, on his pilgrimage to heaven.

CONFIRMATION

Confirmation is the sacrament in which we are vested with grace to become a soldier and witness for Jesus Christ in the world, so that we can fully take up the mission of the Church. Through a special grace and outpouring of the Holy Spirit, our faith is deepened and strengthened, so that it will be strong enough not only for our own needs but for the needs of others with whom we shall try to share it.

Confirmation is one of the three Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist. Confirmation completes what is begun in Baptism—it perfects and completes Baptismal grace—and places an indelible mark on the soul. The new life of grace that we receive, usually as infants, is strengthened in us at Confirmation. The confirmed Christian

“begins to see more clearly (or *ought* to) his responsibility to Christ for his neighbor. He becomes deeply concerned (or *ought* to) with the welfare of Christ-in-the-world—which is the Church—and the welfare of Christ-in-his-neighbor. It is in this sense that Confirmation is a spiritual ‘growing up.’”
(Leo J. Trese, *The Faith Explained* (Princeton, NJ: Sceptre Publishers, 2000), 336.

We know from experience that, as we grow older, we take on more and more responsibilities. When you become an adult, you will have to bear the responsibilities of citizenship—voting, paying taxes and perhaps fighting to defend your country. The same is true in the Church. As confirmed Christians, we have the responsibility to bear witness to Christ. This means that we must live for Christ in our daily lives, defend Christ and our faith when they are challenged, and perhaps even die as martyrs. The graces of Confirmation prepare us to meet these challenges, and we must pray that we use the gift of the Holy Spirit to strengthen and defend our faith always.

As members of the Mystical Body of Christ united through the Sacraments, we have obligations to live as part of Christ’s Church. We accept the teachings of the Church and follow the law that she has wisely set down. We must also continuously strengthen our faith through reading and instruction. We know that Confirmation is usually preceded by an intense period of instruction; however, growth in knowledge and understanding of the Faith does not end here. We must continue our education in the Faith and strive to deepen our understanding, so that we may draw closer to God and our eternal goal.

Matter and Form of Confirmation

Each Sacrament has a matter (what is done) and a form (what is spoken). The matter of Confirmation is the anointing with chrism oil (oil consecrated by the Bishop at the Chrism Mass on Holy Thursday) and the laying on of hands; the form of Confirmation are the words of the Bishop, “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”

FAITH

God is revealed to us through Sacred Scripture and the teachings of the Catholic Church

1. Define the mystery of the Trinity. (*Catechism of the Catholic Church*) (CCC 253-255)

The Blessed Trinity is the central mystery of our Catholic faith. There are three Divine Persons in one God: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

When you bless yourself, how can you be more aware that you are invoking the Trinity?

2. Where can we find the teachings of the Catholic Church? (CCC 95)

The teachings of the Catholic Church can be found in Scripture, Tradition (precepts of the Faith continuously transmitted from the Apostolic Church to the present day) and the Magisterium (teaching authority of the Church).

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

Knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church are essential for one being confirmed in the faith. What are you doing to gain greater knowledge of your faith?

3. What is Scripture and how do we as Catholics understand it? (CCC 101–141)

Scripture is the inspired word of God as found in the Bible in human words.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

How often do you read Sacred Scripture, and what is your favorite book of the Bible?

4. What are the four Marks of the Church? Briefly explain. (CCC 813–870)

The four marks of the Church—the clear signs it bears—are One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic.

- The Church is **ONE** because of her source, foundation and bonds of unity in Christ. Catholics share one faith, one Baptism, one Head on earth and one sacrifice of the Mass.
- The Church is **HOLY** because she is united with Christ, Who through the Church sanctifies all people making possible holiness in life.
- The Church is **CATHOLIC** in that the Church is universal (all people in all times and all places), teaching all men of every age the whole gospel of Christ.
- The Church is **APOSTOLIC** because she can trace her teaching and authority back to the Apostles and thus to Christ.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

How have you experienced that the Church is “one” when you have worshipped in different parishes?

5. When did Jesus’ disciples first experience the gift of the Holy Spirit? How does Sacred Scripture describe the event? (CCC 731-732)

The Holy Spirit came upon the disciples **on the feast of Pentecost**, 50 days after Easter. “When the time for Pentecost was fulfilled, they were all in one place together. And suddenly there came from the sky a noise like a strong driving wind, and it filled the entire house in which they were. Then there appeared to them tongues as of fire, which parted and came to rest on each one of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in different tongues, as the Spirit enabled them to proclaim” (Acts 2: 1-4).

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

What are the signs that tell you that the Spirit is alive in your life?

6. Besides believing what God has revealed, what else must we do to be saved?

Besides believing what God has revealed, we must keep His law.

If you love me, keep my commandments. (John 14:15)

7. Name the two Great Commandments that sum up the whole law of God.

1. You shall love the Lord your God with your whole heart, your whole soul, your whole mind and with your whole strength.
2. You shall love your neighbor as yourself.

8. Name the Ten Commandments. (CCC 2083-2557)

The first three Commandments concern love of God, and the other seven concern love of neighbor:

1. I am the Lord your God: you shall not have strange gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.
4. Honor your father and mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: How does your family honor the third Commandment?

9. What are the three central teachings of our Church concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary?

(CCC 490-493, 966)

The Immaculate Conception (Mary was conceived without original sin.)

Perpetual Virginity (Mary was and remained a virgin—before, during and after the birth of Jesus.)

The Assumption (Mary was assumed body and soul into heaven.)

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

What is it about Mary that inspires you and makes you want to imitate her?

WORSHIP

We encounter God through prayer and the Sacraments, both as the Body of Christ and as individuals who have been baptized into life in Christ

1. What is a Sacrament? (CCC 1113-1131)

A Sacrament is an outward (visible) sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: Which Sacraments have you already received?

2. Name the seven Sacraments. Name the Sacraments of Initiation, the Sacraments of Healing and the Sacraments of Service. (CCC 1210-1211)

The seven Sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance (Reconciliation), Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony.

The Sacraments of Initiation:

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Holy Eucharist

The Sacraments of Healing:

1. Penance
2. Anointing of the Sick

The Sacraments of Service:

1. Holy Orders
2. Matrimony

The Seven Sacraments:

BAPTISM:	Birth into the new life of Christ (grace); makes us members of His Church; takes away Sin; opens the way to heaven.
CONFIRMATION	Strengthens Faith; binds us more closely to Christ and His Church; helps us to be witnesses & defenders of the Catholic Faith.
HOLY EUCHARIST	Nourishes souls: contains the Real Presence of the risen living glorified Jesus
PENANCE	Brings spiritual healing and forgiveness of sins.
ANOINTING OF THE SICK	Gives spiritual help to those sick, suffering or dying.
HOLY ORDERS	Gives a man the spiritual power to say Mass and forgive sins in the place of Jesus.
MATRIMONY	Unites a man and a woman in a lifelong, faithful union for mutual love and the procreation of children

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

How can you show a greater appreciation for the gift of the Sacraments?

3. How is Christian initiation brought about through the Sacraments? (CCC 1212)

Christian initiation is accomplished by means of the Sacraments, which establish the foundation of the Christian life. The faithful born anew by Baptism are strengthened by Confirmation and nourished by the Holy Eucharist.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

What does “being initiated” mean? How does initiation apply to your faith life?

4. How does the Bishop confirm? (CCC 1299)

The Bishop extends his hands over the person to be confirmed and calls upon the Holy Spirit. He then confers the Sacrament by laying hands upon the head of each candidate, anointing the forehead with the sacred chrism, and saying:

“(Name)...be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Candidate responds “Amen”

Bishop says, “Peace be with you.”

Candidate responds, “And also with you.”

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

Think about the Christian name you will choose for Confirmation? What are the qualities of that saint that you wish to imitate?

5. What is sacred chrism and why is it used? (CCC 1293-1296)

Sacred chrism is oil mixed with fragrance and consecrated by the Bishop; it is used for anointing in the Rite of Confirmation. Anointing, in Biblical and other ancient symbolism, is rich in meaning: oil is a sign of abundance and joy; it cleanses, limbers and heals, since it is soothing to bruises and wounds. Oil makes radiant with beauty, health and strength.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

Choose one of the above benefits of oil. How does this connect to your life at this particular moment?

6. Why does the Bishop anoint in the form of the cross? (CCC 1303)

The Bishop anoints the forehead in the form of a cross to remind us that we belong to Christ and that we must defend our faith with gratitude for Christ’s redeeming death on the cross.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: What difference in your life does it make that you belong to Christ?

7. What is the Paschal Mystery? (CCC 1067, 654)

The Paschal Mystery is Christ’s work of redemption accomplished principally by his Passion, death, Resurrection, and glorious Ascension. The Paschal Mystery has two aspects: by his death, Christ liberates us from sin and by his Resurrection he opens for us the way to new life.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: How are you strengthened and comforted by the Paschal Mystery?

8. How is Christ present in the Eucharistic species? (CCC1374, 1375)

Jesus Christ is present in the Eucharistic species in a unique and incomparable way. He is present in a true, real and substantial way in His body and blood, together with His soul and divinity.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: What does the gift of the Eucharist mean to you?

9. What is Prayer? (CCC 2558-2565)

Prayer is turning the heart toward God. When a person prays, he enters into a living relationship with God.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: At what times during the day do you pray?

10. What are the various ways to pray? (CCC 2699-2721)

The various ways to pray are vocal prayer, meditation, and contemplative prayer. All three ways of prayer presuppose recollecting one's mind and heart.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: What is your favorite way to pray and why?

11. Name the Joyful, Sorrowful, Glorious and Luminous mysteries of the rosary. Briefly explain them.

Joyful Mysteries: The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Nativity, The Presentation in the Temple, The Finding of the Child Jesus after Three Days in the Temple

Sorrowful Mysteries: The Agony in the Garden, The Scourging at the Pillar, The Crowning with Thorns, The Carrying of the Cross, The Crucifixion and Death

Glorious Mysteries: The Resurrection, The Ascension, The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, The Assumption of Mary, The Crowning of the Blessed Mother as Queen of Heaven and Earth

Luminous Mysteries: The Baptism at the Jordan, The Miracle at Cana, The Proclamation of the Kingdom, The Transfiguration, The Institution of the Eucharist

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: Which mysteries of the rosary would you most like to pray? Why?

WITNESS

We live in the world as disciples of Christ who are called to share the Good News through service and evangelization.

1. Name the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. Describe briefly. (CCC1831)

The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, Counsel, Fortitude, Piety, and Fear of the Lord.

1. **Wisdom** helps us to know God's will for our lives.
2. **Understanding** enables us to appropriate the faith to make it our own. It gives us insight into the mysteries of faith and helps us to explain the faith to others.
3. **Knowledge** allows us to come to know God better, that we may have a personal relationship with Him.
4. **Fortitude** helps us to be courageous in the defense of our faith, even when it is difficult to do so.
5. **Counsel** aids us in making right judgments.
6. **Piety** assists us in being more prayerful, reverent, and holy.
7. **Fear of the Lord** is a holy and healthy awe and reverence for God, the creator of heaven and earth. It shows us the evil of sin and helps us to desire to live in God's grace.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: What gift of the Holy Spirit do you most greatly need at this time? Why?

2. Name the twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit. (CCC1832)

As we grow in faith, we hope to see the Fruits of the Holy Spirit taking effect in our lives.

The twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit are charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control and chastity.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: Which fruit of the Spirit do you most admire in someone in your family?

Fruits of the Holy Spirit:

CHARITY	Love for God and for others.
JOY	Happiness in living the Christian life.
PEACE	Inner calmness, even in difficulties.
PATIENCE	Putting up kindly with the faults of others.
KINDNESS	Sympathy and concern for the needs of others
GOODNESS	Giving good example in all that we do.
CONTINENCE	Proper balance in our desire for pleasure.
MILDNESS	Being gentle in our words and deeds toward others.
FIDELITY	Loyalty to God and to people we are committed to, e.g., parents, spouse, friends, etc.
LONG-SUFFERING	Extraordinary patience in enduring suffering.
MODESTY	Respect of ourselves and others in our conversation, in our dress, etc.
CHASTITY	Proper attitude toward others and control over our sexual desires.

3. What is conscience? How do we develop a well-informed conscience?

(CCC 1776-1780, 1783-1788, 1795-1797, 1799-1800)

Conscience is our God-given capacity to understand the law of God written on the heart of every human being. In building our relationship with God, we form our conscience in harmony with the teachings of Christ through the Church and through fervent prayer. An upright and true moral conscience is formed by education and by assimilating the Word of God and the teaching of the Church. It is supported by the gifts of the Holy Spirit and helped by the advice of wise people.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: What am I doing to form my conscience?

4. What is the Sermon on the Mount? Where is it found in Sacred Scripture? What are the Beatitudes?

(CCC 1716-1719)

The Sermon on the Mount (Matthew, Chapters 5-7) is the first public sermon given by Jesus Christ. It begins with the Beatitudes but contains many other exhortations on the life lived according to the will of God. The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount are the way to true happiness. By describing Jesus' own charity, they also show us how God expects us to live.

The Eight Beatitudes are

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
2. Blessed are they who mourn, for they will be comforted.
3. Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the land.
4. Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be satisfied.
5. Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.
6. Blessed are the clean of heart, for they will see God.
7. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.
8. Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: Which beatitude do you find the easiest to practice? Why?

5. What is mortal sin? (CCC 1855, 1857) What is venial sin? (CCC 1862)

A **mortal sin** is a grave infraction of the law of God that destroys charity in the heart and constitutes a turning away from God. For a sin to be mortal, three conditions must be present: grave (serious) matter, full knowledge, and full consent of the will.

Venial sin offends and wounds but does not destroy. It weakens charity; it manifests a disordered affection for created good; it impedes the soul's progress in the exercise of the virtues and the practice of the moral good; it merits temporal punishment.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: In living a Christian life, what worldly voices seek to disguise sin?

The Seven Deadly Sins

PRIDE	An exaggerated opinion of oneself
GREED	An uncontrolled desire for earthly goods, such as money, clothes, etc.
LUST	An uncontrolled desire for sexual pleasure
ANGER	An uncontrolled feeling of displeasure or antagonism
GLUTTONY	An uncontrolled use of food or drink
ENVY	Unhappiness or discontent over the good fortune or success of others
SLOTH	Laziness or carelessness in acting virtuously because of the effort needed to do so

6. What are the seven corporal works of mercy? (CCC 2447)

The Corporal Works of Mercy are acts of love that help us to care for the physical and material needs of others.

1. Feed the hungry
2. Give drink to the thirsty
3. Clothe the naked
4. Shelter the homeless
5. Visit the imprisoned
6. Visit the sick
7. Bury the dead

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION: Name a corporal work of mercy that you are currently practicing.

7. What are the seven spiritual works of mercy? (CCC 2447)

The Spiritual Works of Mercy are acts of love that help us to care for the needs of people’s hearts, minds and souls:

1. Admonish the sinner.
2. Instruct the ignorant.
3. Counsel the doubtful
4. Comfort the sorrowful
5. Bear wrongs patiently
6. Forgive all injuries
7. Pray for the living and the dead.

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

Name a spiritual work of mercy that you have seen a friend or teacher practicing.

8. Define the meaning of virtue and list the four cardinal virtues and the three theological virtues?

(CCC 1804-1805, 1812-1829)

Virtue is the power from God to accomplish some kind of moral good.

The four cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.

The three theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity (love).

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

Why is it important to practice the cardinal and theological virtues in your life?

The Three Theological Virtues and the Four Cardinal (Moral) Virtues:

FAITH:	Enables us to believe all that God has revealed to us through Christ and His Church.
HOPE:	Enables us to trust in God’s promise of eternal salvation.
CHARITY:	Enables us to love God over all for His own sake and love our neighbors as ourselves.
JUSTICE:	Prompts us to give to others what is due to them
PRUDENCE:	Practical wisdom. Enables us to decide what action is required in a given situation.
TEMPERANCE:	Enables us to control our passions and desires
FORTITUDE:	Enables us to confront difficulties or dangers, even death, with courage and hope.

9. What are the seven themes of Catholic Social Teaching?

The seven themes of Catholic Social Teaching are

1. Right to life and dignity of the human person
2. Call to family, community and participation
3. Rights and responsibilities
4. Option for the poor and vulnerable
5. The dignity of work and the rights of workers
6. Solidarity – we are one human family
7. Care of God's Creation

QUESTION FOR REFLECTION:

In this time in which we are living, which theme do you find the most important and want to find more information? This information can lead to practice.

**CONFIRMATION EXAMINATION
STUDY GUIDE**

PART I, A SECTION: TRUE OR FALSE

1. T We can know of the existence of God through reason.
2. T Creation reveals God's existence and his attributes.
3. F We can know about God as the Trinity through reason alone.
4. T Jesus chose twelve apostles to show that his Church was the continuation of the chosen people.
5. T The Holy Spirit transformed the apostles on the day of Pentecost.
6. T Jesus showed his deep love for the Father by faithfully doing the will of God, even unto death.
7. T Jesus is truly human and is truly divine.
8. T As Baptism is the sacrament of spiritual re-generation, Confirmation is the sacrament of spiritual growth.
9. T As Baptism is the sacrament directed to our own salvation, Confirmation is the sacrament directly related to the responsibility for the salvation of other people.
10. T The chrism in Confirmation reminds us of our share in Jesus' triple office.
11. T The gifts of the Holy Spirit make us receptive to its inspirations in specific situations (actual graces).
12. T We must follow our consciences in order to do good and avoid sin.
13. T In Christian marriage both husband and wife are called to chastity.
14. T You must fast one hour before receiving Holy Communion.
15. T The oil that is used in Confirmation is called the chrism.
16. T The three Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist.

PART I, B SECTION: MULTIPLE CHOICE.

1. That which makes it possible for us to believe God's revelation is: (a) Common sense X (b) The Gift of faith (c) Logic	5. Man has two special faculties or powers because of his rational soul. These are: (a) intellect and memory (b) gender and intellect X (c) free will and intellect
2. We can know about God through reason by: (a) reflecting upon the order of the universe (b) reflecting upon the design of Creation X (c) all of the above	6. God created the universe because he: (a) was lonesome all by himself. (b) could not help it; he had to. X (c) was expressing love, to share happiness with us.
3. The Blessed Trinity is a great mystery of faith: (a) something beyond reason and contrary to it X (b) something beyond reason but not contrary to it (c) something within reason but difficult to grasp	7. The effects of Original Sin are: (a) separation from God, slavery to sin and the devil (b) sickness and death X (c) all of the above.
4. Genesis 3: 15 records:: (a) God promises women will triumph over snakes. (b) God promises women will henceforth fear snakes X (c) God promises to send a savior (a promise fulfilled with the coming of Christ)	8. By giving the apostles authority over, and responsibility for, the Church, he made them the first: (a) saints of the Church. (b) cardinals of the Church. X (c) bishops of the Church
9. The Hypostatic Union is the mystery that in Christ: X (a) the divine and human natures are united in the Second Person of the Holy Trinity. (b) the man, Jesus, has become, because of his holiness, an adopted son of the Father. (c) the Son of God takes on only the appearance of being a human person.	
10. The new life of grace has been made possible for us only by the: (a) example, intercession, and prayers of the saints in heaven (b) our prayerful life, works of charity, and the help of our parents and teachers X (c) life, death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ	

11. The two special gifts given by the Spirit to make the apostolic missionary work possible are: (a) invisibility and immobility. X (b) infallibility and indefectibility. (c) intractability and ineffability.	14. At Confirmation we are strengthened spiritually so that we might be (a) more perfectly bound to the Church. (b) true witnesses of Christ. X (c) all of the above.
12. The three roles, for which the Father sent Jesus, are: (a) judge, prophet, and king (b) priest, prophet, and judge X (c) prophet, priest, and king	15. The Ten Commandments are: (a) like the road itself to life and true happiness. (b) like hazards in the road to life and true happiness. X (c) like the “guardrails” on the road to life and true happiness.
13. God’s call to reconciliation comes to us through: X (a) the Catholic Church. (b) the study of philosophy. (c) the justice system.	16. The greatest of the three supernatural virtues is: (a) Faith (b) Hope X (c) Charity
17. True love means that we want only: (a) to possess the person we profess to love. X (b) what is really good for the person we profess to love. (c) whatever fun, pleasure and profit we can derive from the person we profess to love.	
18. At Baptism, the Holy Spirit comes down upon us and (a) fills us with sorrow for our sins. (b) fills us with dread of hell and Satan. X (c) fills us with the new life of sanctifying grace.	22. The word Eucharist is from the Greek word for: X (a) “thanksgiving” (b) “charity” (c) “sacrifice”
19. At Mass Jesus offers his sacrifice: (a) alone (b) with the priest X (c) with his Church	23. We receive the Blessed Sacrament properly when we: (a) listen attentively to the homily of the priest. (b) go to Mass well dressed and respectful of others. X (c) have faith in Jesus’ Real Presence.
20. Sin is an offense against God: (a) in action or neglect of action (omission). (b) in thought, in word. X (c) all of the above.	24. By learning what the Church teaches and by listening to those whom God has placed over us to guide us, (a) we form a good conscience. (b) we can correct an erroneous conscience. X (c) all of the above.
21. True friends want what is best for one another’s: (a) excitement and thrill. X (b) body and soul. (c) fame and fortune.	25. God calls us to be holy, each according to: X (a) his or her personality. (b) rules of monastic spirituality. (c) the requirements of the religious life.
26. The general types of vocation or calling are to: (a) wealth, fame, fun, and power. X (b) ordained priesthood, consecrated life, married life, and single life. (c) ordinary life, celebrity, statesmanship, and career.	
27. The two purposes of marriage are: X (a) procreation and the bride and groom’s mutual love (b) pleasure and the bride and groom’s mutual support. (c) income-sharing and the bride and groom’s fun.	29. The ordinary minister of the sacrament of marriage: (a) is the pastor of a parish church. X (b) is the bride and groom administering to each other. (c) is the father of the bride.
28. To live according to God’s plan in Christian marriage (a) means to commit to a lifelong relationship, (b) to be open to whatever children God may send them, X (c) or both of the above.	30. Through Matrimony God gives couples needed grace (a) to be faithful to each other, (b) to be good parents, X (c) or both of the above.

PART I, C SECTION: FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE WORD THAT FITS THE DEFINITION OR DESCRIPTION

- GOD THE FATHER The first person of the Blessed Trinity
- MYSTERY A truth that our limited human minds will never be able to understand fully
- REVELATION The truths that we have learned from God himself about religion, mankind, and the world. It is a free gift from God to us.
- HUMAN REASON The power which human beings have by which we are able to think and grow in our understanding of the truth.

5. BLESSED TRINITY The name that we give to God that expresses our belief that in the one God there are three divine persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.
6. SALVATION HISTORY The story of how God prepared the world in human history for the coming of Jesus Christ and of how Jesus accomplishes his plan for the Salvation of the human race.
7. SANCTIFYING GRACE The life of God in our souls by which we are made the adopted children of the Father, brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ, and temples of the Holy Spirit.
8. CONCUPISCENCE The movement of the sensitive appetite contrary to the values of human reason. It is one of the consequences of Original Sin.
9. MESSIAH The Hebrew word, which into Greek is translated Christos, meaning “the anointed one”, the savior promised by God to Adam and Eve (Genesis 3: 15). Jesus is the “anointed one”.
10. INCARNATION The truth that God became man. It refers to the conception of Jesus, the Son of God, the moment he took on flesh through Mary.
11. SOURCE OF ALL GRACE A title we give to Jesus Christ. It reminds us that all grace (supernatural help from God) comes to us from Jesus.
12. PASCHAL MYSTERY The mystery of Christ’s suffering, death, and resurrection for our salvation, which the Church celebrates at Easter.
13. COMMUNION OF SAINTS Relationship existing among members of the Church, whether in heaven (Church Triumphant), in purgatory (Church Suffering), or on earth (Church Militant).
14. INDEFECTIBILITY The truth that the Catholic Church will last till the end of the world.
15. GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT The Third Person of the Blessed Trinity
16. MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST An image and a name for the Church. It reminds us that we are all united to Jesus and to one another just as the various parts of the human body are united to form one person.
17. BEATITUDES The promises of true happiness that Jesus made to those who follow his teachings.
18. CARDINAL VIRTUES These are the four main virtues or habits of good actions. They are Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude. They are called thus because all of our good actions depend or “hinge” upon them.
19. ACTUAL GRACE Supernatural help from God in which he inspires us to do good and avoid evil.
20. MAGISTERIUM The teaching authority of the Catholic Church which traces back to the authority given by Jesus Christ to St Peter and the Apostles.
21. BEATIFIC VISION the state of being eternally fulfilled in the presence of God himself.
22. GOD THE SON The Second Person of the Blessed Trinity
23. JESUS CHRIST The founder and invisible head of the Catholic Church?
24. HAPPINESS the state of blessedness and total fulfillment.
25. SACRAMENT Is an outward sign instituted [given] by Christ to give grace.

26. BAPTISM OF DESIRE The possibility of salvation for those who, through no fault of their own, do not know about the necessity of the Sacrament of Baptism in order to enter heaven.
27. BAPTISMAL SEAL The permanent spiritual (invisible) mark or sign on the soul of the baptized that shows we belong to Christ.
28. RECONCILIATION Act of re-establishing friendship between two or more persons. In Christian vocabulary it refers to the reunion of mankind with God in loving friendship through the life, death, and resurrection of Christ.
29. DUTIES OF ONE WHO IS CONFIRMED Witnessing to and defending the Faith, and continuing to live his or her baptismal promises.
30. FORM OF CONFIRMATION The following words, “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”
31. MATTER OF CONFIRMATION The anointing with sacred chrism.
32. CHARACTER The lasting seal or permanent spiritual mark that is imprinted on your soul at Confirmation.
33. FRIENDSHIP Is a human personal relationship of mutual benevolence in freedom and equality.
34. GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT These are the dispositions endowed us by the Holy Spirit which perfect the infused virtues and render us receptive to divine inspirations (or actual graces).
35. FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT These are the effects that take place in our lives as a result of our life of prayer, as we make use of and exercise the infused virtues, and respond to the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.
36. MODESTY The fruit of the Holy Spirit which is shown in our respect for ourselves and others in our conversation, our actions, our manner of dressing, etc.
37. TRANSUBSTANTIATION The word we use to describe the changing of bread and wine into the very Body and Blood of Christ.
38. REAL PRESENCE The term which expresses our belief that Jesus is really and truly present with us in the Holy Eucharist.
39. CONSECRATION OF THE MASS The moment at Mass when the bread becomes the body of Christ and the wine becomes the blood of Christ.
40. THE SACRIFICE OF CALVARY Is one and the same sacrifice as the Sacrifice of the Mass.
41. CONSCIENCE the ability everyone has to judge right from wrong in human actions.
42. TEMPTATION the enticement to sin.
43. OCCASION OF SIN persons, places, or things that may easily cause us to sin.
44. PENANCE the practice of self-denial such as fasting, giving money to the poor, and spending extra time in prayer.
45. ORIGINAL SIN Is the sin with which we are born.
46. ACTUAL SIN Is the sin which we ourselves commit.
47. HOLINESS is a grace-inspired attitude of listening or alertness to God’s word and a commitment to him.

48. CHASTITY the virtue by which a person integrates his/her sexuality into his or her overall Christian vocation.
49. PROCREATION the husband and wife's act of cooperating with God in bringing children into the world.
50. SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY the covenant by which a man and a woman establish between themselves a partnership of the whole of life ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of offspring.

WORD BANK

Actual Grace	Conscience	Incarnation	Procreation
Actual Sin	Consecration of the Mass	Indefectibility	Real Presence
Baptism of Desire	Form of Confirmation	Jesus Christ	Reconciliation
Baptismal Seal	Friendship	Magisterium	Revelation
Beatitude	Fruits of the Holy Spirit	Matter of Confirmation	Sacrament
Beatific Vision	Gifts of the Holy Spirit	Messiah	Sacrament of Matrimony
Blessed Trinity	God the Father	Modesty	Sacrifice of Calvary
Cardinal Virtues	God the Holy Spirit	Mystery	Sanctifying Grace
Character	God the Son	Mystical Body of Christ	Salvation History
Chastity	Happiness	Occasion of Sin	Source of all grace
Communion of Saints	Holiness	Original Sin	Temptation
Concupiscence	Human Reason	Paschal Mystery	Transubstantiation
		Penance	

Duties of one who is confirmed

EXTRA CREDIT QUESTIONS

1. Write the Act of Contrition:

O MY GOD, I AM HEARTILY SORRY FOR HAVING OFFENDED YOU, I DETEST ALL MY SINS BECAUSE OF YOUR JUST PUNISHMENTS, BUT MOST OF ALL BECAUSE THEY OFFEND YOU, MY GOD, WHO ARE ALL GOOD AND DESERVING OF ALL MY LOVE. I FIRMLY RESOLVE, WITH THE HELP OF YOUR GRACE, TO CONFESS MY SINS, TO DO PENANCE, AND TO AMEND MY LIFE. AMEN

NOTE ABOUT THE ACT OF CONTRITION: Eight items should be covered in whatever version you may give. These are:

- 1: Sorrow for sin
- 2: First reason for sorrow: fear of God's just punishment
- 3: Second and more important reason: sins offend God
- 4: God who is all good and whom I love (deserving of my love)
- 5: Resolve, asking for the help of God's grace
- 6: . . . to confess these sins
- 7: . . . to do penance
- 8: . . . to amend life (which means to change the direction of one's life)

2. List the five steps to make a good Confession:

1. EXAMINE YOUR CONSCIENCE.
2. HAVE TRUE SORROW FOR HAVING SINNED.
3. MAKE A FIRM RESOLUTION TO DO ALL YOU CAN IN THE FUTURE TO AVOID SIN AND OCCASIONS OF SIN.
4. CONFESS YOUR SINS TO THE PRIEST HONESTLY, NOT TRYING TO HIDE ANYTHING OUT OF SHAME OR EMBARRASSMENT.
5. DO THE PENANCE WHICH THE PRIEST GIVES YOU.

3. List the Six Commandments of the Church:

1. ATTEND MASS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS OF OBLIGATION.
2. FAST AND ABSTAIN ON THE DAYS APPOINTED.
3. CONFESS YOUR SINS AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR.
4. RECEIVE HOLY COMMUNION DURING THE EASTER SEASON.
5. CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.
6. OBSERVE THE LAWS OF THE CHURCH REGARDING MATRIMONY.