(1) The Christian liturgical year begins with the season of
A. Christmas
B. Lent
C. Advent
D. Easter

(2) The Ascension of Jesus means that
A. he left his disciples to look after themselves
B. he no longer has a body
C. he has dominion over all creation as Lord and Christ
D. he was lifted up to heaven by the angels

(3) What name is given to the day when the Holy Spirit was given to Jesus’ disciples?
A. Ascension
B. Pentecost
C. Corpus Christi
D. Epiphany

(4) Liturgy can be fully described as
A. the Church’s official public worship
B. the celebration of the Eucharist
C. the private devotion of members of the Church
D. the listening to the Word of God

(5) Which statement is WRONG?
A. Sacraments are a share in God’s grace when worthily received
B. Sacraments are magical actions that make God present
C. Sacraments celebrate key moments in a Christian’s faith journey
D. Sacraments make present Christ’s invisible action in the world

(6) The Sacraments of Christian Initiation are
A. Baptism, Reconciliation, Eucharist
B. Baptism, Confirmation, Reconciliation
C. Reconciliation, Eucharist, Confirmation
D. Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist

(7) The first sacrament a Christian receives is
A. Eucharist
B. Confirmation
C. Baptism
D. Reconciliation

(8) Which symbols form part of the baptismal ceremony?
A. Water, Bible, bell, incense
B. Water, wine, oil for anointing, sealing wax
C. Water, a lighted candle, oil for anointing, a white garment
D. Bread, wine, oil, incense

(9) In infant baptism the child is anointed with the oil of chrism
A. to soothe them if they are crying
B. as a sign that they are protected from sickness
C. as a mark of their salvation
D. as a sign of the parents’ promise to bring up their child up in the Church

(10) Which statement describes the meaning of the Sacrament of Confirmation?
A. Entry into the faith community
B. A deeper initiation into the faith community
C. A measure of status in the Church
D. A release from sin

(11) In the rite of confirmation the bishop lays hands on the one being confirmed
A. to welcome him/her into the church
B. to offer comfort to him/her during the ceremony
C. to offer him/her a sign of peace
D. to ask God to anoint him/her with the Holy Spirit

(12) Which of the following are symbols of the Holy Spirit?
A. Wind, earth, tongues of fire
B. Wind, dove, tongues of fire
C. Wind, water, tongues of fire
D. Lion, lamb, dove

(13) Wisdom, understanding, knowledge, counsel, fortitude, piety, fear of the Lord are called
A. the fruits of the Spirit
B. the seven spiritual works of mercy
C. the gifts of the Spirit
D. the seven corporal works of mercy
(14) The Easter Vigil is an appropriate time to renew baptismal promises because
A. All babies are baptised at Easter
B. in baptism one is buried with Christ in order to rise with him to a new life
C. Easter is the most important event in the liturgical calendar
D. Easter is when we remember that Christ died for the salvation of humankind

(15) The four elements that make up the Sacrament of Reconciliation are
A. Contrition, Healing, Penance, Absolution
B. Contrition, Confession, Penance, Absolution
C. Expression, Confession, Healing, Penance
D. Expression, Confession, Penance, Absolution

(16) In the Catholic tradition, the Bishop of Rome is called
A. the Magisterium
B. the Pope
C. the Curia
D. the Synod

(17) Mary’s Immaculate Conception means that
A. she was miraculously conceived by her parents
B. she was a virgin when Jesus was born
C. she was preserved from the effects of original sin
D. she never sinned

(18) Which of the following statements describes the resurrection of Jesus?
A. His greatest miracle
B. His entry into a new existence beyond the limits of space and time
C. His glory being made known to his disciples on Mount Tabor.
D. His coming back to life, like Lazarus, from the dead

(19) Which statement describes a Christian understanding of death?
A. The end of life
B. The destruction of the self
C. An everlasting sleep
D. A rite of passage to new life

(20) The four last things in Catholic tradition are
A. faith, hope, love and contrition
B. death, judgement, heaven and hell
C. prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance
D. life, death, heaven and hell

(21) The idea of the communion of saints refers to
A. Christians who have died
B. all the members of the Church on earth
C. all the members of the Church whether on earth or in heaven or in purgatory
D. those whom the Church has recognised as holy

(22) The four traditional marks of the Church are
A. fire, water, earth, air
B. wisdom, understanding, knowledge, counsel
C. one, holy, catholic, apostolic
D. prophet, priest, king, scribe

(23) Which statement about the idea of God’s grace is WRONG?
A. The Holy Spirit’s life-giving presence
B. A free gift of God’s own life
C. The beauty one sees in another
D. God’s help or favour

(24) When Christians pray, ‘your Kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven’ they are
A. asking God to give them what they need
B. expressing a desire for the end of the world
C. asking God to intervene in the political life of their country
D. expressing the desire that all things should be as God wills

(25) In Catholic thought, purgatory is
A. a place of temporal punishment for unforgiven sin
B. a process of cleansing that only happens after we have left this life
C. a process of purification or cleansing that removes sin so that we can enter heaven
D. a place of eternal punishment for unforgiven sin

(26) The magisterium
A. is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church in relation to all other churches
B. is a committee, headed by a Cardinal, appointed by the Pope in Rome
C. is the teaching authority of the Pope alone whose pronouncements are always infallible
D. is the teaching authority of the bishops in union with the Pope
(27) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The Bible contains no historical or scientific errors.
B. The Bible contains a deeper symbolic meaning in addition to the literal one.
C. The historical and scientific references in the Bible are never to be trusted.
D. The Bible is literally true.

(28) Which of the following abbreviations stands for an OT book?
A. 1 Jn
B. 2 Kg
C. Tim
D. Rev

(29) The biblical reference 2Tim 4:6 stands for Paul’s
A. 6th letter to Timothy, chapter 2, verse 4
B. 2nd letter to Timothy, chapter 6, verse 4
C. 6th letter to Timothy, chapter 4, verse 2
D. 2nd letter to Timothy, chapter 4, verse 6

(30) Which one of these books of the Bible is found in the New Testament?
A. Jude
B. Judges
C. Esther
D. Ruth

(31) One of the major prophets in the Old Testament is
A. Hosea
B. Isaiah
C. Malachi
D. Joel

(32) The five books known as the Pentateuch, Law, or Torah are:
A. Genesis, Judges, Amos, Psalms, Tobit
B. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
C. Genesis, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings
D. Genesis, Leviticus, Joshua, Judges, Chronicles

(33) The bible contains many different kinds of writing. Which one of these is found in the New Testament and not in the Old Testament?
A. Law
B. Letters
C. Historical Books
D. Wisdom Writings

(34) Which of these books of the Bible is NOT attributed to Paul?
A. 1 Corinthians
B. Galatians
C. Philemon
D. Hebrews

(35) The Septuagint is the translation of
A. the New Testament into Latin
B. the New Testament into Greek
C. the Hebrew canon into Greek
D. the Hebrew canon into Latin

(36) A difference between the Catholic and the Protestant canons of Scripture is
A. the protocanonical books
B. the language in which they are written
C. the deuterocanonical or apocryphal books
D. the dates when the various books were written

(37) A concordance
A. provides a commentary on selected passages of scripture
B. lists phrases in which key words in the bible are found and provides a biblical reference for each
C. gives a glossary of important key words found in the bible
D. gives important background information and maps for various events described in the bible

(38) A method of drawing on the Scriptures for PERSONAL prayer is
A. the See-Judge-Act Method
B. Lectio Divina
C. the Seven-Steps Method
D. Journalling

(39) Which of the following statements is FALSE? When Christians enthrone the Bible it means that they are
A. showing that the Bible should be at the centre of their lives
B. giving it a special place of honour
C. worshipping it
D. showing respect for the word of God

(40) Freedom of religion means that
A. you can believe whatever you like
B. you do not need to support your own religious community
C. all religions are equally true
D. you are free to practice your religion without hindrance
(41) Which statement is WRONG? You can live a moral life
A. only if you are Christian
B. without being Christian
C. if you live according to the best in your culture
D. if you live according to the best in your religion

(42) Which statement always describes a sinful action?
A. I do what I like.
B. I break the law.
C. I harm my relationship with God and others.
D. I do what others tell me to do.

(43) Which of the following is NOT a condition for ‘mortal’ or ‘deadly’ sin?
A. The matter must be serious
B. The matter can be light (venial) but often repeated
C. The offender must know fully what s/he is doing
D. The offender must consent to the act freely and deliberately

(44) Which strategy helps us to make wise decisions?
A. Following the suggestion of advertisements
B. Following without question the advice of peers
C. Considering the consequences of our actions
D. Following one’s feelings without thinking

(45) The golden rule, found in many moral codes around the world, can be stated as:
A. Be hospitable to strangers.
B. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
C. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.
D. Do what you will as long as it does not harm anyone.

(46) Which words are at the heart of ‘structural morality’ - a concern with the structures of society?
A. Faith, hope and love
B. Justice and peace
C. Praise and worship
D. Charity and sacrifice

(47) Racism is BEST understood as
A. a preference by members of one group to keep to themselves and to ignore other groups
B. a form of prejudice by one group against another group
C. a feeling by one group that they are naturally superior to another group
D. systematic discrimination based on prejudice and power that advantages one group at the expense of others

(48) Which statement best explains the concept of ‘inculturation’?
A. Rooting the Good News of Jesus in a people’s culture
B. Changing a Western-style Christianity into an African one
C. Looking for things in Christianity and culture that are in agreement
D. Recognising that in South Africa we have a Western-style and an African-style Christianity

(49) Who is the patron saint of teachers?
A. Bernard of Clairvaux
B. Bernadette of Lourdes
C. Therese of Lisieux
D. John Baptist de la Salle

(50) Who is the patron saint of students (and Catholic schools)?
A. Jude
B. Anthony
C. Thomas Aquinas
D. Claire