(1) 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

(2) Which of the following describes the Christian feast of Pentecost?
A. The transfiguration of Jesus
B. The descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles
C. Forty days after Easter
D. The giving of the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai

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

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

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

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

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

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

(10) The biblical reference 1Jn 2:3 stands for John’s
A. 3rd letter, chapter 1, verse 3
B. 1st letter, chapter 3, verse 2
C. 1st letter, chapter 2, verse 3
D. 3rd letter, chapter 2, verse 1
(11) A method of drawing on the Scriptures for personal prayer is
A  Lectio divina.
B  The Seven-Steps Method.
C  The See-Judge-Act Method.
D  Journalling.

(12) Which of the following books of the Bible is found in the New Testament?
A  Ruth
B  Judges
C  Esther
D  Jude

(13) 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

(14) 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.

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

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

(17) The name by which God is addressed in Islamic tradition is
A  Allah.
B  Abba.
C  Yahweh.
D  Father.

(18) According to the New Testament writings, Jesus was born in
A  Jerusalem.
B  Nazareth.
C  Jericho.
D  Bethlehem.

(19) The Augustinian monk who led the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century was
A  John Calvin.
B  Martin Luther.
C  Thomas More.
D  Peter Canisius.

(20) With which Jewish festival is a dreidel – a four-sided spinning top – associated?
A  Pesach
B  Rosh Hashanah
C  Chanukah
D  Yom Kippur