

For Parish Catechists



CATECHIST FORMATION REVIEW
FOR
LEVEL ONE CERTIFICATION

Catechetical Office
Department Of Education
Archdiocese Of New York

Revised 1997

Catechist Formation Review

To the Catechist: This Catechist Formation Review Instrument is based on information presented in the Spirituality and Theology sessions of the Level One Catechist Formation Program. This instrument is to provide you with an opportunity to review that information, to check your knowledge, and if necessary, to clarify your understanding of a particular point.

Directions: Read each statement and choose the best answer from the group of possible answers. Write the letter of the answer you choose on the answer sheet. If you are uncertain of an answer, go on to the remaining statements. When you have completed the last category, go back and try to answer those you left undone. Reread all the statements and check your answers.

After completing the Catechist Formation Review check your answer sheet against the answer key.

On the enclosed post card, please check (✓) the answers that were wrong. The post card has a mailing label; add a stamp and drop it in the mail. The information on the card identifies topics in the Catechist Formation Program that may need more attention.

**This catechist formation review booklet is not to be duplicated.
Call the regional catechetical director for copies.**

SPIRITUALITY

1. The Ministry of Catechesis is to
 - a. deepen faith
 - b. teach
 - c. promote community
 - d. all of the above.

2. All of the below are normative for Catechesis except
 - a. the entire Christian message
 - b. the hierarchy of truths
 - c. the guidance of the Magisterium
 - d. the personal opinion of the catechist.

3. In the Our Father, the first three petitions have as their object
 - a. the glory of the Father
 - b. the coming of the kingdom
 - c. the fulfillment of God's will
 - d. all of the above.

4. The word "catechist" means
 - a. to listen
 - b. to pray
 - c. to echo or resound
 - d. all of the above.

5. The laity share in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly office of Christ
 - a. True
 - b. False.

6. The goal of catechesis is to make a person's faith become
 - a. living
 - b. conscious
 - c. active
 - d. all of the above.

7. Prayer is an act of the heart, an encounter with God, a covenant relationship in Christ, and
 - a. a monologue with God
 - b. the habit of conversation with God
 - c. a guarantor of our desires
 - d. an occasional private worship of God.

8. The initiator and enabler of prayer is the
 - a. Holy Spirit
 - b. individuals good will
 - c. Church
 - d. people of God.

9. Four qualities essential for genuine prayer are attention, devotion, confidence and
 - a. casualness
 - b. excellent health
 - c. perseverance
 - d. initiative.

10. An example of personal prayer is
 - a. vocal prayer
 - b. meditation
 - c. contemplation
 - d. all of the above.

11. Growth in sincere prayer is evidenced by
 - a. love of the liturgy
 - b. deep sorrow for sin
 - c. tolerance of the faults and weaknesses of others
 - d. all of the above.

12. The excellence of liturgical prayer comes from the fact that
 - a. it is meditative prayer
 - b. it is the prayer and action of Christ and of the Church
 - c. it is "official" prayer
 - d. it engages both mind and body.

13. Faith is
 - a. a gift of God
 - b. a free assent to God's revelation
 - c. founded on God's Word
 - d. all of the above.

14. The beginning and the end of the growth in faith process is
 - a. eternal life
 - b. sacramental participation
 - c. God
 - d. sanctification.

GOD AND REVELATION

1. Through revelation we know
 - a. exactly what is right and wrong in all situations
 - b. that we cannot grasp the mystery of God
 - c. the exact way the world came into physical being
 - d. that God is not interested in us as individuals.

2. God reveals himself in the natural world. We call this means of revelation
 - a. creation
 - b. the Christ-event
 - c. the living community of faith
 - d. Sacred Scripture.

3. Through revelation we know that God is
 - a. transcendent
 - b. triune
 - c. loving
 - d. all of the above.

4. We come to know good through
 - a. Scripture and the Church
 - b. human persons
 - c. both of the above
 - d. neither of the above.

5. Because of revelation we know that the world is
 - a. fundamentally evil
 - b. generally chaotic
 - c. the product of fate and physics
 - d. an intended gift to us.

6. Children have images of God. The source of their personal image of God is
 - a. their family life
 - b. their experiences of church
 - c. their catechetical instruction
 - d. all of the above.

7. Revelation is transmitted by scripture and tradition
 - a. True
 - b. False.

INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURE

1. Catholics believe that the Bible is
 - a. divinely inspired
 - b. written by one human author
 - c. literally true word for word
 - d. a good book.

2. The books of the Old Testament concern themselves with
 - a. history and law
 - b. prophets and wisdom
 - c. neither of the above pairs
 - d. both of the above pairs.

3. Catholics believe the best approach to understanding scripture is
 - a. fundamentalist
 - b. rationalist
 - c. literalist
 - d. exegetical/spiritual.

4. The distinguishing characteristic of the Bible is its
 - a. collection of narratives
 - b. accurate history of the Jewish people
 - c. divine inspiration
 - d. one human author.

5. Which of the following reveals God's creation of the world?
 - a. Deuteronomy
 - b. Samuel
 - c. Job
 - d. Genesis.

6. Which is not a book of the Pentateuch?
 - a. Numbers
 - b. Exodus
 - c. Leviticus
 - d. Psalms.

7. Which of the following is not a prophet of the OLD TESTAMENT?
 - a. Joshua
 - b. Isaiah
 - c. Jeremiah
 - d. Daniel.

8. From the Patriarchs to the birth of Jesus covers about 2000 years.
 - a. True
 - b. False

JESUS. THE FULLNESS OF REVELATION

1. God's revelation is fully manifested
 - a. through creation
 - b. through Jesus
 - c. through the Holy Spirit
 - d. through Sacred Scripture.
2. The object of faith is
 - a. doctrine
 - b. sacred text
 - c. God
 - d. ritual.
3. Jesus Christ is
 - a. both God and man
 - b. fully divine and fully human
 - c. the second person of the Blessed Trinity
 - d. all of the above.
4. The meaning and destiny of human life are fully revealed in
 - a. Jesus Christ
 - b. God's law
 - c. the Scriptures
 - d. the Holy Spirit.
5. The Church professes its belief in the divinity of Jesus
 - a. in the Our Father
 - b. in the New Testament
 - c. in the Nicene Creed
 - d. none of the above.
6. For Christians, Jesus is seen as
 - a. a way to the faith
 - b. the founder of a community of faith
 - c. an example of commitment to the poor and oppressed
 - d. all of the above.

7. The Son of God who existed from all eternity was "born of the Virgin Mary and became man." This is called
 - a. the Incarnation
 - b. Transubstantiation
 - c. the Paschal Mystery
 - d. none of the above.

8. "Gospel" means
 - a. writings of the apostles
 - b. good news
 - c. Jesus' words
 - d. history of the Christian Church.

9. The writers of the Gospels are called
 - a. the disciples
 - b. the four apostles
 - c. the evangelists
 - d. none of the above.

10. The Acts of the Apostles is
 - a. the story of Pentecost only
 - b. the story of Jesus
 - c. the accounts of the apostles
 - d. the history of the early Christian community.

11. Stages in the formation of the New Testament include
 - a. the life and teaching of Jesus
 - b. the oral tradition
 - c. the written Gospels
 - d. all of the above.

THE CHURCH: THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

1. Which pair contains two of the marks of the Church?
 - a. catholic, holy
 - b. catholic, community
 - c. apostolic, institution
 - d. People of God, Body of Christ.

2. An image which represents the Church is
 - a. People of God
 - b. sacrament
 - c. servant
 - d. all of the above.

3. This church is
 - a. a mystery
 - b. a sign of God's union with humanity
 - c. a sign of intimate union with God
 - d. all of the above.

4. The Church calls itself "catholic" meaning that it is universal and that
 - a. all people must be baptized catholic
 - b. its message is to be preached to all people
 - c. it is a mystery
 - d. it is not protestant in outlook.

5. The term magisterium refers to:
 - a. Sacraments
 - b. Ten Commandments
 - c. the teaching authority of the church
 - d. the Kingdom of God.

6. Which of the following is false?
 - a. the pope is the successor of Peter
 - b. the bishops are the successors of the apostles
 - c. the pope and the bishops govern the Church for Christ
 - d. none are false

7. At the Last Supper Jesus promised to send the Paraclete to guide and guard the work of the Apostles and their successors; the Paraclete is
 - a. the Spirit of Truth
 - b. the full authority of Jesus
 - c. the promised gift to St. Peter
 - d. the Son of God.

THE SACRAMENTS

1. The Sacraments of Initiation are
 - a. Baptism, Penance and Eucharist
 - b. Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders
 - c. Baptism, Reconciliation and Confirmation
 - d. Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist.

2. Our baptismal promises are ratified in the sacrament of
 - a. Eucharist
 - b. Confirmation
 - c. Penance
 - d. Holy Orders

3. A permanent character is conferred by the sacraments of
 - a. Eucharist and Confirmation
 - b. Baptism and Eucharist
 - c. Baptism and Confirmation
 - d. Penance and Holy Orders.

4. The sacrament of Baptism
 - a. incorporates one into the Church
 - b. gives rebirth as a child of God
 - c. bestows the gift of the Holy Spirit
 - d. all of the above.

5. A sacrament that is to be received at least once a year is
 - a. Penance
 - b. Eucharist.

6. The catechumenate is a period of preparation for
 - a. Penance
 - b. Baptism
 - c. Holy Orders
 - d. The Diaconate.

7. The heart and center of Christian life is the sacrament of
 - a. Baptism
 - b. Eucharist
 - c. Penance
 - d. Holy Orders.

8. The Eucharist is a memorial of the Lord's
 - a. passion and death
 - b. death
 - c. passion, death and resurrection
 - d. resurrection.

9. The Eucharist is also a sacrament of
 - a. commitment
 - b. reconciliation.

10. The word "Eucharist" is derived from Greek meaning
 - a. to give thanks and praise
 - b. to be reconciled
 - c. to be exorcized
 - d. to be united.

11. Which of the following is NOT essential element of the Rite of Reconciliation?
 - a. an expression of contrition (sorrow) for our sins
 - b. the priest's prayer of absolution
 - c. performance of some kind of penance
 - d. a detailed listing of every mortal and venial sin we have ever committed.

12. Penances assigned in the Early Church
 - a. consisted of a few short prayers to be said in church
 - b. were often quite severe, requiring many months or even years to complete
 - c. were unheard of
 - d. were selected by the individual penitent.

13. The Sacrament of Penance
 - a. is the only means by which our sins can be forgiven
 - b. forgives all sin, whether we are sorry or not
 - c. is mandatory for salvation
 - d. brings the healing power of Jesus into lives that have been shattered by sin to make us whole.

14. One of the biggest changes in the celebration of the Sacrament of Penance since Vatican II is
 - a. option to confess" face-to-face"
 - b. the removal of all personal responsibility for our actions
 - c. an aware that now we can do anything we please as long as we believe in God's love
 - d. a renewed emphasis on guilt.

15. General Absolution is permitted
 - a. whenever we are too embarrassed to confess our sins out loud to a priest
 - b. once a year
 - c. at any time
 - d. under certain very restricted conditions.

16. The Sacrament of the Sick is for
 - a. the dying only
 - b. the faithful who are seriously ill or who suffer the limitations of old age
 - c. those over 65 years of age only
 - d. only those who are confirmed.

17. The sacrament of Matrimony is primarily
 - a. a covenant
 - b. a blessing on the people
 - c. for the procreation of children
 - d. a contract.

18. The chief sign of the sacrament of Holy Orders is
 - a. the anointing of hands
 - b. the stole
 - c. the call of the bishop
 - d. the imposition of hands.

19. The outward sign for the sacrament of Matrimony is
 - a. the wedding ring
 - b. the witness of the priest
 - c. the exchange of mutual consent of the bride and groom to be faithful
 - d. the presence of the community.

20. A vocation or call from God comes to
 - a. all baptized
 - b. ordained priests
 - c. women religious
 - d. all confirmandi.

21. Which of these is a Sacrament at the Service of Communion?
 - a. Baptism
 - b. Reconciliation
 - c. Holy Orders
 - d. Anointing of the Sick.

22. The sacrament of Matrimony is bestowed on the bride and groom by
 - a. the priest
 - b. the bride and groom
 - c. God
 - d. the community present.

23. Priests are ordained to
 - a. counsel and advise
 - b. give good example to the laity
 - c. celebrate Eucharist, forgive sins, preach
 - d. do whatever the bishop requires.

24. In Holy Orders, the fullness of power is received by
- all priests
 - bishops
 - monsignors
 - abbots.
25. The law of priestly celibacy
- comes from the church
 - has always been part of the priesthood
 - comes from God
 - exists in all rites.
26. The Sacrament at the Service of Communion which is to be a sign of the love of Christ for
- his church is
 - Confirmation
 - Matrimony
 - Anointing of the Sick
 - Holy Orders.

THE HUMAN PERSON

- The law present in the heart of each person is known as
 - the Law of the Church
 - Canon Law
 - Natural Moral Law
 - Revelation.
- A virtue is defined as
 - a good conscience
 - a good habit
 - a good feeling.
- The theological virtues are
 - prudence, justice, fortitude
 - patriotism, justice, generosity
 - faith, hope and love
 - kindness, compassion, gentleness.
- A grave consequence of mortal sin is
 - a destruction of our relationship with God
 - a destruction of our ability to repent
 - a fear of death
 - a feeling of sadness.

5. In making a moral decision, one should
 - a. pray
 - b. apply moral principles
 - c. seek advice when necessary
 - d. all of the above.

6. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus teaches the way of happiness. We call this way
 - a. the theological virtues
 - b. the beatitudes
 - c. the laws of the Church
 - d. the corporal works of Mercy.

7. A human being must always obey the certainty of his/her conscience judgment
 - a. True
 - b. False.

8. A mortal sin is
 - a. unforgivable
 - b. impossible to commit
 - c. sometimes not wrong
 - d. a deliberate and free choice to turn our back on God and do what we know is seriously wrong.

9. Our motive for avoiding sin should be
 - a. desire to please God whom we love above all else
 - b. a realization that sooner or later we will get caught
 - c. so God won't stop loving us
 - d. fear of going to hell.

10. The will of God is revealed to us
 - a. only through Scripture
 - b. only through Church law
 - c. through popular opinion
 - d. through a variety of ways.

11. If we love God,
 - a. our actions are unimportant
 - b. we will want to please God in all we do
 - c. anything goes
 - d. God will never be displeased with what we do.

12. The role of our conscience is
 - a. to judge particular choices
 - b. to bear witness to the authority of truth
 - c. to welcome the commandments
 - d. all of the above.

13. Which of the following is NOT an important factor in making a moral decision?
 - a. knowledge of Scripture
 - b. knowledge of Church teachings
 - c. careful assessment of the problem and prayer for discernment
 - d. polling our friends.

THE HUMAN COMMUNITY

1. The basis the social teaching of the Church is:
 - a. the dignity of the human person
 - b. the social nature of the person
 - c. the concept of the common good
 - d. all of the above.

2. The source of the church's social mission is
 - a. the natural moral law
 - b. the Old Testament
 - c. the New Testament
 - d. all of the above.

3. Action on behalf of justice is a constitutive dimension of the mission of the church
 - a. True
 - b. False.

4. Justice is the moral virtue that consists in the constant and firm will to give their due to God and neighbor.
 - a. True
 - b. False.

5. Positively, the Church's social teaching seeks to
 - a. apply the gospel command of love to social systems, structures and institutions
 - b. give more money to the needy
 - c. become a one issue community
 - d. change most existing structures.

6. Human dignity is secure only when
 - a. it is legislated by law
 - b. it is defined by the state
 - c. it is obvious within the individual person
 - d. the spiritual, psychological, emotional and bodily integrity of the person is respected as a fundamental value.

7. Grace is
 - a. favor
 - b. participation in the life of God
 - c. supernatural
 - d. all of the above.

8. God's love cannot survive in people who, possessing a sufficiency of this world's goods, close their hearts to their brothers or sisters in need.
 - a. True
 - b. False.

THE LOVE THE LORD: LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR

1. In these commandments, we are taught the absolute principle of loving God
 - a. Commandments 8-9-10
 - b. Commandments 1-4-5
 - c. Commandments 2-7-6
 - d. Commandments 1-2-3.

2. The law of Christ is
 - a. " that you love one another as I have loved you"
 - b. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"
 - c. "Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day"
 - d. "Receive the Eucharist at least once a year."

3. The Ten Commandments are
 - a. all we need to know in making a moral decision
 - b. important guidelines for forming a Christian conscience
 - c. obsolete in the Christian religion
 - d. a summary of our entire faith.

4. All of the below are sins against the first commandment except:
 - a. atheism
 - b. superstition
 - c. agnosticism
 - d. promises.

5. On Sundays and holy days of obligation the faithful are bound to participate in the Mass.
 - a. True
 - b. False.

6. The fourth commandment obliges us to honor
 - a. parents
 - b. teachers
 - c. leaders
 - d. all of the above.

7. In the fifth commandment, we are enjoined to
 - a. respect and honor life
 - b. safeguard peace
 - c. avoid war
 - d. all of the above.

8. Traditionally, the Church's teaching on human sexuality is found in
 - a. the ninth commandment
 - b. the sixth commandment
 - c. the eighth commandment
 - d. the sixth and ninth commandments.

9. The teaching that God alone is the creator of life from its beginning until its end, and that no one can directly destroy an innocent human being is found in the
 - a. tenth commandment
 - b. fifth commandment
 - c. second commandment
 - d. ninth commandment.

10. The Ten Commandments can also be referred to as
 - a. the Beatitudes
 - b. the Mosaic Law
 - c. the Decalogue
 - d. all of the above.