

Name _____

Date _____

Session 1 Assessment

A. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. Saint Augustine's search for the meaning of life and a relationship with God opened his eyes to _____.
2. The _____ is the mystery of one God in Three Persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
3. A person who accepts Jesus' message and tries to live as he did is called a _____.
4. For faith to be complete, we need to _____, _____, and _____ with love to God and others.
5. The Church's belief that social tasks are best served by the institutions that are closest to it, which is similar to the People of God under the leadership of bishops and priests, is called the principle of _____.
6. God gave us _____, which is our ability to choose to do good or to sin.
7. Saint Augustine became a _____ to the people of Hippo in northern Africa.
8. God is our _____, which means that he created the world to share his truth, goodness, and beauty with us.
9. The most powerful insight that we have about God is the _____ of the Trinity.
10. Rosaries, medals, and statues are _____ that help us celebrate our faith with great awareness and devotion.
11. The treasure of wisdom that teaches us how to build a just society and live holy lives amid the challenges of the modern world is called _____.
12. The responsibility to contribute to the betterment of society, meeting everyone's spiritual and worldly needs, is a core teaching of the Church known as the _____.
13. A visual sign of our discipleship is beginning our prayers with the _____.

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Session 2 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. The Acts of the (Hebrews Apostles) is part of the New Testament.
2. John the Baptist was a (priest precursor), or immediate forerunner, sent to prepare the way for Jesus.
3. The official list of the 73 books that makes up the Old and New Testaments of the Bible is called the (canon covenant).
4. *Messiah* is a title that means (“anointed one” “favored by God”).
5. Jesus began his public life on the banks of the Jordan River when John (baptized praised) him.
6. A (bishop priest) uses water during the rite of Baptism.
7. Followers who submitted to baptism by John the Baptist did so as a sign that they accepted his message to (become prophets repent for sins).
8. Baptism frees us from (Original Sin God’s promise), which is the consequence of Adam and Eve’s disobedience when human beings lost God’s blessing.
9. The most important books of the New Testament are the four (Gospels Torahs): Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
10. In the Old Testament, God made a (Covenant testament), a solemn agreement, between God and his people.
11. The books of the New Testament tell the story of Jesus’ life, Death, (Resurrection Baptism), and Ascension.
12. The Church venerates both the Old Testament and New Testament as (recorded inspired) by God.
13. A (descendant prophet) is someone who is called to speak for God.
14. Each Gospel teaches us that Jesus is the (Apostle Son of God) sent by the Father for our Salvation.
15. Both the Old Testament and the New Testament tell God’s great (inspiration plan) for the human family.

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Session 3 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. At Mount Sinai, God gave Moses the
 - a. New Testament.
 - b. Acts of the Apostles.
 - c. Ten Commandments.
 - d. Torah.
2. The Gospel of Matthew begins with
 - a. Jesus' genealogy.
 - b. God's promise to Abraham.
 - c. God's covenant with Noah.
 - d. Jesus' baptism.
3. God's Revelation, revealed over many centuries, is his plan for our
 - a. genealogy.
 - b. creation.
 - c. Ascension.
 - d. Salvation.
4. God revealed himself through his Covenant with the Israelites, his
 - a. Evangelists.
 - b. Chosen People.
 - c. prophets.
 - d. precursors.
5. God promised Abraham that
 - a. Abraham's ancestors had never suffered.
 - b. Abraham's people would be enslaved.
 - c. Abraham's descendants would be his people.
 - d. Abraham's descendants would keep their covenants with God.
6. Jacob's 12 sons became the 12 tribes of
 - a. Israel.
 - b. King Solomon.
 - c. King David.
 - d. Isaac.
7. After Adam and Eve ate the fruit and broke their agreement with God, all their descendants were
 - a. given a sign from God.
 - b. born with Original Sin.
 - c. forgiven by God.
 - d. free of Original Sin.
8. God fully revealed himself by sending
 - a. Moses to lead his people.
 - b. Adam and Eve to the garden.
 - c. John the Baptist to baptize.
 - d. his Son, Jesus.
9. At the Last Supper, Jesus established himself as the
 - a. New Covenant.
 - b. King of the Jews.
 - c. Father.
 - d. Holy Spirit.
10. Jesus tells us that God's family is meant for
 - a. the righteous alone.
 - b. all people.
 - c. the Chosen People.
 - d. kings and leaders.

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Session 4 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ Grace is a gift of God, given to us without our meriting it.
2. _____ Saint Ignatius of Loyola became a priest and founded a religious order called the Society of Jesus.
3. _____ Grace that helps us make choices to live as God wants us to live is called sanctifying grace.
4. _____ Grace that is imparted to us first through the Sacrament of Baptism and that produces in us a permanent condition in which we are pleasing to God as God's children is actual grace.
5. _____ Sanctifying grace, as it refers to our God-given inclination and capacity for good, is sometimes called habitual grace.
6. _____ The word *Jesus* means "God saves."
7. _____ The Annunciation is the entry of Jesus into God's presence in Heaven.
8. _____ The Immaculate Conception proclaims that Mary was free from Original Sin from the moment of her conception.
9. _____ Mary is Jesus' first disciple.
10. _____ When we pray the Hail Mary, we ask for Mary's intercession.
11. _____ Mary's yes to the angel Gabriel is called her *fiat*, which means "let it be done."
12. _____ The word *sanctify* means "sacrament."
13. _____ One of Saint Ignatius of Loyola's greatest contributions to Catholicism is his book called *Spiritual Annunciation*.
14. _____ Grace is a deep and intimate connection between God and us.
15. _____ Grace has limits and set quantities.
16. _____ Catholics have particular devotion to Mary because she responded to God's call with complete faith.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 5 Assessment

A. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The word *ordinary* in Ordinary Time means _____.
2. We are called together in the Church as a _____ to work for the Salvation of all people.
3. Saint Vincent de Paul began his ministry by visiting _____.
4. The original doers of Jesus' Word were the _____.
5. The Church's _____ helps us remember and celebrate important events from Jesus' life throughout the year.
6. The word _____ means "good news."
7. Saint Vincent de Paul founded religious congregations for men and women that cared for the _____, _____, and _____.
8. Learning about the saints' lives helps us devote our lives to Jesus' _____.
9. Ordinary Time occurs _____ a year and lasts a total of 33 or 34 weeks.
10. Saint Thérèse of Lisieux showed her devotion to God in quiet and _____ ways through acts of love and compassion.
11. Jesus' command to the Apostles to spread the Good News to all people is known as the _____.
12. Each time your thoughts, words, and actions reflect Jesus' teaching, you are being a _____.
13. The Corporal Works of Mercy help others with _____ needs.
14. The Spiritual Works of Mercy help others with _____ needs.
15. The Church cares for those who are sick in the Sacrament of _____.

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Session 6 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Jesus introduced a new way for us to relate to God by teaching his disciples the (Lord's Prayer Hail Mary).
2. Because the Church is worldwide and expresses our faith in a universal way, we say that it is (catholic consubstantial).
3. In the Gospel of (Matthew John), we read that the Son of God, the Word, existed from the beginning of time with the Father.
4. Because of the Incarnation, the guiding principle of Catholic Social Teaching is the dignity of (work the human person).
5. Jesus addressed his Father as (*Abba Yabweh*), meaning "father," so we would seek God as a child would seek a parent.
6. Our belief in one God and in one Lord who is "true God from true God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father" is a (Creed *lectio divina*) written by the first ecumenical council in Nicaea.
7. Catholic doctrine that affirms that Jesus assumed human nature while maintaining the same divine nature as God the Father is expressed in our belief in the (Incarnation Great Commandment).
8. In the Gospels, Jesus performed (miracles heresies) as signs of his divine nature and to show that the Kingdom of God was present in his ministry.
9. An ancient form of Christian prayer in which you use your imagination while reading Scripture is (a litany *lectio divina*).
10. Jesus gave his disciples the (Great Commandment Creed) as a way to know God and to become closer to him.
11. Blessed Marie Guyart was a (missionary martyr) who was sent by the Church to spread the Gospel to the Algonquin and Iroquois.
12. A false teaching that distorts a truth of the Catholic faith is called a (heresy consubstantial).
13. One of the steps in the prayer form *lectio divina* is (adoration contemplation).

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Session 7 Assessment

Session 7 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ An Infancy Narrative is a Gospel account of the events surrounding Jesus' birth, Death, and Resurrection.
2. _____ Another name for *Jesus* is *Paraclete*.
3. _____ An angel addresses Joseph as the "son of Abraham."
4. _____ Adoration is the act of giving money to those who are poor.
5. _____ The name *Jesus* is the English version of the Greek for the Hebrew name *Yeshua*.
6. _____ God is with you every moment of your life.
7. _____ God only speaks to us through Scripture.
8. _____ The Mass is the "source and summit" of our spiritual life.
9. _____ Jesus' name *Emmanuel* represents the New Covenant between God and his people.
10. _____ The prophet Jeremiah teaches us that God knows each of us by name.
11. _____ Sometimes God may prompt your awareness of something that needs attention in your life.
12. _____ Jesus' birth fulfills the words of the prophet Isaiah.
13. _____ A vessel that holds the wine before it becomes the Body and Blood of Christ is called a monstrance.
14. _____ When the angel tells Mary that her child will be named Jesus, it is the first time that the words *sin* and *save* appear in the New Testament in a meaningful way.
15. _____ Matthew's Gospel emphasizes that Jesus is present where two or three are gathered in his name.
16. _____ A name for Jesus is *Christ*, which is from the Greek version of the Hebrew word for *Messiah*.

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Session 8 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ Julius Caesar was the Roman emperor in Jesus' time.
2. _____ The Magi, men who came from the East by following a star to see Jesus, were the first Jews to believe that Jesus was the Messiah.
3. _____ Joseph was a descendant of David.
4. _____ Our compassion for exiles and refugees around the world is our response to the hardships that Jesus, Mary, and Joseph endured.
5. _____ The infant Jesus was wrapped in swaddling clothes, or strips of cloth, a reminder of his kingship and that King Solomon was wrapped in swaddling clothes as a baby.
6. _____ The infant Jesus in a manger reminds us that he is food for the world.
7. _____ In Jesus' time, shepherds were respected as simple and hard-working people.
8. _____ A prophecy is a divine communication that comes through a human being.
9. _____ A novena is a Catholic prayer that is prayed for 20 days in a row.
10. _____ Joseph, Mary, and Jesus became refugees, or exiles, to save Jesus' life and escaped from King Herod to Egypt.
11. _____ Citizens called the Roman emperor *divi filius*, the son of god.
12. _____ Solidarity is the attitude of strength and unity that leads to the sharing of spiritual and material goods.
13. _____ Jesus, the Good Shepherd, came to save everyone, not just the privileged few.
14. _____ Caesar Augustus tried to hold on to power by ordering the death of every male child under the age of two.
15. _____ Joseph and Mary traveled to Jerusalem to register for the census, or a count of citizens.

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Session 9 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. The Jewish place of assembly for prayer and instruction is a
 - a. church.
 - b. synagogue.
 - c. cathedral.
 - d. mosque.
2. Jesus is present when we
 - a. choose to sin.
 - b. argue with a sibling.
 - c. gain social status.
 - d. gather in his name.
3. The Cardinal Virtues are
 - a. prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.
 - b. prudence, justice, charity, and temperance.
 - c. patience, justice, fortitude, and temperance.
 - d. prudence, generosity, fortitude, and temperance.
4. Jesus said that whoever does the will of God is his
 - a. brother.
 - b. sister.
 - c. mother.
 - d. all of the above.
5. Jesus began to know his mission from the Father
 - a. when the angel visited Mary.
 - b. when he was born in the stable.
 - c. after John baptized him.
 - d. when he was in the Temple with the teachers.
6. As a boy growing up in Nazareth, people knew Jesus as a
 - a. rabbi.
 - b. scribe.
 - c. carpenter.
 - d. shepherd.
7. The Christian home, where children learn to pray and live as Christians, is called
 - a. the domestic church.
 - b. a synagogue.
 - c. social living.
 - d. virtue.
8. When Jesus was found in the Temple among rabbis, he was
 - a. teaching Jewish Law.
 - b. telling parables.
 - c. listening and asking questions.
 - d. performing miracles.
9. We first learn values and service to others from our
 - a. friends.
 - b. families.
 - c. community.
 - d. church.
10. The founder of the Salesians, a group that takes care of children who are poor and forgotten, is
 - a. Saint Paul.
 - b. Saint John Bosco.
 - c. Blessed Marie of the Incarnation.
 - d. Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 10 Assessment

A. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The season that begins four Sundays before Christmas and marks the start of the Church's liturgical year is _____.
2. In Matthew's Gospel, the Magi follow the star and bring baby Jesus gifts of _____, _____, and _____.
3. Feast days are important liturgical celebrations in the life of the Church that mark an event in the life of _____ or a _____.
4. An important Mexican celebration of Mary's appearance to Juan Diego is the Feast of _____, celebrated on December 12.
5. To awake from sleep, which is our _____, requires us to be happy, present, and engaged in planning for the coming of the Savior.
6. A holy place to worship God, such as a church or temple, is called a _____.
7. During Advent, the Scripture readings at Mass remind us of how our ancestors in faith prepared for _____.
8. On December 8, we celebrate the _____, which reminds us that Mary was born without Original Sin.
9. The mystery of Jesus' birth as told in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke is known as the _____ story or the _____.
10. God's greatest gift to us throughout all ages is still _____.
11. Christ comes to us through the many _____, especially the Holy Eucharist.
12. A _____ is a day when Catholics participate in the Eucharist to celebrate the great things that God has done through Jesus and the saints.
13. During Advent, we reflect on the _____, our belief that the Son of God became flesh and was born fully human without loss of his divinity.
14. Catholics celebrate _____ that honor the Holy Family, the Epiphany, and the Baptism of Our Lord.

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Session 11 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ The Gospels tell us about the life of Jesus and his role as our Savior and Redeemer.
2. _____ Jesus understands our difficulties when we face temptation because he faced temptation too.
3. _____ All the Gospels were written simultaneously.
4. _____ In the parable of the sower, only the seed sown in rich soil flourishes and bears much fruit.
5. _____ The Apostles' successors, the bishops and the pope, continue to pass on the Good News to us today.
6. _____ For 100 days, Jesus remained in the desert, living among wild animals.
7. _____ Jesus' baptism is an epiphany, or the revelation of Jesus as the Son of God.
8. _____ Jesus had a ministry, which is service or work done for others.
9. _____ In the desert, Satan urged Jesus to compromise his relationship with the Father or to live by values that would be completely different from those of the Father.
10. _____ Matthew and Mark are the authors of the first four books in the New Testament.
11. _____ Jesus used parables to explain his teachings further and to answer questions.
12. _____ The Gospel writers, also called the Magisterium, wanted to preserve the teachings of Jesus for future generations.
13. _____ Temptation is an attraction that can lead us closer to God.
14. _____ In the desert, Satan enticed Jesus with five temptations.
15. _____ The Church recognizes four events in the life of Christ that qualify as epiphanies.

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Session 12 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ The wedding at Cana shows Joseph's significant role in Jesus' ministry.
2. _____ In the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation, we confess our sins to a priest, perform a penance, show repentance, and hear words of absolution.
3. _____ At the wedding feast at Cana, Jesus rewarded Mary's trust and faith by providing in abundance.
4. _____ The first 12 chapters of the Gospel of John are referred to as the Book of Miracles because Jesus performs many signs that reveal God's glory.
5. _____ A sacrament is a sacred rite, a ceremonial religious act that is a sign of God's love and presence in our lives.
6. _____ The stories of signs in the Gospel of John reveal not only who Jesus is but also who the Father is.
7. _____ The priest's anointing with oil is called repentance.
8. _____ Jesus' first miracle reminds us that opportunities to do good may come when we least expect them.
9. _____ We encounter Jesus at key times during our faith journey, such as when we receive the sacraments.
10. _____ The sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance and Reconciliation, Anointing of the Holy Orders, and Matrimony.
11. _____ In one of his miracles, Jesus multiplied five barley loaves and two fish so that about 5,000 people could be fed.
12. _____ The sacraments are Christ's actions in our lives.
13. _____ The Sacraments at the Service of Communion are Matrimony and the Eucharist.
14. _____ Jesus gave his Great Commission to Mary.
15. _____ The sacraments were instituted by the Church to pass on Jesus' teaching.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 13 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. When Moses encountered God on Mount Sinai, God gave him the
 - a. Torah.
 - b. Ten Commandments.
 - c. Beatitudes.
 - d. Gospels.
2. The pope and bishops, in communion with Jesus, are the teaching office of the Church called the
 - a. Pastoral Assembly.
 - b. Magisterium.
 - c. College of Bishops.
 - d. Kingdom of God.
3. Eight guidelines for Christlike living that lead to happiness in this life and eternal joy in the next are known as the
 - a. Beatitudes.
 - b. Gospels.
 - c. Catholic Social Teaching.
 - d. Cardinal Virtues.
4. Jesus' stories comparing everyday life with God's truth are called
 - a. commandments.
 - b. signs.
 - c. parables.
 - d. rites.
5. Living the Beatitudes helps us
 - a. enter the Kingdom of Heaven.
 - b. get attached to wealth and comfort.
 - c. pray *lectio divina*.
 - d. find fault in others.
6. Jesus compared the Kingdom of God to all of the following except
 - a. rain and a rainbow.
 - b. a mustard seed.
 - c. wheat and weeds.
 - d. a net cast into the sea.
7. The Ten Commandments are also called the
 - a. Ten Beatitudes.
 - b. Sermon on the Mount.
 - c. Kingdom of God.
 - d. Decalogue.
8. God's rule over us, announced in the Gospel and present in the Eucharist, is called the
 - a. Acts of the Apostles.
 - b. Magisterium.
 - c. Beatitudes.
 - d. Kingdom of God.
9. One reason that Jesus is called the New Moses is because he
 - a. forgave sins.
 - b. spoke with his own authority as the Son of God.
 - c. received the Ten Commandments.
 - d. was baptized by John the Baptist.
10. Jesus' special set of instructions that tells us how to live is called the
 - a. Ten Commandments.
 - b. Gospels.
 - c. Sermon on the Mount.
 - d. Decalogue.

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Session 14 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. Any word, thought, or action done in hatred or defiance against God is known as (blasphemy repentance).
2. Less serious sins that still lead a person further away from God and others are called (mortal venial) sins.
3. The Church brings God's care and concern to those who are seriously ill in (Baptism the Anointing of the Sick).
4. (Contemplation Contrition) is the sorrow we feel when we know that we have sinned, followed by the decision not to sin again.
5. When our sorrow is based on love of God above all else, it is called (perfect imperfect) contrition.
6. Decisions to turn away from God by doing something seriously wrong are (mortal venial) sins.
7. (Penance Absolution) consists of prayers or actions that repair the damage caused by our sins and help us turn away from sin and live closer to God.
8. Jesus gave the blind man sight to make a point that the religious leaders were (spiritually physically) blind without the gift of faith.
9. The (sacrificial sacramental) seal binds the priest to absolute secrecy regarding the sins confessed to him.
10. When our sorrow for sin is based more on fear of punishment or consequences, we call it (perfect imperfect) contrition.
11. The Sacrament of (Penance and Reconciliation Anointing of the Sick) brings spiritual healing and, if it is God's will, physical healing.
12. The (capital sins sacramental seal) can lead someone to commit more serious sins.
13. The (Second First) Vatican Council declared that the Anointing of the Sick could be administered several times during a person's life.
14. (Forgiveness Suffering) is Jesus' central message throughout his ministry.

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Session 15 Assessment

A. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. During _____ we come to a greater recognition of Jesus' dying and rising throughout our lives.
2. To _____ from eating a particular food is a common practice during Lent.
3. Just as Jesus fasted in the desert, we spend the _____ days of Lent by fasting, praying, and performing charitable deeds for others.
4. Jesus calls us to _____, which is the movement of a contrite heart away from sin and toward the love of God and neighbor.
5. Saint Paul says the best way to embrace your Baptism is to imitate _____.
6. The night before he died, Jesus served his disciples by washing their feet, providing an example that we are to be humble _____ to others.
7. Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit, the _____, to his disciples.
8. On _____ the Holy Spirit was sent from Heaven, and the Church was born.
9. The word _____ means "to suffer with another person."
10. On the first Sunday of Lent, the Gospel reading at Mass tells how Jesus was led out to the _____ for 40 days and nights.
11. Turning away from sin and changing your life to live as God wants you to live is called _____.
12. Lent is a season of preparation for Jesus Christ's Resurrection at _____ and the promise of eternal life.
13. To limit the amount of food you eat on certain days of Lent is the practice called _____.
14. The liturgical season of Lent begins on _____.
15. To offer money, possessions, time, or talent to those in need is called _____.

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Session 15 Assessment

B. Jesus showed us that he was a man of compassion, courage, and service. Jesus also kept his promises. Think about these qualities and provide specific examples of how Jesus showed each one. How do you show each quality in your life?

C. During Lent we empty ourselves and disconnect from the noise of the outside world. How do you follow Jesus' lead and free yourself from distractions? Make a list of things that distract you from hearing God as he tries to speak to you. Write ideas to help you remove those distractions and clear the way for Jesus.

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Session 16 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. During World War II, Saint Teresa Benedicta of the Cross died for her faith in a (concentration camp mission).
2. The word (*liturgy transubstantiation*) means “the work of the people.”
3. (Passover The Last Supper) was a happy and celebratory occasion at which the Jewish people recalled the liberation of the Israelites from captivity in Egypt.
4. The principal day for celebrating the Eucharist is (Saturday Sunday).
5. During the (Last Supper Passion), Jesus gave new meaning to the bread and wine that he shared with his disciples.
6. The members of the Church who are formed into a spiritual body and bound together by the life communicated by Jesus Christ through the sacraments are called the (Mystical Sacramental) Body of Christ.
7. The unique change of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of the risen Jesus Christ is called the (Transfiguration transubstantiation).
8. At the Last Supper, Jesus already knew that (Peter Judas Iscariot) was plotting to betray him.
9. Divorced Catholics may receive Holy Communion, but if they remarry, they must seek and receive an (annulment introduction), which is a finding by a Church tribunal that an essential element for a sacramental marriage was missing.
10. Because mortal sin damages our relationship with Christ, we need the Sacrament of (Reconciliation Baptism) to restore that relationship before we celebrate the Eucharist again.
11. Saint Teresa Benedicta of the Cross, a convert from Judaism, believed it was her (vocation beatification) to intercede to God on behalf of all people.
12. We become most aware of Christ’s presence in the Eucharist at the (Last Supper Institution Narrative), when the priest recalls Jesus’ words and actions.
13. The risen Jesus Christ present in the Eucharist under the form of bread and wine is called his (Real Presence Mystical Body of Christ).

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Session 16 Assessment

B. Celebrating the Eucharist regularly is our way of renewing our Baptism and Confirmation commitments to serve God's kingdom. In addition to receiving the Eucharist, how else are we encouraged to engage ourselves fully at Mass?

C. The Eucharist is a celebration and reminder of Jesus' continued presence in our lives. What are other daily reminders of Jesus' presence in your life?

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Session 17 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ The disciples stayed awake while Jesus prayed at Gethsemane.
2. _____ Some ways we develop a fully formed conscience are through the guidance of parents and teachers, prayer, Scripture, Church teachings, and learning from our mistakes.
3. _____ During Jesus' Agony in the Garden, he prayed to the Father to take away the suffering he would soon endure if that was God's will.
4. _____ We rarely use our conscience to make good moral decisions.
5. _____ The Gospel of Luke tells us that Jesus' prayers to the Father at Gethsemane were so intense that his sweat became like drops of blood.
6. _____ God asks us to stay awake and to be aware of personal and social sin.
7. _____ All Christians in the early Church at Corinth believed that meat offered to idols was acceptable to eat.
8. _____ Jesus chose Peter as the rock of his Church, even though Peter had denied knowing him.
9. _____ Making a moral choice means choosing to do what is right or choosing not to do what is wrong.
10. _____ Living a Christian life requires staying fully awake and avoiding adversity and conflict.
11. _____ When Jesus was arrested, his followers stood by him.
12. _____ The morality of any act has three dimensions: the act chosen, the intention behind the act, and the prayer behind the act.
13. _____ In First Corinthians, Paul taught that when you sin against your brother and wound your conscience, you are sinning against Christ.
14. _____ Using distractions as an escape from life can seriously hinder your awareness of the needs of others.
15. _____ Examples of social sin include racism, sexism, denial of health care, and destruction of the environment.

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Session 18 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. The word *paschal* is related to the Hebrew word *pesach*, meaning
 - a. "passion."
 - b. "Passover."
 - c. "Pentecost."
 - d. "prophecy."
2. In the Apostles' Creed, the words *he descended into hell* mean that Jesus
 - a. had sins to amend.
 - b. gathered all the just people in the realm of the dead.
 - c. was tempted by Satan.
 - d. gathered all the evil people in the realm of the dead.
3. Jesus' changed appearance, his face shining like the sun and his clothes as white as light, is called the
 - a. Transfiguration.
 - b. Ascension.
 - c. Resurrection.
 - d. Passion.
4. We know that Jesus experienced suffering as we do because of the
 - a. Corporal Works of Mercy.
 - b. Immaculate Conception.
 - c. Transfiguration.
 - d. Incarnation.
5. The Gospel of Mark tells us how to follow Jesus as a true
 - a. disciple.
 - b. shepherd.
 - c. servant.
 - d. prophet.
6. Crucifixion in the Roman empire
 - a. generated fear.
 - b. went unnoticed.
 - c. encouraged crimes.
 - d. caused people to revolt.
7. Jesus' suffering and Death are called his
 - a. Incarnation.
 - b. Resurrection.
 - c. Passion.
 - d. Redemption.
8. For Christians the cross is a universal sign of
 - a. despair.
 - b. welcome.
 - c. anticipation.
 - d. hope.
9. The Salvation that Jesus Christ accomplished through his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension is called the
 - a. Mystical Body of Christ.
 - b. Paschal Mystery.
 - c. Transfiguration.
 - d. Passion.
10. At his Crucifixion, Jesus is recognized as the Son of God by
 - a. Elijah.
 - b. Peter.
 - c. the Roman centurion.
 - d. the Emmaus disciples.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 19 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ On the Sunday morning following his Death, Jesus' followers anointed his body in the tomb.
2. _____ For Christians, Jesus' Resurrection is the central mystery of our faith.
3. _____ The Greek root of the word *baptism* means "to cleanse with water."
4. _____ We find Jesus in church every time the community gathers to celebrate the Mass.
5. _____ Celebrating the Eucharist regularly is our way of renewing the commitments we made in Baptism and Confirmation.
6. _____ As followers of Jesus Christ, we are blessed with opportunities to find Jesus in all people.
7. _____ Jesus and the Father sent the Holy Spirit to teach, guide, and aid us in understanding all that Jesus had done to save us.
8. _____ The word *initiation* means "to finish something."
9. _____ Marginalized people are powerful in society.
10. _____ Only those who have reached the age of 21 or older can enter the process called Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA).
11. _____ Social justice, which is the fair and equal treatment of every member of society, keeps us faithful to the Kingdom of God.
12. _____ The word *confirm* means "to strengthen."
13. _____ A doxology is a Christian prayer praising and giving glory to God that often refers to the three divine Persons of the Trinity.
14. _____ The three Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Penance and Reconciliation.
15. _____ When we receive the Sacraments of Initiation, we are called to initiate the Church's values and ideas into our own lives and the lives of the people around us.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 20 Assessment

A. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. We make our final preparations for Easter during _____.
2. At the end of our mortal lives, God gives a _____, at which time our actions in life will determine if we have earned a place with him in eternity.
3. We commemorate Jesus' triumphant entry into Jerusalem on _____.
4. The three days leading up to Easter in which we enter into the suffering, Death, and Resurrection of Jesus are called the _____.
5. The _____ is an Easter hymn of praise sung during the Service of Light that begins the Easter Vigil.
6. An _____ is a lessening of temporal punishment that is gained through our participation in prayer and works of charity.
7. A temporary state of purification when every trace of a soul's sin is cleared away so the person may enjoy God's presence in Heaven is called _____.
8. We often pray the _____, a prayer through which we remember Jesus' Passion and Death for our Salvation.
9. During Holy Week, we enter into the greatest mysteries of our faith—the suffering, Death, and _____ of Jesus.
10. During the Easter Vigil, we wait to celebrate Christ's Resurrection, and we welcome new members into the Church in the Sacrament of _____.
11. On _____ we pray and remember Jesus' ultimate sacrifice on the Cross for our Salvation.
12. A _____ is a watch kept the evening before a celebration.
13. Jesus' _____ teaches us that suffering is part of human life.
14. At the Easter Vigil, we hear the story of our Salvation, beginning with Creation and leading to the discovery of Jesus' empty _____.
15. On _____ we celebrate the Mass of the Lord's Supper.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 20 Assessment

B. Jesus' dying, rising, and ascending to Heaven offer a glimpse of what eternal life can be. How do we prepare for the four last things? Describe the four last things and how you can live by following the example of Jesus.

C. During Holy Week, we enter into the greatest mystery of our faith. Where have you experienced mystery and sacredness in your life? What can you do to honor God's sacred presence in your life?

Name _____

Date _____

Session 21 Assessment

A. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The Tenth Commandment teaches us not to desire more than we need or to desire what belongs to our _____.
2. We become _____ with God when we accept God's invitation to take up his work in the world, bringing us to greater life and joy.
3. In a letter to the Corinthians, Saint Paul told the early Christian community that there were different kinds of _____ gifts but the same Spirit.
4. Jesus' pathway through life, Death, _____, and Ascension means that this is our pathway, too, as we hope to be reunited with God in eternal life.
5. Jesus and the Father sent the _____ from Heaven.
6. It takes time to understand our purpose, or _____, in life to which God calls us.
7. Just as people on a journey choose paths, the early Christian community identified itself as the _____.
8. Jesus understood the dignity of _____, which is the sense of purpose and achievement that comes from doing work well.
9. Since the time of Jesus, Christians have been listening to the living Word of God and receiving the _____.
10. Work is a way that people make money to meet their needs, but more importantly, it is a way to participate in God's _____.
11. _____ is giving undue value to the acquisition of material goods.
12. After Jesus rose from the dead, he spent _____ days among his disciples before ascending into Heaven.
13. We strive to put God, not material goods, at the _____ of our lives.
14. When Raymond Kolbe entered a Franciscan seminary and took his final vows, he chose the name _____ in honor of the Blessed Virgin.
15. Every person has the right to the moral use of the _____ goods.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 21 Assessment

B. God knows the importance and value of work to the body and soul. Jesus understood this idea too. What are some lessons that Jesus taught about work through the example of his life?

C. Sometimes on the path of life, we feel uncertain about our mission and do not recognize Jesus walking with us. How do you know Jesus is with you? How can you recognize your mission in life?

Name _____

Date _____

Session 22 Assessment

A. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. The word *confirmation* means
 - a. "to deliver."
 - b. "to sacrifice."
 - c. "to strengthen."
 - d. "to welcome."
2. Four of the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, fear of the Lord, and
 - a. counsel.
 - b. poverty.
 - c. patience.
 - d. initiation.
3. On the first Pentecost, Peter proclaimed the Good News that Jesus was the
 - a. New Moses.
 - b. Holy Spirit.
 - c. prophet Isaiah.
 - d. Messiah.
4. The spiritual practice of reflection, which leads to gratitude, which leads to service, is called the
 - a. circle of truth.
 - b. fear of the Lord.
 - c. meaning of life.
 - d. virtuous circle.
5. To receive the Sacrament of Confirmation, a person must
 - a. be a young adult.
 - b. profess belief in the Catholic faith.
 - c. declare a vocation.
 - d. memorize the Beatitudes.
6. The oil that is consecrated by a bishop and used in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders is called
 - a. Blessed oil.
 - b. Chrism.
 - c. Holy Water.
 - d. Sacramental oil.
7. The Holy Spirit descended on the disciples
 - a. at the Last Supper.
 - b. at Jesus' baptism by John the Baptist.
 - c. on Easter.
 - d. on Pentecost.
8. Church Tradition added the Gift of the Holy Spirit that we know as
 - a. piety.
 - b. counsel.
 - c. wisdom.
 - d. understanding.
9. In the Sacrament of Confirmation, we receive the
 - a. Paschal Mystery.
 - b. Gifts of the Holy Spirit.
 - c. Anointing of the Sick.
 - d. Prayer to the Holy Spirit.
10. At Confirmation the bishop prays,
 - a. "Be sealed with grace."
 - b. "Be sealed with strength."
 - c. "Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit."
 - d. "Be sealed with Christ."

Name _____ Date _____

Session 22 Assessment

B. How does the Holy Spirit play an active role in the Gospels? Give specific examples from the Bible.

C. How is the Holy Spirit at work in your life? What do you think will be different in your faith life after you receive the Gifts of the Holy Spirit in the Sacrament of Confirmation?

Name _____ Date _____

Session 23 Assessment

A. Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. (Justification Obedience) is God's saving action that provides a way for us to restore a right relationship with God.
2. Men who receive the Sacrament of (Holy Orders Matrimony) continue the mission entrusted by Christ to his Apostles.
3. Saul's encounter with the (risen Jesus Christ Jewish followers of Jesus) led to his conversion.
4. The Sacrament of (Holy Orders Matrimony) is a sign of the union between Christ and the Church.
5. (Poverty Chastity) requires living without an attachment to material goods.
6. Through faith and Baptism, we receive the grace that we need to take away (mortal sin Original Sin) and live a new life in Jesus Christ.
7. (Poverty Obedience) means respecting the authority of parents, teachers, and civil authorities.
8. (Conversion Righteousness) is turning away from sin and choosing God.
9. Saint Paul's (Epistles Evangelists) provided guidance to early Christian communities on topics of faith, conduct, and other issues that still apply today.
10. Saul persecuted followers of (Jesus Peter) in Jerusalem.
11. The three levels of Holy Orders are (deacons cardinals), priests, and bishops.
12. The right relationship between God and a person is called (justification righteousness).
13. Clergy and laity have (vocations justifications) in life—ways in which God calls them to serve, according to their particular gifts.
14. (Obedience Chastity) is respecting our bodies and the bodies of others.
15. A central theme of the Lord's Prayer is (righteousness conversion).
16. A (priest bishop) is the head of a diocese and can preside over all seven sacraments.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 24 Assessment

A. Write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The Book of _____ encouraged Christians who had doubts about their future to remain faithful and strong in the midst of threat and oppression.
2. The three virtues of faith, hope, and charity, which are gifts from God and not acquired by human effort, are called the _____.
3. The conclusion of the Book of Revelation is uplifting and tells us that _____ will always prevail.
4. Catholics recognize that the Bible contains many styles of writing, or _____, such as proverbs, history, letters, parables, and poetry.
5. A biblical form of writing that uses symbolic language and imagery to describe the eternal struggle between good and evil is called _____.
6. The end of time when Christ will return in glory and all will be raised from the dead to stand before God, at which time our relationship with him will be revealed to all, is called the _____.
7. On November 1, we remember the holy men and women recognized by the Church as _____.
8. When the Church declares and accepts a belief as truth informed and inspired by the Holy Spirit, the decree is called _____.
9. The _____ is the unity of all who have been saved in Jesus Christ, whether living or dead.
10. The _____ is when Mary was taken into Heaven, body and soul.
11. All forms of writing in the Bible have the sole purpose of relaying the _____ about God's Word.
12. The virtue of _____ helps us believe in God.
13. With the virtue of _____, we desire the Kingdom of God and eternal life as our happiness.
14. _____ is the virtue by which we love God above all things and love our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God.

Name _____

Date _____

Session 25 Assessment

A. Write *T* or *F* to indicate whether the sentence is true or false.

1. _____ The Feast of Pentecost is celebrated 50 days after Easter Sunday.
2. _____ We serve the Kingdom of God and grow in holiness when we use gifts received from the Holy Spirit.
3. _____ Before his death, Jesus promised the Apostles that he would not leave them orphans.
4. _____ On Pentecost a dove descended and appeared to touch each of the Apostles as the Holy Spirit filled them.
5. _____ The Easter season begins on Pentecost.
6. _____ Pentecost commemorates the day when the Holy Spirit entered the Apostles' hearts and filled them with the strength and courage they needed to do God's work.
7. _____ On the Jewish harvest feast of Pentecost, the Father sent the Paraclete, which is another name for Pentecost.
8. _____ The gift of piety is also known as fear of the Lord.
9. _____ Guided by the Holy Spirit, we are able to know the truth and be true to our calling.
10. _____ The Holy Spirit guides our prayers so we can grow closer to God.
11. _____ The Holy Spirit gives us 10 gifts that prepare us to discover God's will for us and follow it through our lives.
12. _____ Fortitude is the courage to do what is right.
13. _____ In the Acts of Apostles, we read that after Jesus ascended to Heaven, the Apostles scattered and did not stay together.
14. _____ The Gifts of the Holy Spirit include hope, charity, and faith.
15. _____ In Confirmation we become better witnesses to our faith and help the Church carry out its mission.

Name _____ Date _____

Session 25 Assessment

B. How does the Holy Spirit lead us to grow in holiness?

C. In developing a lifelong habit of prayer, the Holy Spirit leads us. Think about your prayer life and how the Holy Spirit teaches you. Then explain what the following idea means to you:

“Prayer doesn’t change God; prayer changes us.”
