

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 1

**Using reason, can man know with certainty that there is a God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 2

**Can man understand God's plan through reason alone?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 3

**How has man come to know God as the Holy Trinity?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 4

**What is the Holy Trinity?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 5

**Who is the First Person of the Holy Trinity?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 6

**Who is the Second Person of the Holy Trinity?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 2

**No, man cannot understand God's plan through reason alone. Man must also rely upon faith and God's revelation.  
(CCC 50)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 1

**Yes, using reason man can know with certainty that there is a God, on the basis of His works.  
(CCC 50)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 4

**The Holy Trinity is the mystery of the one true God in three Divine Persons; Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.  
(CCC 234)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 3

**Man has come to know God as the Holy Trinity through the revelation of Jesus Christ, the Son of God made man.  
(CCC 240, 243)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 6

**God the Son is the Second Person of the Holy Trinity. The Son became man in the Divine Person of Jesus.  
(CCC 240, 243)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 5

**God the Father is the First Person of the Holy Trinity.  
(CCC 198, 238)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 7

**Who is the Third Person of the Holy Trinity?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 8

**Is each of the three Divine Persons of the Holy Trinity God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 9

**Is any one Person of the Holy Trinity greater than the others?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
Q. 10

**What is faith?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 11

**What is revelation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 12

**What is Sacred Scripture?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 8

**Yes, each of the three Divine Persons of the Holy Trinity is God. They have the same nature and substance (what something is), and they are one God.  
(CCC 253-55)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 7

**God the Holy Spirit is the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.  
(CCC 245, 685)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 10

**Faith is the gift of God whereby man assents to and believes in God and the truths He has revealed.  
(CCC 153, 155)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 1  
A. 9

**No, the Persons of the Holy Trinity are each infinitely great. They are each eternal. No one Person of the Holy Trinity is greater than the others.  
(CCC 202, 256)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 12

**Sacred Scripture, also called the Bible, is the Word of God written by human authors under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.  
(CCC 81)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 11

**Revelation is God's communication to man in words and deeds, and most fully in the Person of Jesus Christ. Revelation is found in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition.  
(CCC 53, 65)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 13

## **What is Sacred Tradition?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 14

## **Who safeguards and interprets revelation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 15

## **When did God's public revelation of Himself end?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 16

## **How is God the author of Sacred Scripture?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 17

## **What is the Old Testament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 18

## **What is the New Testament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 14

**The Magisterium, or the Teaching Church, safeguard and interprets revelation.  
(CCC 85, 95)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 13

**Sacred Tradition is the entire Word of God entrusted by Jesus Christ to the apostles, who in turn passed it on to their successors.  
(CCC 81)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 16

**God, as the author of Sacred Scripture, inspired the writers by the work of the Holy Spirit to write all that He wanted written and no more.  
(CCC 105-06)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 15

**God's public revelation of Himself ended with the new Covenant offered in Jesus Christ. There will be no further public revelation before the Second Coming of our Lord.  
(CCC 66)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 18

**Yes, Sacred Scripture is free from error in teaching us about God and what is necessary for our salvation.  
(CCC 107)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 17

**The Old Testament is the collection of sacred books intended to prepare God's people for the coming of Jesus Christ.  
(CCC 124, 126, 129)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 19

**Is Sacred Scripture free from error?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 20

**What is infallibility?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 21

**What is the Apostles' Creed?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 22

**What is a mystery?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
Q. 23

**What are the chief mysteries of faith that we profess in the Apostles' Creed?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 24

**Why is God called "Creator of heaven and earth"?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 20

**Infallibility, a gift of the Holy Spirit, protects the Church from teaching errors in matters of faith and morals.  
(CCC 890-91)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 19

**Yes, Sacred Scripture is free from error in teaching us about God and what is necessary for our salvation.  
(CCC 107)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 22

**A mystery is a truth beyond our reason, which is revealed by God.  
(CCC 237)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 21

**The Apostles' Creed is the summary and profession of faith in the chief mysteries and other truths revealed by God through Jesus Christ and handed down by the apostles.  
(CCC 187, 194)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 24

**God is called "Creator of heaven and earth" because He made heaven and earth out of nothing.  
(CCC 279, 296)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 2  
A. 23

**The chief mysteries of faith that we profess in the Apostles' Creed are the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation, Passion, death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ.  
(CCC 189-90)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 25

**Is the world entirely the work of God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 26

**Did God create only the material things that are in the world?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 27

**What are the pure spirits?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 28

**What are the angels?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 29

**Do we have duties toward the angels?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 30

**What are the demons?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 26

**No, God not only created the material things that are in the world, but He also created the spiritual things, such as the angels and the soul of each human being.  
(CCC 327-28, 355)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 25

**Yes, the world is entirely the work of God.  
(CCC 296, 299)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 28

**The angels are pure spirits, invisible servants of God, and some are our guardians.  
(CCC 329, 336)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 27

**The pure spirits are intelligent beings who do not have bodies.  
(CCC 328-30, 391-93)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 30

**The demons are fallen angels who rebelled against God in pride and were cast into hell because of their rejection of God. They tempt man to do evil.  
(CCC 391-94, 414)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 29

**We have the duty of reverence and respect toward the angels.  
(CCC 335)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 31

**What is man?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 32

**What is the soul?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 33

**What is the body?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 34

**Does man's soul die with  
his body?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 35

**Why must we take care of  
our soul?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 36

**Does man have free will?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 32

**The soul is the spiritual part of man, by which he lives, understands, and is free. The soul makes man able to know, love, and serve God.  
(CCC 363)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 31

**Man is a created reasoning being composed of body and soul.  
(CCC 355)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 34

**No, man's soul does not die with his body; it lives forever because it is a spiritual reality.  
(CCC 1703)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 33

**The body is the material part of man.  
(CCC 364)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 36

**Yes, man has free will because he can choose to do some thing or not do some thing, or to do one thing rather than another.  
(CCC 1731)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 35

**We must take the greatest care of our soul because it is immortal.  
(CCC 366-67)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 37

**Who were the first human beings?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 38

**Was man created weak and sinful as we are now?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 39

**What destiny did God ordain for man?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 40

**What gift did God give man in order to help him achieve his destiny?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 41

**In addition to grace, what else did God give to man?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 42

**Why does man not have these gifts from God today?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 38

**No, man was not created weak and sinful as we are now, but in a state of original justice.  
(CCC 374)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 37

**The first human beings and our first parents were Adam and Eve.  
(CCC 375)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 40

**God gave man the supernatural gift of grace in order to help him achieve his destiny.  
(CCC 2021)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 39

**The destiny that God ordained for man was happiness in union with God forever. Because this destiny is entirely above and beyond the capacity of human nature, man also received from God a supernatural power called grace.  
(CCC 27, 1998)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 42

**Man does not have these gifts from God today because Adam, who was the father of mankind, sinned.  
(CCC 399, 402)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 41

**In addition to grace, God gave man the gift of freedom from all the weaknesses and sufferings of life, including death, provided that he not sin.  
(CCC 376)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 43

**What was Adam's sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 44

**What damage did the sin of Adam cause?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 45

**What is the sin called to which Adam subjected the rest of mankind by his fault?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 46

**In what does original sin consist?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
Q. 47

**Did God abandon man after his sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
Q. 48

**What is salvation history?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 44

**The sin of Adam lost grace and every other supernatural gift for man. Adam and all men were made subject to sin, to the demons, to death, to ignorance, to evil inclinations and every other sort of suffering, and finally to exclusion from heaven.  
(CCC 403, 405)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 43

**Adam's sin was a grave sin of pride and disobedience.  
(CCC 397-98)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 46

**Original sin consists in the loss of original justice, which would have been passed on to us but was lost by Adam for all mankind.  
(CCC 400)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 45

**The sin to which Adam subjected all mankind by his fault is called original sin.  
(CCC 404)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
A. 48

**Salvation history is the story of God's saving plan, fulfilled in Jesus Christ, to reunite man with Him and share in His glory forever.  
(CCC 430-31)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 3  
A. 47

**No, God did not abandon man after his sin. Because God loves man, He promised to send a Savior Who would redeem man, restore the life of grace to his soul, and make it possible for him to go to heaven.  
(CCC 410)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
Q. 49

**From whom would be born  
the Redeemer of the  
world?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
Q. 50

**Why is Abraham our father  
in faith?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
Q. 51

**What is a covenant?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
Q. 52

**Who were the Israelites?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 5  
Q. 53

**Who was Moses?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 5  
Q. 54

**What was the Passover?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
A. 50

**Abraham is our father in faith because he believed God's promise to make him the father of a holy people from whom our Savior was born.  
(CCC 59-60)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
A. 49

**The Redeemer of the world would be born from among God's chosen people, of a woman named Mary, who was of the house of David.  
(CCC 488)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
A. 52

**The Israelites were God's chosen people of the Old Testament. They were the first to hear the Word of God. God prepared them for the coming of the Savior, Who would redeem the whole world.  
(CCC 64)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 4  
A. 51

**A covenant is a promise or an oath that binds two people (or groups of people) together. God's covenant with the Israelites bound them to his laws so that they could know and serve him faithfully.  
(CCC 62)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 5  
A. 54

**The Passover was the great event of the liberation of Israel from slavery in Egypt.  
(CCC 1334)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 5  
A. 53

**Moses was a great prophet in the Old Testament, through whom God established His covenant with the Israelites and gave them the Ten Commandments.  
(CCC 62)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 5  
Q. 55

**What are the Ten  
Commandments?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
Q. 56

**Who were the prophets?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
Q. 57

**What does “Messiah”  
mean?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
Q. 58

**Who was the last and  
greatest of all the  
prophets?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 59

**What was the  
Annunciation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 60-

**Who is Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
A. 56

**The prophets were God’s servants who prepared His people for the coming of the Messiah by calling for repentance from sin and faithfulness to God.  
(CCC 64)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
A. 55

**The Ten Commandments are the moral laws that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai and which Jesus Christ fulfilled in the New Testament.  
(CCC 2056)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
A. 58

**Saint John the Baptist was the last and greatest of the prophets because he prepared the way of the Lord Jesus.  
(CCC 523)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 6  
A. 57

**The word “Messiah” is the Hebrew word for “Anointed One” and refers to the One Who is anointed by the Holy Spirit as the Savior of God’s people.  
(CCC 436)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 60

**Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, is the Son of God made man in the Incarnation.  
(CCC 461)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 59

**The Annunciation was the holy event of the angel Gabriel announcing to Mary that she was to be the mother of the Messiah, Jesus, the Son of God.  
(CCC 494)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 61

**How was the Son of God  
made man?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 62

**From whom was Jesus  
Christ born?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 63

**Who is the father of Jesus  
Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 64

**Who was Saint Joseph?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 65

**Did the Son of God cease to  
be God when He was made  
man?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 66

**Are there two natures in  
Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 62

**Jesus Christ was born of Mary, ever-  
virgin, who is, therefore, the Mother  
of God.  
(CCC 495)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 61

**The Son of God was made man by  
the power of the Holy Spirit in the  
pure womb of the Virgin Mary.  
(CCC 497)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 64

**Saint Joseph was the foster father  
and guardian of Jesus and the spouse  
of Mary.  
(CCC 497)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 63

**God the Father is the Father of Jesus  
Christ.  
(CCC 496, 502)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 66

**Yes, in Jesus Christ there are two  
natures: divine and human.  
(CCC 470, 481)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 65

**When the Son of God was made  
man, He did not cease to be God;  
but, while remaining true God, He  
became true man.  
(CCC 469, 479)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 67

**With the two natures in Jesus Christ are there also two persons?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 68

**Did Jesus Christ always exist?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
Q. 69

**Where was Jesus Christ born?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 8  
Q. 70

**What is the triple office of Jesus?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 9  
Q. 71

**How is the sacrifice of Christ on the Cross a perfect Sacrifice?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 9  
Q. 72

**When was the Sacrifice of Christ offered?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 68

**Jesus Christ always has existed as God; He began to exist as man from the moment of the Incarnation.  
(CCC 479)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 67

**With the two natures in Jesus Christ there are not two persons, but only one; the Divine Person of the Son of God, the Second Person of the Holy Trinity.  
(CCC 468, 481)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 8  
A. 70

**The triple office of Jesus is that of prophet, priest, and king.  
(CCC 436)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 7  
A. 69

**Jesus Christ was born in a stable at Bethlehem.  
(CCC 525)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 9  
A. 72

**The Sacrifice of Christ is offered at the Last Supper and fulfilled on the Cross, in one and the same Sacrifice to the Father.  
(CCC 1340)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 9  
A. 71

**The sacrifice of Christ on the Cross is a perfect sacrifice because He is the perfect Priest Who offered Himself as the perfect Victim in obedience and love for the salvation of man.  
(CCC 2100)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 9  
Q. 73

**How does the Sacrifice of Christ continue today?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
Q. 74

**What is heaven?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
Q. 75

**Who may go to heaven?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
Q. 76

**How was the life of grace won?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
Q. 77

**How can man receive God's life of grace and grow in it?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 78

**What is the Church?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
A. 74

**Heaven is the perfect and everlasting life of love and happiness with the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, the saints, and the angels.  
(CCC 1024)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 9  
A. 73

**The Sacrifice of Christ continues today in the Holy Eucharist, in which Christ's Body and Blood are offered for the forgiveness of sins.  
(CCC 1365-67)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
A. 76

**The life of grace was won by Jesus' suffering, death, and Resurrection.  
(CCC 654)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
A. 75

**Those who die in God's friendship and grace and are perfectly purified will live with God forever in heaven.  
(CCC 1023)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 78

**The Church is the community of disciples who, through the Holy Spirit, profess the faith of Jesus Christ, participate in His sacraments, and are united in communion with the pastors He has appointed.  
(CCC 815)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 10  
A. 77

**Man can receive God's life of grace through faith and Baptism, and he grows in it through prayer, acts of charity, and reception of the sacraments.  
(CCC 1692, 1996-2005)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 79

**Who founded the Church?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 80

**Why did Jesus Christ institute the Church?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 81

**Where do we find the Church of Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 82

**How is the Church one?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 83

**How is the Church holy?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 84

**How is the Church catholic?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 80

**Jesus Christ instituted the Church so that men might have in her a secure guide and the means of holiness and eternal salvation.  
(CCC 775-76)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 79

**The Church was founded by Jesus Christ, Who, by the Holy Spirit, united His followers into one community, under the direction of the apostles, with Saint Peter as their head.  
(CCC 763-66)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 82

**The Church is one in her origin from God, in her founder Jesus Christ, and in her life of the Holy Spirit, and also one in her faith in the sacraments and in her pastors.  
(CCC 813, 815)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 81

**The Church of Jesus Christ continues to exist fully in the Catholic Church alone because she alone is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic in the way which Jesus Christ Himself willed the Church to be.  
(CCC 811)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 84

**The Church is catholic, or universal, in that she was instituted for all men, is suitable for all men, and has extended over the whole world.  
(CCC 836)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 83

**The Church is holy through her founder Jesus Christ and His Holy Spirit, as well as through her holy faith, her sacraments and the obedience of her members as manifested in the Saints.  
(CCC 823)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 85

**How is the Church  
apostolic?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 86

**Who are the chief pastors  
of the Church?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
Q. 87

**Who is the Pope?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
Q. 88

**Who is the Holy Spirit?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
Q. 89

**Who sent the Holy Spirit for  
the life of the Church?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
Q. 90

**What is Pentecost?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 86

**The chief pastors of the Church are the Pope and the bishops in union with him.  
(CCC 862, 880)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 85

**The Church is apostolic in that she was founded on the apostles and continues in their teaching, sacraments, and authority, through their successors, the bishops.  
(CCC 857)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
A. 88

**The Holy Spirit is God, the Third Person of the Holy Trinity, the Sanctifier of souls.  
(CCC 691, 703)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 11  
A. 87

**The Pope is the Successor of Saint Peter, the bishop of Rome, the visible head of the Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, Who is the invisible Head of the Church.  
(CCC 881)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
A. 90

**Pentecost is the event of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Mary and the apostles fifty days after Easter. It is the birthday of the Church.  
(CCC 731, 737)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
A. 89

**The Father and the Son sent the Holy Spirit for the life of the Church.  
(CCC 245-46)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
Q. 91

**What do the Pope and the bishops united with him constitute?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
Q. 92

**Can the Pope and the bishops united with him err in teaching the truths revealed by God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
Q. 93

**Can the Pope acting alone err in teaching the truths revealed by God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 13  
Q. 94

**What is sanctifying grace?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 13  
Q. 95

**If sanctifying grace is lost by mortal sin, how can it be restored?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 13  
Q. 96

**Is sanctifying grace necessary to go to heaven?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
A. 92

**The Pope and the bishops united with him cannot err in teaching the truths revealed by God because the Spirit of Truth assists them in teaching.  
(CCC 889)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
A. 91

**The Pope and the bishops united with him constitute the teaching body of the Church, called the Magisterium.  
(CCC 888-89)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 13  
A. 94

**Sanctifying grace is a supernatural gift which abides in our soul and makes us holy, children of God, and heirs of heaven.  
(CCC 1999)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 12  
A. 93

**The Pope acting alone cannot err in teaching the truths revealed by God because the Spirit of Truth assists him.  
(CCC 891)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 13  
A. 96

**Yes, sanctifying grace is necessary to go to heaven.  
(CCC 1023)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 13  
A. 95

**Sanctifying grace lost by mortal sin can be restored by receiving the Sacrament of Penance.  
(CCC 1468)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 97

**What is a virtue?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 98

**What are the two kinds of virtues?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 99

**What are the virtues proper to the Christian?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 100

**What are the theological virtues?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 101

**How do we receive the theological virtues?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 102

**Which is the most excellent among the theological virtues?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 98

**The two kinds of virtues are natural virtues, which are acquired by repeating naturally good acts, and supernatural virtues which come to us only as gifts of God.  
(CCC 1804, 1812-13)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 97

**A virtue is an abiding habit to do good.  
(CCC 1803)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 114  
A. 100

**The theological virtues, which have God as their motive and object, are faith, hope, and charity.  
(CCC 1812-13)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 99

**The virtues proper to the Christian are the theological virtues.  
(CCC 1812)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 102

**The most excellent among the theological virtues is charity because it unites us intimately to God and to our neighbor.  
(CCC 1826-27)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 101

**We receive the theological virtues through sanctifying grace by means of the sacraments.  
(CCC 1266)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 103

**What is faith?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 104

**What is hope?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 105

**What is charity?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 106

**Why should we love God  
for His own sake?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 107

**Why must we love our  
neighbor?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
Q. 108

**Are we obliged to love our  
enemies?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 104

**Hope is the theological virtue by which we trust God and rely on Him to provide what is necessary to obey Him and to merit eternal life.  
(CCC 1817)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 103

**Faith is the theological virtue by which we believe God and all that He has revealed, as it is proposed by the Church.  
(CCC 1814)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 106

**We should love God for His own sake because He is supremely good and the source of every good thing we have.  
(CCC 1844, 2055)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 105

**Charity is the theological virtue by which we love God above all things for His own sake and love our neighbor as ourselves because we love God.  
(CCC 1822)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 108

**Yes, we are obliged to love our enemies, forgiving them any offense, because they are also our neighbors.  
(CCC 1825, 2303)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 14  
A. 107

**We must love our neighbor because it is God's commandment that we love one another as He has loved us.  
(CCC 1823)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 109

**What is a moral virtue?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 110

**What are the principal moral virtues?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 111

**What is the virtue of prudence?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 112

**What is the virtue of justice?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 113

**What is the virtue of fortitude?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 114

**What is the virtue of temperance?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 110

**The principal moral virtues are the four cardinal virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.  
(CCC 1804)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 109

**A moral virtue is a habit of doing good, acquired by repeatedly doing good acts.  
(CCC 1803-04)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 112

**Justice is the virtue by which we give each one what is due to him.  
(CCC 1807)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 111

**Prudence is the virtue that helps us to judge what is truly good and to choose the right means of attaining it.  
(CCC 1806)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 114

**Temperance is the virtue by which we moderate and direct our passions and desires.  
(CCC 1809)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 113

**Fortitude is the virtue by which we hold firm in pursuing the good, despite difficulty or danger.  
(CCC 1808)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 115

**What are the passions?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 116

**Where did Jesus Christ sum up the virtues of the Christian life?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 117

**What is a vice?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
Q. 118

**What are the principal vices?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 119

**What are the sacraments?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 120

**What are the seven sacraments?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 116

**Jesus Christ summed up the virtues of the Christian life in the beatitudes.  
(CCC 1716)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 115

**The passions are strong emotions that incline us to act or not act and must be moderated by reason and will in order to do good and avoid evil.  
(CCC 1763-66)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 118

**The principal vices are linked to the seven capital sins of pride, avarice, envy, wrath, lust, gluttony, and sloth.  
(CCC 1866)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 15  
A. 117

**Vice is a habit of doing evil, acquired by repeating bad actions.  
(CCC 1865)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 120

**The seven sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.  
(CCC 1113)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 119

**The sacraments are visible signs instituted by Jesus Christ to give us grace and to make us holy.  
(CCC 1131)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 121

**Who gave the sacraments the power of conferring grace?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 122

**What kinds of graces do we obtain through the sacraments?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 123

**What is sacramental grace?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 124

**How do sacraments make us holy?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 125

**Which sacraments give us the grace of justification, or sanctifying grace?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 126

**Which sacraments increase grace in us?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 122

**Through the sacraments, we obtain sanctifying grace and sacramental grace.  
(CCC 1129)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 121

**Jesus Christ gave the sacraments the power of conferring grace which He merited for us by His Passion, death, and Resurrection.  
(CCC 1115, 1127)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 124

**The sacraments make us holy either by giving us sanctifying grace or restoring it, or by increasing the grace which we already possess.  
(CCC 1127, 1129)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 123

**Sacramental grace is the grace of the Holy Spirit given by Jesus Christ that is proper to each of the sacraments.  
(CCC 1129, 2003)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 126

**The sacraments that increase grace in us are Confirmation, the Eucharist, the Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony.  
(CCC 1131n)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 125

**The grace of justification, or sanctifying grace, is given to us at Baptism and Penance, which are sometimes called “sacraments of the dead” because they give life to souls that have been dead through sin.  
(CCC 1279, 1446)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 127

**How do we grow in the grace of the sacraments?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 128

**What three things are required for a sacrament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 129

**What is the matter of a sacrament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 130

**What is the form of a sacrament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
Q. 131

**Who is the minister of a sacrament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 132

**What is Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 128

**The three things required for a sacrament are the matter, the form, and the minister of the sacrament.  
(CCC 1812-13)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 127

**We grow in the grace of sacraments by receiving them with the proper disposition and living according to Jesus' teaching.  
(CCC 1128)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 130

**The form of a sacrament is the set of words pronounced by the minister in administering the sacrament.  
(CCC 1084)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 129

**The things and actions of which a sacrament is composed are the matter of a sacrament.  
(CCC 1084)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 132

**Baptism is the sacrament that makes us Christians, that is, followers of Jesus Christ, sons of God, and members of the Church.  
(CCC 1213)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 16  
A. 131

**The minister of a sacrament is the person who has the power to confer the sacrament in the name of Jesus Christ.  
(CCC 1084)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 133

**What is the substance, or matter, that must be used in Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 134

**What is the form of Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 135

**Who is the minister of Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 136

**How is Baptism given?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 137

**What effects does Baptism produce?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 138

**Why can Baptism be received only once?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 134

**The form of Baptism is the following words: “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”  
(CCC 1240)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 133

**Water must be used in Baptism.  
(CCC 1228, 1239)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 136

**Baptism is given by immersing a person in water or pouring water on his head three times while saying “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”  
(CCC 1239-40)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 135

**The ordinary minister of Baptism is one who has received Holy Orders but, in case of necessity, anyone can baptize provided he has the intention of doing what the Church does.  
(CCC 1256)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 138

**Baptism can be received only once because it impresses a permanent spiritual mark, or character, on the soul, which distinguishes a person as Christ’s own forever.  
(CCC 1246, 1274, 1280)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 137

**Baptism makes the baptized person a child of God and a member of the Church by removing original sin and any personal sin, bestowing the life of grace, marking the baptized person as belonging to Christ, and enabling him to receive the other sacraments.  
(CCC 1279-80)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 139

**If Baptism is necessary for all men, is no one saved without Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
Q. 140

**What are the duties of one who is baptized?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 141

**What does one renounce when receiving Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 142

**How do infants renounce the devil in their Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 143

**Who are godparents in Baptism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 144

**What does sacred chrism signify?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 140

**One who is baptized has the duties of following the teachings of Jesus Christ as found in His Church, including believing the faith of the Church, receiving the sacraments, and obeying the Church's pastors.  
(CCC 1273)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 17  
A. 139

**Without Baptism, no one can be saved. However, when it is impossible to receive the Sacrament of Baptism, the Baptism of blood, which is martyrdom for Jesus Christ or Baptism of desire, the desire for Baptism, brings about the benefits of the Sacrament of Baptism.  
(CCC 1257-60)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 142

**Infants renounce the devil in their Baptism by means of their parents and godparents.  
(CCC 1231, 1253, 1255)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 141

**When receiving Baptism, one renounces Satan and sin.  
(CCC nnnn)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 144

**Sacred chrism signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit and the baptized person's incorporation into Christ Who is anointed Priest, Prophet, and King.  
(CCC 1241)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 143

**The godparents become spiritual parents who assume responsibility for the Christian education of their godchild if the parents should fail in the matter; hence, the godparents should be good Christians.  
(CCC 1253, 1255)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 145

**What does the white garment signify?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 146

**What does the baptismal candle signify?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
Q. 147

**What is an exorcism?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 148

**What is the Sacrament of Confirmation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 149

**What is the matter of Confirmation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 150

**What is the form of Confirmation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 146

**The baptismal candle signifies our receiving Christ Who is the Light of the world into our lives and His grace into our souls.  
(CCC 1243)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 145

**The white garment signifies that we put on a new identity in Christ, one that is pure and radiant in His grace.  
(CCC 1243)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 148

**The Sacrament of Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and soldiers of Christ by means of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the strengthening of His gifts which we first received at Baptism.  
(CCC 1285, 1316)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 18  
A. 147

**An exorcism is the casting out by the Church in the name of Jesus of any evil spirit or evil oppression from the soul.  
(CCC 1673)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 150

**The form of Confirmation is the following words: “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit”.  
(CCC 1300)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 149

**The matter of Confirmation is the laying on of the hand and anointing with sacred chrism.  
(CCC 1293, 1300)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 151

**Who is the minister of Confirmation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 152

**How does the bishop administer Confirmation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 153

**How does Confirmation make us more perfect Christians?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 154

**What does the anointing on the forehead in the form of a cross signify?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 155

**Who are the sponsors in Confirmation?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
Q. 156

**What are the duties of one who is confirmed?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 152

**The bishop administers Confirmation to the one being confirmed by anointing him with chrism on the forehead, which is done by the laying on of the hand, and through the words, “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit”.  
(CCC 1300)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 151

**The ordinary minister of Confirmation is a bishop, although a priest may receive the special faculty to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.  
(CCC 1313)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 154

**The anointing on the forehead in the form of a cross signifies that the confirmed person, as a brave witness of Jesus Christ, should not be ashamed of the Cross nor fear enemies of the faith.  
(CCC 1295-96)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 153

**Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and witnesses of Jesus Christ by giving us an abundance of the Holy Spirit, His grace and His gifts, which confirm and strengthen us in faith and in the other virtues.  
(CCC 1303)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 156

**One who is confirmed has the duties of witnessing to and defending the Faith, and continuing to live his baptismal promises.  
(CCC 900, 1303)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 19  
A. 155

**The sponsors should be good Christians in order to give good example and spiritual assistance to those who are confirmed.  
(CCC 1311)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 20  
Q. 157

**What are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 20  
Q. 158

**What are the twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 159

**What is the Eucharist?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 160

**When did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 161

**Why did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 162

**Is the same Jesus Christ present in the Eucharist  
Who was born on earth of the Virgin Mary?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 20  
A. 158

**The twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit are charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, and chastity.  
(CCC 1832)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 20  
A. 157

**The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.  
(CCC 1831)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 160

**Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist at the last Supper, when He consecrated and changed bread and wine into His Body and Blood and distributed it to the apostles, commanding them to “do this in memory of Me”.  
(CCC 1337, 1339)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 159

**The Eucharist is the sacrament that contains the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearances of bread and wine.  
(CCC 1333)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 162

**Yes, the same Jesus Christ is present in the Eucharist Who was born on earth of the Virgin Mary.  
(CCC 1373-75)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 161

**Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist to be a perpetual Sacrifice of the New Covenant, a memorial of His Passion, death, and Resurrection, spiritual food to nourish His Church, and it is wholly directed toward our intimate union with Him.  
(CCC 1341, 1365, 1382)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 163

**What is the Host before the Consecration?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 164

**What is the Host after the Consecration?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 165

**What is contained in the chalice before the Consecration?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 166

**What is contained in the chalice after the Consecration?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 167

**When do the bread and wine become the Body, blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 168

**After the Consecration, is there anything left of the bread and the wine?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 164

**After the Consecration, the Host is the true Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread.  
(CCC 1376)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 163

**Before the Consecration, the Host is bread.  
(CCC 1376)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 166

**After the consecration, the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ is contained in the chalice under the appearance of wine.  
(CCC 1376)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 165

**Before the Consecration, wine and a small amount of water are contained in the chalice.  
(CCC 1376)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 168

**After the Consecration, the appearances of bread and wine remain, without their substance, so that what is really present is Jesus Christ, Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity.  
(CCC 1374-75)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 167

**The bread and wine become the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ at the moment of the Consecration.  
(CCC 1353, 1376)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 169

**What effects does the Eucharist produce in someone who receives it worthily?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
Q. 170

**What do we call the change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
Q. 171

**Is the Eucharist only a sacrament?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
Q. 172

**What is the Holy Mass?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
Q. 173

**Is the Sacrifice of the Mass the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the Cross?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
Q. 174

**What is the difference between the sacrifice of the Cross and the Sacrifice of the Mass?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 170

**The change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ is called transubstantiation.  
(CCC 1376)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 21  
A. 169

**In someone who receives it worthily, the Holy Eucharist preserves, increases, and renews the life of grace; forgives venial sins and strengthens us against future sins; and gives us joy and consolation by increasing charity and hope of eternal life.  
(CCC 1392, 1394, 1402)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
A. 172

**The Holy Mass is the Sacrifice and sacred Meal of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, which is offered on the altar by Jesus, through the priest to God under the appearances of bread and wine, in memory of the sacrifice of the Cross and in renewal of that same sacrifice.  
(CCC 1367, 1382)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
A. 1171

**No, the Eucharist is not only a sacrament; it is also the permanent Sacrifice of the new covenant.  
(CCC 1367, 1382)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
A. 174

**On the Cross, Jesus Christ offered Himself in a bloody manner; on the altar, Jesus Christ offers Himself in an unbloody manner, by the ministry of the priest.  
(CCC 1367)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
A. 173

**The Sacrifice of the Mass is the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the Cross; the only difference is in the manner of offering it.  
(CCC 1366-67)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
Q. 175

**For what purposes is the Mass offered to God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 176

**What things are necessary for the worthy reception of Holy Communion?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 177

**What does it mean “to be in the grace of God”?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 178

**If a person receives Holy Communion knowing that he is in mortal sin, does he receive Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 179

**What does it mean to “recognize and to consider Whom one is about to receive”?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 180

**What does the Eucharistic fast require?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 176  
B.

**For a worthy reception of Holy Communion, three things are necessary: first, to be in the grace of God; second, to recognize and to consider Whom we are about to receive; third, to observe the Eucharistic fast.  
(CCC 1385, 1387)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 22  
A. 175

**The Mass is offered to God to give Him the supreme worship of adoration, to thank Him for His blessings to us, to make satisfaction for our sin, and to obtain graces for the welfare of the faithful, living and dead.  
(CCC 1368)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 178

**He, who receives Holy Communion knowing that he is in mortal sin, does indeed receive Jesus Christ, but not His grace. In fact, he commits a sacrilege, another mortal sin.  
(CCC 1385)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 177

**“To be in the grace of God” means to have one’s soul free from all mortal sin.  
(CCC 1385)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 180

**The Eucharistic fast requires one who is to receive the Holy Eucharist to abstain from any food or drink (except water and medicine) for one hour before Holy Communion.  
(CCC 1387, CIC 919, § 1)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 179

**To “recognize and to consider Whom one is about to receive” means that we should approach our Lord Jesus Christ in the Eucharist with a living faith, with an ardent desire, and with deep humility and modesty.  
(CCC 1386)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 181

**In danger of death, may  
one receive Holy  
Communion without  
fasting?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 182

**Is there an obligation to  
receive Holy Communion?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 183

**Is it beneficial to receive  
Holy Communion  
frequently?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
Q. 184

**Why is the Most Holy  
Eucharist kept in the  
churches?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 185

**What is sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 186

**What is mortal sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 182

**Yes, there is an obligation to receive Holy Communion at least once a year during the Easter season.  
(CCC 1389)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 181

**Yes, in danger of death, one may receive Holy Communion without fasting.  
(CCC 1387n)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 184

**The Most Holy Eucharist is kept in the churches so that the faithful may adore Jesus in the Eucharist, and so that it is available for Holy Communion.  
(CCC 1378-79)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 23  
A. 183

**It is beneficial to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day, provided one has the proper dispositions.  
(CCC 1389)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 186

**Mortal sin is an act of disobedience to the law of God in a serious matter, done with full knowledge and deliberate consent.  
(CCC 1857)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 185

**Sin is an offense done to God by disobeying His law.  
(CCC 1849-50)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 187

**What are the effects of mortal sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 188

**What is venial sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 189

**Why is a sin that is less serious called “venial”?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 190

**What is an occasion of sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
Q. 191

**Are we obliged to avoid the occasions of sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 192

**How is the examination of conscience made?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 188

**Venial sin is an act of disobedience to the law of God in a lesser matter, or in a matter in itself serious, but done without full knowledge or consent.  
(CCC 1862)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 187

**Mortal sin destroys sanctifying grace and charity in the soul and turns us away from God and heaven.  
(CCC 1855-56)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 190

**An occasion of sin is any person, circumstance, or thing that puts us in danger of sinning.**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 189

**A less serious sin is called “venial”; that is, forgivable, because it does not take sanctifying grace away and because it can be forgiven by repentance and good works, even without sacramental confession.  
(CCC 1855)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 192

**The examination of conscience is made by calling to mind the sins we have committed (in thought, word, act, or omission) against the Commandments of God, against the Precepts of the Church, and against the obligations to our state in life.  
(CCC 1454)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 24  
A. 191

**Yes, we are obliged to avoid the occasions of sin because we are obliged to avoid sin itself.**



Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 193

**What is contrition?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 194

**How many kinds of  
contrition are there?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 195

**What is perfect contrition?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 196

**What is imperfect  
contrition?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 197

**Should we have contrition  
for all the sins we have  
committed?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
Q. 198

**What is the purpose of  
amendment?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 194

**There are two kinds of contrition:  
perfect and imperfect.  
(CCC 1452-53)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 193

**Contrition is sorrow and hatred for  
our sins and the resolution not to sin  
again.  
(CCC 1451-53)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 196

**Imperfect contrition is sorrow for sin  
that results from the fear of  
punishments for sin, or from the  
ugliness of sin.  
(CCC 1453)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 195

**Perfect contrition is sorrow for sin  
that results from love of God above  
all things and includes a hatred of  
the sins we have committed because  
they offend God.  
(CCC 1452)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 198

**The purpose of amendment is the  
steadfast will not to sin again and to  
avoid the occasions of sin.  
(CCC 1451)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 25  
A. 197

**Yes, we should have contrition for all  
the sins we have committed.  
(CCC 1453)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 199

**What is the Sacrament of Penance?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 200

**When was the Sacrament of Penance instituted by Jesus Christ?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 201

**Who is the minister of the Sacrament of Penance?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 202

**What is required to make a good confession?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 203

**What is the accusation of sins?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 204

**Which sins are we obliged to confess?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 200

**The Sacrament of Penance was instituted by Jesus Christ when He said to the apostles and through them to their successors: “Receive the Holy Spirit. If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained”.  
(CCC 1442-44, Jn 20:22-23)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 199

**The Sacrament of Penance (also called confession and reconciliation) is the sacrament instituted by Jesus Christ to forgive the sins committed after Baptism.  
(CCC 1422, 1425)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 202

**Five things are required to make a good confession: 1) examination of conscience, 2) sorrow for sin, 3) intention not to sin again, 4) accusation of sins to a priest, and 5) reception of absolution and penance.  
(CCC 1451, 1454-55, 1459)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 201

**The minister of the Sacrament of Penance is a priest approved by the bishop.  
(CCC 1444)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 204

**We are obliged to confess all mortal sins that have not been confessed yet, or which were not confessed the right way.  
(CCC 1456)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 203

**The accusation of sins is the declaration of our sins made to the priest.  
(CCC 1456)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 205

**How should we accuse ourselves of our mortal sins?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 206

**What should a person do if he does not remember the precise number of his mortal sins?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 207

**Why must we not allow ourselves to hide a mortal sin through shame?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 208

**Does someone make a good confession when he unwittingly omits or forgets a mortal sin?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 209

**What must you do if you have made a bad confession?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 210

**Can a priest ever tell anyone your sins?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 206

**Someone who does not remember the precise number of his mortal sins should indicate his best estimate to the confessor.  
(CCC 1456)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 205

**We should accuse ourselves of every remembered mortal sin according to kind and number, and any important circumstances that may have affected our guilt.  
(CCC 1455-56)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 208

**Yes, someone who unwittingly omits or forgets a mortal sin makes a good confession. When the sin is remembered, the obligation remains to confess it at his next opportunity.  
(CCC 1456)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 207

**We must not allow ourselves to hide a mortal sin through shame because we are confessing to Jesus Christ in the person of the priest-confessor.  
(CCC 1455-56)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 210

**No, a priest may not reveal any sin confessed in the Sacrament of Penance even at the cost of his own life.  
(CCC 1467, 2490)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 209

**If you know you did not make a good confession, you must confess again and accuse yourself of your bad confession.  
(CCC 1456)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 211

**What is absolution?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 212

**When sins have been forgiven by absolution, is all punishment for sin also taken away?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 213

**What is the “satisfaction,” or the penance given, in the Sacrament of Penance?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
Q. 214

**When is it proper to do the penance given in the Sacrament of Penance?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 215

**What is the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 216

**Who is the minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 212

**When sins have been taken away by absolution, there remains a debt of temporal punishment to be undergone either in this life or in purgatory.  
(CCC 1472-73)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 211

**Absolution is the pardoning of the penitent's sins by Jesus Christ, through the priest who says: "I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."  
(CCC 1449)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 214

**It is fitting to do the penance as soon as possible, unless the confessor has assigned a particular time for it.  
(CCC 1460)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 26  
A. 213

**The satisfaction or penance given is an action, usually a good work or prayers, imposed by the confessor on the penitent in order, by the grace of Christ, to make up for sin.  
(CCC 1459-60)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 216

**The minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick is a priest.  
(CCC 1516)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 215

**The Anointing of the Sick is the sacrament given to Christians who are gravely ill for their spiritual and bodily strengthening.  
(CCC 1499, 1532)**



Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 217

**How does the priest administer the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 218

**What effects does the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick produce?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 219

**When can the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick be given?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 220

**What is an indulgence?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 221

**How many kinds of indulgences are there?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 222

**What is a plenary indulgence?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 218

**The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick increases sanctifying grace. It takes away venial sins and also mortal sins if the sick person is unable to confess them, provided he has sorrow for sin. It gives strength to bear patiently the condition he suffers, to resist temptations, to die a holy death, or, if it is God's will, to regain bodily health.  
(CCC 1520-23)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 217

**The priest administers the Anointing of the Sick by anointing the forehead and the hands of the sick person with the oil blessed by the bishop (or priest in the case of a necessity) and by saying: "Through this holy anointing may the Lord in His love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. *Amen.* May the Lord, Who frees you from sin, save you and raise you up. *Amen.*"  
(CCC 1517-19)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 220

**An indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, which the Church grants under certain conditions to persons in the state of grace.  
(CCC 1471)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 219

**The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick can be given whenever a person begins to be in danger of death, either on account of a serious illness, a serious injury, or old age.  
(CCC 1514)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 222

**A plenary indulgence is a remission of all the temporal punishment due to us for our sins.  
(CCC 1471)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 221

**There are two kinds of indulgences: plenary and partial.  
(CCC 1471)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 223

**What is a partial indulgence?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 224

**What is required to obtain indulgences?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
Q. 225

**What is the Sacrament of Holy Orders?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
Q. 226

**Who confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 227

**What are the degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
Q. 228

**How does the bishop confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 224

**To obtain indulgences, it is necessary that we be in the state of grace and that we carry out the good works prescribed for the indulgence. In order to obtain a plenary indulgence, it is also necessary to: 1) pray for the intentions of the Holy Father, 2) make a sacramental confession and receive the Eucharist within eight days, and 3) have no attachment to venial sin.  
(CCC 1471, 1478)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 27  
A. 223

**A partial indulgence is a remission of part of the temporal punishment which is due to us for our sins.  
(CCC 1471)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 226

**The bishop confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders.  
(CCC 1576)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 225

**Holy Orders is the sacrament by which a man is configured to Christ and is given the power to continue the apostolic ministry as a bishop, priest, or deacon.  
(CCC 1536)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 228

**The bishop confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders by imposing hands and praying that the Holy Spirit be sent upon the man receiving Holy Orders.  
(CCC 1573, 1576)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 227

**The degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders are bishop, priest, and deacon.  
(CCC 1554)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
Q. 229

**What is a bishop?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
Q. 230

**What is a priest?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
Q. 231

**What is a deacon?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
Q. 232

**How does a man go about entering into Holy Orders?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 29  
Q. 233

**What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 29  
Q. 234

**Who is the minister of the Sacrament of Matrimony?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 230

**A priest is a man who has received, through the Sacrament of Holy Orders, a share in the apostolic ministry, including the power to consecrate the Holy Eucharist and to forgive sins.  
(CCC 1565-66)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 229

**A bishop is a man who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which includes the power to confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders on others, and to teach, sanctify, and govern the people of a diocese.  
(CCC 1558, 1594)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 232

**A man goes about entering into Holy Orders by discerning a vocation, or call from God, and submitting his discernment to the judgment of the Church.  
(CCC 1578)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 28  
A. 231

**A deacon is a man who, through the Sacrament of Holy Orders, is ordained to assist the bishop and priests in service to the Church.  
(CCC 1596)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 29  
A. 234

**The spouses, by conferring the Sacrament of Matrimony on each other, are the ministers of this sacrament.  
(CCC 1623)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 29  
A. 233

**In the Sacrament of Matrimony, a baptized man and a baptized woman are united in Christ for the good of one another and for the procreation and education of children.  
(CCC 1601)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 29  
Q. 235

**What duties do the spouses assume?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 30  
Q. 236

**What is a sacramental?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 30  
Q. 237

**What is popular piety?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 31  
Q. 238

**What is the Immaculate Conception?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 31  
Q. 239

**What is the Assumption of Mary?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 31  
Q. 240

**Why is it proper to say that Mary is the Mother of God?**

Level 7  
Chapter: 30  
A. 236

**A sacramental is a sacred sign that prepares people to receive grace, especially through the sacraments.  
(CCC 1677)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 29  
A. 235

**The spouses assume the duties of living together in a holy way, helping each other with unfailing affection in their temporal and spiritual necessities, and raising their children in the Catholic faith.  
(CCC 1638, 1641)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 31  
A. 238

**The Immaculate Conception is the gift of God by which Mary was preserved from original sin, from the moment of her conception, by the merits of Jesus Christ.  
(CCC 491)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 30  
A. 237

**Popular piety refers to the way people express their personal reverence or devotion to God or the saints, in addition to the ceremonies of the Sacred Liturgy.  
(CCC 1674)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 31  
A. 240

**It is proper to say that Mary is the Mother of God because she is the mother of Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, Who is True God and True Man.  
(CCC 495)**

Level 7  
Chapter: 31  
A. 239

**The Assumption of Mary is a gift from God, given to Mary at the end of her earthly life, whereby she was taken up into heaven body and soul.  
(CCC 966)**