

Level 8
Chapter: 1
Q. 1

What is the Church?

Level 8
Chapter: 1
Q. 2

Who founded the Church?

Level 8
Chapter: 2
Q. 3

**Why did God choose one
people from among all
nations?**

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Chapter: 2
Q. 4

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

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Chapter: 2
Q. 5

What is Pentecost?

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Chapter: 3
Q. 6

**What are the means of
holiness and of eternal
salvation that are found in
the Church?**

Level 8
Chapter: 1
A. 2

**The Church was founded by Jesus Christ, who gathered His faithful followers into one community, placed her under the direction of the apostles with Saint Peter as her head, and gave her Himself as perfect Sacrifice, the sacraments, and the Holy Spirit, who gives her life.
(CCC 763-66)**

Level 8
Chapter: 1
A. 1

**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 8
Chapter: 2
A. 4

**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 8
Chapter: 2
A. 3

**God chose one people from among all nations to provide a witness of His promise to them.
(CCC 60)**

Level 8
Chapter: 3
A. 6

**The means of holiness and of eternal salvation which are found in the Church are the sacraments, prayer, spiritual counsel, and good example.
(CCC 1692)**

Level 8
Chapter: 2
A. 5

**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 8
Chapter: 3
Q. 7

**Which is the Church of
Jesus Christ?**

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Chapter: 3
Q. 8

How is the Church one?

Level 8
Chapter: 3
Q. 9

How is the Church holy?

Level 8
Chapter: 3
Q. 10

How is the Church catholic?

Level 8
Chapter: 3
Q. 11

**How is the Church
apostolic?**

Level 8
Chapter: 4
Q. 12

**What is the Apostles'
Creed?**

Level 8
Chapter: 3
A. 8

**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 8
Chapter: 3
A. 7

**The Church of Jesus Christ is the Catholic Church, which alone is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic as Jesus willed her to be.
(CCC 811)**

Level 8
Chapter: 3
A. 10

**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 8
Chapter: 3
A. 9

**The Church is holy through her founder Jesus Christ and His Holy Spirit, as well as through her holy faith.
(CCC 823)**

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Chapter: 4
A. 12

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

Level 8
Chapter: 3
A. 11

**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)**

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Chapter: 4
Q. 13

What is a mystery?

Level 8
Chapter: 4
Q. 14

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

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Q. 15

What is the deposit of faith?

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Chapter: 4
Q. 16

What is the development of doctrine?

Level 8
Chapter: 4
Q. 17

What is the sensus fidei?

Level 8
Chapter: 4
Q. 18

What is an ecumenical or general council?

Level 8
Chapter: 4
A. 14

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

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Chapter: 4
A. 13

**A mystery is a truth revealed by God which is beyond our reason.
(CCC 187, 194)**

Level 8
Chapter: 4
A. 16

**The development of doctrine is the growth in understanding of God's revelation through the study and prayer of believers and the teaching of the Magisterium.
(CCC 66, 94)**

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Chapter: 4
A. 15

**The deposit of faith is all that is contained in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition, handed on in the Church from the time of the Apostles, and from which the Magisterium draws all that it presents for belief as being revealed by God.
(CCC 84-86)**

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Chapter: 4
A. 18

**An ecumenical or general council is a gathering of all the bishops of the world with the consent of the Pope, to exercise their collegial authority over the universal Church.
(CCC 884)**

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Chapter: 4
A. 17

**The sensus fidei is a supernatural appreciation of the faith shown by universal consent in matters of faith and morals, as expressed by the whole body of the faithful under the guidance of the Magisterium.
(CCC 92-93, 889)**

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Chapter: 4
Q. 19

What is an encyclical?

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Chapter: 5
Q. 20

Who is the Pope?

Level 8
Chapter: 5
Q. 21

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

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Chapter: 5
Q. 22

Can the Pope teach error when he defines matters of faith and morals?

Level 8
Chapter: 5
Q. 23

Can the Pope and the bishops united with him teach error when they define matters of faith and morals?

Level 8
Chapter: 5
Q. 24

What is infallibility?

Level 8
Chapter: 5
A. 20

**The Pope is the successor of Saint Peter, the bishop of Rome, the visible Head of the entire Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who is the invisible head of the church.
(CCC 882)**

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Chapter: 4
A. 19

**An encyclical is a pastoral letter written by the Pope and sent to the whole Church to express Church teaching on some important matter.
(CCC 892)**

Level 8
Chapter: 5
A. 22

**No, the Pope cannot teach error when he defines matters of faith and morals because he has the gift of infallibility.
(CCC 891)**

Level 8
Chapter: 5
A. 21

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

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Chapter: 5
A. 24

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

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Chapter: 5
A. 23

**No, the Pope and the bishops united with him cannot teach error when they define matters of faith and morals; they are infallible because “the Spirit of truth” (Jn 15:26) assists the Church continually and protects her from error.
(CCC 889)**

Level 8
Chapter: 5
Q. 25

**How is the Ordinary
Magisterium exercised?**

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Q. 26

**How is the Extraordinary
Magisterium exercised?**

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Chapter: 6
Q. 27

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

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Chapter: 6
Q. 28

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

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Chapter: 6
Q. 29

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

Level 8
Chapter: 6
Q. 30

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

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Chapter: 5
A. 26

**The Extraordinary Magisterium is exercised in two ways: 1) when the Pope, as Supreme Pontiff of the Church, gives an authoritative universal teaching on matters of faith and morals, and 2) .when all the bishops in union with the Pope give an authoritative universal teaching on matters of faith and morals through an ecumenical council
(CCC 884, 891)**

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Chapter: 5
A. 25

**The Ordinary Magisterium is exercised when, in matters of faith and morals, there is a definitive position taught by the Church through the Pope or the bishops in union with the Pope.
(CCC 88, 883, 892)**

Level 8
Chapter: 6
A. 28

**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 8
Chapter: 6
A. 27

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

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Chapter: 6
A. 30

**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)**

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Chapter: 6
A. 29

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 31

What is Baptism?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 32

**What is the matter of
Baptism?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 33

**What is the form of
Baptism?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 34

**Who is the minister of
Baptism?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 35

How is the Baptism given?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 36

**What effects does Baptism
produce?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 32

**The matter of Baptism is water.
(CCC 1228, 1239)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 31

**The Sacrament of Baptism takes away original sin and fills our soul with sanctifying grace. It makes us Christians, that is, followers of Jesus Christ, sons of God, and members of the Church.
(CCC 1213)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 34

**The ordinary minister of Baptism is a bishop, priest, or deacon; but, in case of necessity, anyone can baptize, provided he has the intention of doing what the Church intends.
(CCC 1256)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 33

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 36

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 35

**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 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 37

Does Baptism change us?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 38

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 39

Why can Baptism be received only once?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 40

What is this permanent spiritual mark?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 41

What does this permanent spiritual mark do?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 42

What are the duties of one who is baptized?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 38

**Without Baptism, no one can be saved. For those who have not been baptized through no fault of their own, the Baptism of blood, which is martyrdom for Jesus Christ, or Baptism of desire (desire for Baptism), brings about the benefits of the Sacrament of Baptism.
(CCC 1257-60)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 37

**Yes, Baptism transforms us spiritually, causing us to be born into a new life as adopted children of the Father, members of Christ's body, and temples of the Holy Spirit.
(CCC 1265, 1279)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 40

**The permanent spiritual mark impressed upon the soul at Baptism is a distinctive spiritual mark that will never be taken away.
(CCC 1272)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 39

**Baptism can be received only once because it impresses a permanent spiritual mark upon the soul, which distinguishes a person as Christ's own forever.
(CCC 1272)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 42

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 41

**The mark impressed upon the soul at Baptism sets one aside as belonging to Christ.
(CCC 1272)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 43

What is the Eucharist?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 44

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 45

**What is the matter of the
Eucharist?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 46

**What is the form of the
Eucharist?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 47

**Who is the minister of the
Eucharist?**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 48

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 44

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 43

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 46

**The form of the Eucharist is these words of Jesus Christ: "This is My Body...This is the cup of my Blood."
(CCC 1339)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 45

**The matter of the Eucharist is bread made with wheat and wine made of grapes.
(CCC 1333)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 48

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 47

**The minister of the Eucharist is a priest.
(CCC 611, 1337)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 49

Why did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 50

How long does Jesus Christ remain within us after Communion?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 51

Is Jesus Christ present in all the consecrated Hosts in the world?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 52

Why is the Most Holy Eucharist kept in churches?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 53

What is the Sacrament of Confirmation?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 54

What is the matter of Confirmation?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 50

**After Communion, Jesus Christ remains physically within us as long as the Eucharistic species remains (about 15 minutes).
(CCC 1377)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 49

**Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist to be the permanent memorial of His Passion, death and Resurrection, spiritual food, and the means by which He is ultimately united with the faithful.
(CCC 1382)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 52

**The Most Holy Eucharist is kept in churches so that the faithful may receive It in Communion, have It for Eucharistic devotion, and recognize It as the perpetual assistance and presence of Jesus Christ in the Church.
(CCC 1378-79)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 51

**Yes, Jesus Christ is present in all the consecrated Hosts in the world.
(CCC 1373, 1377)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 54

**The matter of Confirmation is the anointing with sacred chrism.
(CCC 1293, 1397)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 53

**The Sacrament of Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and soldiers of Christ. Confirmation is the sacrament by which God strengthens our faith through the Holy Spirit, sends us out as witnesses of Jesus, and seals our membership in the Catholic Church with the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.
(CCC 1285)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 55

What is the form of Confirmation?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 56

Who is the minister of Confirmation?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 57

How does the bishop administer Confirmation?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 58

How does Confirmation make us more perfect Christians?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 59

What dispositions should a person who is going to be confirmed have?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 60

What does the sacred chrism signify?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 56

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 55

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 58

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 57

**The bishop administers Confirmation to the one being confirmed by anointing him with chrism on the forehead, which is done by the laying of hands, and through the words, “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit.”
(CCC 1299-1300)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 60

**Sacred chrism signifies that he who is confirmed is consecrated to God and marked with the Holy Spirit.
(CCC 1293-95)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 59

**A person who is going to be confirmed should be in the grace of God and ought to know the principal mysteries of our faith. He should approach the Sacrament with devotion, aware that by being confirmed he is being consecrated to God and marked with the Holy Spirit.
(CCC 1309-10)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 61

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

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 62

What are the duties of one who is confirmed?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 63

What are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
Q. 64

What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?

Level 8
Chapter: 8
Q. 65

What is liturgy?

Level 8
Chapter: 8
Q. 66

What is the liturgical year?

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 62

One who is confirmed has the duties of witnessing to and defending the faith, and continuing to live his baptismal promises.

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 61

**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 8
Chapter: 7
A. 64

**The fruits of the Holy Spirit are: charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, continence, mildness, fidelity, self-control, modesty, and chastity.
(CCC 1832)**

Level 8
Chapter: 7
A. 63

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

Level 8
Chapter: 8
A. 66

**The liturgical year is the cycle of feasts that surround the life and mysteries of Christ's work on earth. The seasons are Advent and Christmas, Lent and Easter, Pentecost and Ordinary time.
(CCC 1168-71)**

Level 8
Chapter: 8
A. 65

**Liturgy is the priestly work of Jesus Christ, including the public participation of the People of God in His work. This includes the celebration of the Mass, the other sacraments, and the Liturgy of the Hours.
(CCC 1069-71)**

Level 8
Chapter: 8
Q. 67

**Why does the Church
celebrate feasts of saints
and martyrs?**

Level 8
Chapter: 8
Q. 68

**What is the Liturgy of the
Hours?**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
Q. 69

**What is the Immaculate
Conception?**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
Q. 70

**What does it mean to say
that Jesus was born of the
Virgin Mary?**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
Q. 71

**What is the Assumption of
Mary?**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
Q. 72

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

Level 8
Chapter: 8
A. 68

**The Liturgy of the Hours is the prayer of the Church. It is devised so that the whole course of the day and night is made holy by the praise of God.
(CCC 1174-78)**

Level 8
Chapter: 8
A. 67

**When the Church celebrates feasts of saints and martyrs, she proclaims the Paschal Mystery in those who have suffered and have been glorified with Christ and raises them up as examples.
(CCC 1173)**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
A. 70

**To say that Jesus was “born of the Virgin Mary” means that by the power of the Holy Spirit, Jesus was conceived in the womb of Mary without a human father.
(CCC 496, 499)**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
A. 69

**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 8
Chapter: 9
A. 72

**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, true God and true Man.
(CCC 495)**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
A. 71

**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)**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
Q. 73

**Do Catholics worship
Mary?**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
Q. 74

**What does “Communion of
Saints” mean?**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
Q. 75

**Do the blessed in heaven
and the souls in purgatory
form a part of the
Communion of Saints?**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
Q. 76

Who are the saints?

Level 8
Chapter: 10
Q. 77

**Why should we pray to the
saints as well as to God?**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
Q. 78

**Why are the angels, the
saints, and Our Lady
powerful intercessors with
God?**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
A. 74

**The Communion of Saints means that all the faithful, living and dead, share in all the good that exists and is done in the universal Church.
(CCC 947)**

Level 8
Chapter: 9
A. 73

**Catholics do not worship Mary, but venerate (honor) her as a model of faith and the greatest of all saints.
(CCC 971)**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
A. 76

**The saints are holy people who are in heaven.
(CCC 957-58)**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
A. 75

**The blessed in heaven and the souls in purgatory form a part of the Communion of Saints because they are joined to each other and with us through charity, because those in heaven intercede for us, and those in purgatory gain our assistance by our prayers.
(CCC 955-58)**

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Chapter: 10
A. 78

**The angels, saints, and Our Lady are powerful intercessors with God because they are closely united to Christ in heaven.
(CCC 956, 2674)**

Level 8
Chapter: 10
A. 77

**We should pray to the saints as well as to God because God wills to help us through the prayers of others, including the saints, who are very holy and close to Him.
(CCC 956)**

Level 8
Chapter: 11
Q. 79

What is a monastery?

Level 8
Chapter: 11
Q. 80

What is heresy?

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Chapter: 11
Q. 81

What is schism?

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Chapter: 12
Q. 82

What is a mendicant order?

Level 8
Chapter: 12
Q. 83

What is a Protestant?

Level 8
Chapter: 13
Q. 84

**Can another church,
outside the Catholic
Church, be the Church of
Christ?**

Level 8
Chapter: 11
A. 80

**Heresy is the obstinate denial after Baptism of a truth of the Faith which must be believed.
(CCC 2089)**

Level 8
Chapter: 11
A. 79

**A monastery is a community of those who consecrate their lives to God through vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who together pray the Liturgy of the Hours.
(CCC 925, 927)**

Level 8
Chapter: 12
A. 82

**A mendicant order is a religious community which relies on the generosity of others for its basic needs.
(CCC 927)**

Level 8
Chapter: 11
A. 81

**Schism is a refusal to submit to the Pope or to the Church which is subject to him.
(CCC 2089)**

Level 8
Chapter: 13
A. 84

**No church outside the Catholic Church can be the Church of Christ, although other churches can be imperfectly united with the Church of Christ, which exists fully in the Catholic Church alone.
(CCC 816, 838)**

Level 8
Chapter: 12
A. 83

**A Protestant is a Christian who belongs to a church which separated from the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century.
(CCC 838)**

Level 8
Chapter: 13
Q. 85

**Is it a serious loss to be
outside the Church?**

Level 8
Chapter: 14
Q. 86

What is vice?

Level 8
Chapter: 14
Q. 87

**What are the principal
vices?**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 88

What is a virtue?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 89

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

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 90

What is a moral virtue?

Level 8
Chapter: 14
A. 86

**A vice is a bad habit that is acquired by repeating bad actions.
(CCC 1865)**

Level 8
Chapter: 13
A. 85

**It is a most serious loss to be outside the Church, because outside one does not have either the means, which have been established, or the secure guidance, which has been set up for eternal salvation, which is the only thing truly necessary for man.
(CCC 846-48)**

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Chapter: 15
A. 88

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

Level 8
Chapter: 14
A. 87

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

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 90

**A moral virtue (also called a human virtue) is a habit of doing good, acquired by repeatedly doing good acts.
(CCC 1804)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 89

**The two kinds of virtues are natural and supernatural virtues. Natural virtues are acquired by repeating good acts. The supernatural virtues (also known as the theological virtues) cannot be acquired or even exercised by our own power. They come to us as gifts from God.
(CCC 1804, 1812)**

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Chapter: 15
Q. 91

What are the principal moral virtues?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 92

Why are certain virtues called cardinal virtues?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 93

What is the virtue of prudence?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 94

What is the virtue of justice?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 95

What is the virtue of fortitude?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 96

What is the virtue of temperance?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 92

**Certain virtues are called cardinal virtues because they are pivotal and the support, or framework, for all the other moral virtues.
(CCC 1805)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 91

**The principal moral virtues are religion, by which we give God the worship owed to Him, and the four cardinal virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.
(CCC 1805)**

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Chapter: 15
A. 94

**Justice is the virtue by which we always give to God or our neighbor what is due Him.
(CCC 1807)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 93

**Prudence is the virtue that directs our actions to the true good in every situation and enables us to choose the right means of achieving it.
(CCC 1806)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 96

**Temperance is the virtue by which we hold our passions and desires, especially the sensual ones, under control.
(CCC 1809)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 95

**Fortitude is the virtue by which we confront with courage any difficulty or danger, even death itself, for the service of God and the welfare of neighbor.
(CCC 1808)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 97

What are the theological virtues?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 98

Why are certain virtues called theological virtues?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 99

How do we receive and exercise the theological virtues?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 100

Which is the most excellent among the theological virtues?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 101

What is faith?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 102

What is hope?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 98

**Certain virtues are called theological virtues because they have God Himself for their origin, motive and object.
(CCC 1812-13)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 97

**The theological virtues are faith, hope, and charity.
(CCC 1813)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 100

**The most excellent among the theological virtues is charity, which unites us intimately to God and to our neighbor.
(CCC 1826)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 99

**We receive the theological virtues together with sanctifying grace by means of the sacraments. We exercise them with the hope of actual graces, namely the good thoughts and inspirations with which God moves and helps us in every good act that we do.
(CCC 2025)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 102

**Hope is the theological virtue by which we trust in God for the graces necessary to obey Him and merit eternal life.
(CCC 1817)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 101

**Faith is the theological virtue by which we believe what God has revealed as it is taught by the Church.
(CCC 1814)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 103

What is charity?

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 104

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

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 105

**Why must we love our
neighbor?**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 106

**Why are we obliged to love
our enemies?**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 107

**How do we give proof of
our faith?**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 108

**How do we give proof of
our hope?**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 104

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

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 103

**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 8
Chapter: 15
A. 106

**We are obliged to love our enemies because they are also our neighbors and Jesus Christ explicitly commanded us to love our enemies.
(CCC 1825, 2303)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 105

**We must love our neighbor because God has commanded that we love one another and because every human being has been created in God's image.
(CCC 1823)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 108

**We give proof of our hope by living in peaceful acceptance of the promises of Christ.
(CCC 1817-18)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 107

**We give proof of our faith by professing it, defending it, and living according to its teachings.
(CCC 1816, 2471)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
Q. 109

**How do we prove our
charity?**

Level 8
Chapter: 16
Q. 110

**What are the spiritual
works of mercy?**

Level 8
Chapter: 16
Q. 111

**What are the corporal
works of mercy?**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
Q. 112

**Is the priesthood a great
dignity?**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
Q. 113

**How may one enter into
Holy Orders?**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
Q. 114

**What are the evangelical
counsels?**

Level 8
Chapter: 16
A. 110

**The spiritual works of mercy are admonish the sinner; instruct the ignorant; counsel the doubtful; comfort the sorrowful; bear wrongs patiently; forgive all injuries; pray for the living and the dead.
(CCC 2447)**

Level 8
Chapter: 15
A. 109

**We prove our charity by observing the commandments of God, living in love, and giving ourselves for the sake of the Kingdom according to our vocation.
(CCC 1827-28)**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
A. 112

**Yes, the priesthood is a great dignity because of its powers to consecrate the Eucharist and to forgive sins. Those who receive this great dignity have the sublime mission of leading men to holiness and the life of the blessed.
(CCC 1563)**

Level 8
Chapter: 16
A. 111

**The corporal works of mercy are feed the hungry; give drink to the thirsty; clothe the naked; visit the imprisoned; shelter the homeless; visit the sick; bury the dead.
(CCC 2447)**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
A. 114

**The evangelical counsels are vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are called evangelical because they were given to us by Jesus in the Gospels.
(CCC 915, 944)**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
A. 113

**To enter Holy Orders, one must be called by God and submit his desire to the authority of the Church. He must have the vocation to Holy Orders, with the disposition required by the sacred ministry.
(CCC 1578)**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
Q. 115

What is religious life?

Level 8
Chapter: 18
Q. 116

Who are the laity?

Level 8
Chapter: 19
Q. 117

**What happens in the
Sacrament of Matrimony?**

Level 8
Chapter: 19
Q. 118

**What duties do the spouses
assume?**

Level 8
Chapter: 20
Q. 119

**Why must we obey those in
authority?**

Level 8
Chapter: 20
Q. 120

**What is the duty of a
citizen?**

Level 8
Chapter: 18
A. 116

**The laity are all the faithful people who have been baptized, and, therefore, are members of the Church, but are not clergy or members of a religious community. The laity participate in the priestly, prophetic, and kingly ministry of Christ in the world.
(CCC 897)**

Level 8
Chapter: 17
A. 115

**Religious life is a gift of self to God through public profession of the evangelical counsels. The religious life gives witness to Christ's union with the Church.
(CCC 925)**

Level 8
Chapter: 19
A. 118

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

Level 8
Chapter: 19
A. 117

**In the Sacrament of Matrimony, a man and a woman are united indissolubly as Jesus Christ and His Spouse, the Church, are united. Through the sacrament they are given special graces to live in a holy way and to raise and educate their children in a Christian manner.
(CCC 1601)**

Level 8
Chapter: 20
A. 120

**The duty of a citizen is to contribute to the common good in a spirit of truth, justice, solidarity, and freedom. We are to love and serve the community, pay taxes, vote, and defend our country.
(CCC 2239-40)**

Level 8
Chapter: 20
A. 119

**We must obey those in authority because this authority comes from God, and to oppose it is to oppose the authority of God.
(CCC 2197, 2234, Rom 13:1-2)**

Level 8
Chapter: 20
Q. 121

What must we do if those in authority command us to violate God's law?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 122

What is mortal sin?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 123

Why is serious deliberate sin called "mortal"?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 124

What is venial sin?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 125

What is an occasion of sin?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 126

Are we obliged to avoid the occasions of sin?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 122

**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 8
Chapter: 20
A. 121

**If those in authority command us to violate God's law, we must obey God rather than men.
(CCC 2242, Acts 5:29)**

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 124

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

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 123

**Serious deliberate sin is called mortal because it takes divine grace away from the soul, which is its life, and it makes the soul worthy of everlasting punishment and eternal death in hell.
(CCC 1855, 1861)**

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 126

**Yes, we are obliged to avoid the occasions of sin because we are obliged to avoid sin itself.
(CCC 1451)**

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 125

**An occasion of sin is any person, circumstance, or thing that puts us in danger of sinning.
(CCC 1451)**

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 127

Why does the church have the authority to make laws and precepts?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 128

Must the members of the Church obey the precepts of the Church?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
Q. 129

What is conscience?

Level 8
Chapter: 22
Q. 130

Is all human life sacred?

Level 8
Chapter: 22
Q. 131

What is the goal of social justice?

Level 8
Chapter: 22
Q. 132

Is war always forbidden?

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 128

**Yes, members of the Church must obey the precepts of the Church.
(CCC 2037)**

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 127

**The Church has the authority to make laws and precepts because she has received this authority from Jesus Christ through His apostles.
(CCC 2035-38)**

Level 8
Chapter: 22
A. 130

**Yes, all human life is sacred and must be protected from conception to natural death.
(CCC 2270, 2277)**

Level 8
Chapter: 21
A. 129

**Conscience is the use of the reason or intellect in a person to judge the rightness or wrongness of an action. It is the application of certain principles (in the moral law) and must be formed correctly, for man is obliged to follow it.
(CCC 1777-78, 1783)**

Level 8
Chapter: 22
A. 132

**No, war is not always forbidden. All are obliged to work for avoidance of war, but some wars are just.
(CCC 2307-8, 2312)**

Level 8
Chapter: 22
A. 131

**The goal of social justice is for man to live in justice and peace according to divine wisdom.
(CCC 2419)**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
Q. 133

What is prayer?

Level 8
Chapter: 23
Q. 134

**How many forms of prayer
are there?**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
Q. 135

What is mental prayer?

Level 8
Chapter: 23
Q. 136

What is vocal prayer?

Level 8
Chapter: 23
Q. 137

How should we pray?

Level 8
Chapter: 23
Q. 138

Why is it necessary to pray?

Level 8
Chapter: 23
A. 134

**There are two forms of prayer:
mental and vocal.
(CCC 2700-24)**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
A. 133

**Prayer is the lifting of the mind and
heart to God, in order to know Him
better, to adore Him, to thank Him,
and to ask Him for what we need.
(CCC 2559, 2590)**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
A. 136

**Vocal prayer is that prayer which is
expressed by spoken words with the
participation of the mind and heart.
(CCC 2700)**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
A. 135

**Mental prayer is that which is
offered with the mind and heart
alone.
(CCC 2708)**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
A. 138

**It is necessary to pray in order to
grow in our faith in God, in our hope
in Him, and in our love for Him, and
in this way to receive the grace
necessary to be united with Him in
heaven.
(CCC 2558)**

Level 8
Chapter: 23
A. 137

**We should pray humbly, attentively,
and devoutly.
(CCC 2559)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 139

What are sacraments?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 140

What are the seven sacraments?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 141

What is the Sacrament of Penance?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 142

What five things are required to make a good confession?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 143

How is an examination of conscience made?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 144

In the examination of conscience, should we seek to know the number of our mortal sins?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 140

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

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 139

**Sacraments are outward signs instituted by Jesus Christ to give us grace and to make us holy.
(CCC 1115-16)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 142

**The five things required to make a good confession are: 1) examination of conscience; 2) contrition; 3) the intention not to sin again; 4) the accusation of our sins to a priest; 5) reception of absolution and penance.
(CCC 1454)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 141

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

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 144

**In the examination of conscience, we should seek with diligence to know the number of our mortal sins.
(CCC 1456)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 143

**An examination of conscience is made by recalling the sins we have committed in thought, word, act, or omission against the Commandments of God, against the Precepts of the Church, or against the obligations to our state in life, since our last good confession.
(CCC 1454)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Level 145

What is contrition?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 146

**Is it necessary to have
contrition for all the sins
we have committed?**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 147

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

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 148

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

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 149

What is transubstantiation?

Level 8
Chapter: 24
Q. 150

**What sin does a person
commit if he deliberately
receives Holy Communion
in the state of mortal sin?**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 146

**It is necessary to have contrition for all the mortal sins we have committed, and it is fitting to have sorrow also for our venial sins.
(CCC 1452-53)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 145

**Contrition is sorrow of the soul and hatred for the sins we have committed, which brings us to form the intention not to sin again.
(CCC 1451-53)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 148

**In him who receives it worthily, the Holy Eucharist produces and increases grace, the life of the soul, wipes away venial sins, preserves us from future mortal sin, and gives spiritual joy and consolation by increasing the hope of eternal life, of which it is the pledge.
(CCC 1392, 1394, 1402)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 147

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

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 150

**Sacrilege is the sin a person commits who receives Holy Communion in the state of mortal sin.
(CCC 1385)**

Level 8
Chapter: 24
A. 149

**Transubstantiation is the change of bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, which occurs at Consecration.
(CCC 1376)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 151

What is the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 152

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

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 153

How does the priest administrator the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 154

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

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 155

What happens to each of us at the end of life?

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 156

On what will Jesus Christ judge us?

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 152

**The minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick is a priest: the pastor of the parish or another priest who has his permission.
(CCC 1519)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 151

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

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 154

**The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick can be given whenever a person is in a dangerous condition of health, either on account of an illness serious in itself, a serious injury, or on account of old age.
(CCC 1514)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 153

**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 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 8
Chapter: 25
A. 156

**Jesus Christ will judge us on the good and evil that we have done in life, including our thoughts, and things we failed to do in response to God's grace.
(CCC 1021)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 155

**At the end of life each of us will die, our body and soul will be separated, and we will face a particular judgment.
(CCC 1005, 1022)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 157

**What happens to each man
after the particular
judgment?**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 158

What is hell?

Level 8
Chapter: 25
Q. 159

**How long will heaven and
hell last?**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
Q. 160

**Will Jesus Christ visibly
return to earth?**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
Q. 161

**What awaits us at the end
of the world?**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
Q. 162

**Will Jesus Christ wait until
the end of the world to
judge us?**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 158

**Hell is the eternal suffering of separation from God.
(CCC 1033-35)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 157

**After the particular judgment, those who love God and are perfectly holy go immediately to heaven to be with Him. Those who love God but still need purification go to purgatory until they are ready to be with God in heaven. Those who have rejected God through dying in mortal sin go to hell.
(CCC 1022)**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
A. 160

**Yes, Jesus Christ will visibly return to earth to judge the living and the dead at the end of the world, at the General Judgment.
(CCC 671)**

Level 8
Chapter: 25
A. 159

**Heaven and hell will last forever.
(CCC 1022, 1033)**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
A. 162

**Jesus Christ will not wait until the end of the world to judge us; He will judge each one of us immediately after death. This is called the particular judgment.
(CCC 1021-22)**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
A. 161

**The resurrection of the body and the General Judgment await us at the end of the world.
(CCC 678)**

Level 8
Chapter: 26
Q. 163

What does “resurrection of the body” mean?

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Chapter: 26
Q. 163

**The “resurrection of the body”
means that our bodies will be
transformed by the power of God
and reunited with our souls, so that
we will share in the eternal reward
or punishment we have merited.
(CCC 988, 997-98)**

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