

Level 6
Chapter: 1
Q. 1

What must we do to live according to the will of God?

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Q. 2

What are the Commandments of God?

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Q. 3

What is the foundation of all our duties toward God and neighbor?

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Q. 4

Why are we obliged to keep the Commandments of God?

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Q. 5

Does one who deliberately breaks a Commandment of God in a serious matter sin gravely?

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Q. 6

What are we required to do by the First Commandment?

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A. 2

The Commandments of God are the Ten Commandments, the moral laws that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai in the Old Testament, and which Jesus Christ perfected in the New Testament.

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A. 1

**To live according to the will of God, we must believe the truths that He has revealed and with the help of His grace obey His Commandments.
(CCC 1692)**

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A. 4

**We are obliged to keep the Commandments of God because they sum up our basic duties toward God and our neighbor.
(CCC 2055)**

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A. 3

**The foundation of all our duties toward God and neighbor is charity, as Jesus Christ explained: the greatest and first commandment is the love of God, and the second is love of neighbor; upon these two commandments depend the whole law and the prophets.
(CCC 2055)**

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A. 6

**The First Commandment commands us to believe in God, to hope in Him, and to love Him above all else.
(CCC 2134)**

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A. 5

**One who deliberately breaks even one Commandment of God in a serious matter sins gravely against God, and, thus, risks hell.
(CCC 1855, 2072)**

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Chapter: 2
Q. 7

What does the First Commandment forbid?

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Q. 8

How does the story of the rich man teach us to avoid putting possessions above God?

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Q. 9

How did the Hebrews offer worship to God?

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Q. 10

What was the perfect sacrifice made to God?

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Q. 11

How can we participate in Jesus' perfect act of worship due to God?

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Q. 12

What is prayer?

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Chapter: 2
A. 8

**The story of the rich young man showed that he was overly attached to his many possessions and, therefore, did not follow Jesus. This is an example of how many people, even today, commit idolatry.
(CCC 2113)**

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A. 7

**The First Commandment forbids heresy, apostasy, voluntary doubt, deliberate ignorance of God's truth, despair, presumption, idolatry, indifference to God, hatred of God, superstition, and irreligious behavior.
(CCC 2110)**

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A. 10

**The perfect sacrifice made to God was the offering of Jesus Christ upon the Cross, which was the perfect act of worship.
(CCC 2100)**

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A. 9

**The Hebrews offered worship to God through animal sacrifice.
(CCC 1539)**

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A. 12

**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 2590)**

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A. 11

**We can participate in Jesus' perfect act of worship due to God by participating in the Mass, since the Sacrifice of the Mass and the Sacrifice of the Cross are one and the same sacrifice.
(CCC 1369, 2100)**

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What kinds of prayer are there?

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Q. 14

What is mental prayer?

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Q. 15

What is vocal prayer?

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Q. 16

How should we pray?

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Q. 17

Why is it necessary to pray?

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Q. 18

How should we pray, and for what should we pray?

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A. 14

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

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Chapter: 3
A. 13

**There are five kinds of prayer: blessing and adoration, prayer of petition, prayer of intercession, prayer of thanksgiving, and prayer of praise.
(CCC 2626-49)**

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A. 16

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

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Chapter: 3
A. 15

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

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A. 18

**We should give glory, thanksgiving, and praise to God in our daily prayer. We should hallow (make holy) His name. We should ask for whatever is necessary to obtain eternal life, including things necessary for life in this world. We should ask forgiveness for our sins. Jesus Christ taught us to do this in the *Our Father*.
(CCC 2857)**

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A. 17

**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)**

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Q. 19

What is the most perfect prayer?

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Q.

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Q. 15

Who are the saints?

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Q. 16

Why should we pray to the saints in addition to God?

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Q. 17

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

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Q. 18

What is the prayer that we use in a special way to invoke the intercession of our Lady?

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A. 19

**The Mass is the most perfect prayer because in it Jesus offers Himself to the Father for us. We offer ourselves along with Jesus to the Father by the power of the Holy Spirit.
(CCC 1358-59, 1369, 1407)**

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A. 16

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

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A. 15

**The saints are those who, by practicing the virtues to a heroic degree according to the teachings and example of Jesus Christ, have merited special glory in heaven and also on earth, where, by the authority of the Church, they are publicly honored and called upon.
(CCC 828, 927)**

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A. 18

**We invoke the intercession of our Lady especially with the Hail Mary.
(CCC 2676-77)**

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A. 17

**The angels and saints are powerful intercessors with God because they are His faithful servants and His beloved friends. Our Lady is the most powerful intercessor of all because She is the Mother of God. She is also a model for all who pray.
(CCC 956, 2679)**

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Q. 19

**What does the Second
Commandment require us
to do?**

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Q. 20

**What does the Second
Commandment forbid?**

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Q. 21

What is an oath?

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Q. 22

Is blasphemy a serious sin?

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Q. 23

What is a vow?

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Q. 24

**What does the Third
Commandment require us
to do?**

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A. 20

**The Second Commandment forbids us from dishonoring the name of God. To dishonor the name of God means to use His name without respect; to blaspheme God, the Holy Virgin, the saints, or holy things; or to swear oaths that are false, unnecessary, or wrong in any way.
(CCC 2146-49)**

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Chapter: 5
A. 19

**The Second Commandment requires us to respect and revere the Holy Name of God and to fulfill the vows and promises to which we have bound ourselves.
(CCC 2142, 2150)**

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Chapter: 5
A. 22

**Yes, blasphemy is a serious sin because it is injury and scorn toward God and His saints.
(CCC 2148)**

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Chapter: 5
A. 21

**An oath is calling upon God as witness for what is declared or promised. A person who swears falsely offends God seriously, for God is holiness and truth itself.
(CCC 2149-50)**

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A. 24

**The Third Commandment requires us to honor God on Sundays and holy days by acts of public worship. We do this most perfectly by taking part in Holy Mass.
(CCC 2180)**

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A. 23

**A vow is a promise made to God of some good that is pleasing to Him.
(CCC 2102)**

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Q. 25

Why must we do acts of external worship?

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Q. 26

Are we required to take part in Mass?

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Q. 27

What does the Third Commandment forbid?

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Q. 28

Which days are the holy days of obligation?

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Q. 29

Why do Christians worship on Sunday?

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Chapter: 7
Q. 30

What is abstinence?

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A. 26

**We are required to take part in Mass on Sunday and on the holy days of obligation.
(CCC 2180)**

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Chapter: 6
A. 25

It is not sufficient to adore God internally in the heart. We must also give Him external worship because we are subject to God in our entire being – body and soul. We are also bound to give good examples. If we were to omit external worship, we might lose our religious spirit.

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A. 28

**In the United States, the holy days of obligation include the Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God, the Ascension, the Assumption of Mary, All Saints Day, the Immaculate Conception of Mary, and Christmas.
(CCC 2042, 2177)**

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A. 27

**The Third Commandment forbids unnecessary work or other activity that hinders worship of God and proper relaxation of the mind and body on Sunday and other holy days.
(CCC 2185)**

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Chapter: 7
A. 30

**To abstain from something is to give it up voluntarily. A day of abstinence in the Church is one during which we abstain from eating meat.
(CCC 1251)**

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A. 29

**Christians worship on Sunday, the first day of the week, because Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday.
(CCC 2169, 2174)**

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Chapter: 7
Q. 31

What is penance?

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Chapter: 7
Q. 32

When are the days and times for penance for the universal Church?

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Chapter: 7
Q. 33

What are the days when both fasting and abstinence are required in the universal Church?

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Chapter: 7
Q. 34

In the United States, what other days are days of required abstinence?

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Chapter: 8
Q. 35

What does the Fourth Commandment require us to do?

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Chapter: 8
Q. 36

What does the Fourth Commandment forbid?

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Chapter: 7
A. 32

**All Fridays of the year and the time of Lent are days and times of penance for the universal Church.
(CCC 1438)**

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Chapter: 7
A. 31

**Penance is an act of self-denial or prayer that helps strengthen us to do God's will and, by His grace, to make up for sin.
(CCC 1434, 2043)**

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Chapter: 7
A. 34

**Other days of required abstinence in the United States are all Fridays during Lent.
(CCC 1438)**

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Chapter: 7
A. 33

**The days when both fasting and abstinence are required in the universal Church are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.
(CIC, Canon 1251)**

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A. 36

**The Fourth Commandment forbids us to disobey our parents and others in legitimate authority over us.
(CCC 2197)**

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A. 35

**The Fourth Commandment commands us to love, respect, and obey our parents and others who have authority over us.
(CCC 2199)**

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Q. 37

Why must we obey those in authority?

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Q. 38

What must we do if men in authority command us to violate God's Law?

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Q. 39

What is the duty of a citizen?

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Q. 40

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

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Q. 41

Who can make laws and precepts in the Church?

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Chapter: 10
Q. 42

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

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Chapter: 9
A. 38

**If men in authority command us to violate God's Law, we must obey God rather than men.
(CCC 2242)**

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Chapter: 9
A. 37

**We must obey those in authority because the authority comes from God. To oppose it is to oppose the authority of God.
(CCC 2197, 2234)**

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Chapter: 10
A. 40

**The Church has the authority to make laws and precepts because she has received this authority from Jesus Christ through his apostles. Thus, he who disobeys the Church disobeys God Himself.
(CCC 2035-37)**

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Chapter: 9
A. 39

**The duty of a citizen is to contribute to the good of society by obeying all just laws, paying taxes, voting, and defending one's own country.
(CCC 2239-40)**

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Chapter: 10
A. 42

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

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Chapter: 10
A. 41

**The bishops in union with the pope, as successors of the apostles, can make laws and precepts in the Church. Jesus Christ said to them: "He who hears you hears Me, and he who rejects you rejects Me, and he who rejects Me rejects Him who sent me."
(CCC 2041, Lk 10:16)**

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Q. 43

**What does the Fifth
Commandment require?**

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Chapter: 11
Q. 44

**What does the Fifth
Commandment forbid?**

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Q. 45

What is scandal?

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Chapter: 12
Q. 46

**Does the Fifth
Commandment require us
to have goodwill toward all,
even our enemies?**

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Chapter: 13
Q. 47

**What does the Sixth
Commandment require?**

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Chapter: 13
Q. 48

**What does the Sixth
Commandment forbid?**

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Chapter: 11
A. 44

**The Fifth Commandment forbids *direct and intentional killing*. This includes murder, the taking of innocent life, curses, and scandal.
(CCC 2268, 2284)**

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Chapter: 11
A. 43

**The Fifth Commandment requires that we respect all human life from the moment of conception to natural death, as well as the spiritual life of grace in human beings.
(CCC 2258, 2287)**

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Chapter: 12
A. 46

**Yes, the Fifth Commandment requires us to have goodwill toward all, even our enemies.
(CCC 2262)**

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Chapter: 12
A. 45

**Scandal is the sin of leading others into sin by the example of our action.
(CCC 2284)**

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Chapter: 13
A. 48

**The Sixth Commandment forbids unchastity, or impurity, of any kind, including looking at immoral pictures, movies, games, and shows.
(CCC 2351, 2354, 2396, 2523)**

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Chapter: 13
A. 47

**The Sixth Commandment requires us to be chaste in our actions and words.
(CCC 2331, 2336)**

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Chapter: 13
Q. 49

**What does the Ninth
Commandment require?**

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Chapter: 13
Q. 50

**What does the Ninth
Commandment forbid?**

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Chapter: 14
Q. 51

**What does the Seventh
Commandment require us
to do?**

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Chapter: 14
Q. 52

**What does the Seventh
Commandment forbid?**

Level 6
Chapter: 14
Q. 53

**What does the Tenth
Commandment require us
to do?**

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Chapter: 14
Q. 54

**What does the Tenth
Commandment forbid?**

Level 6
Chapter: 13
A. 50

**The Ninth Commandment forbids unchaste or impure thoughts and desires.
(CCC 2520, 2528-30)**

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Chapter: 13
A. 49

**The Ninth Commandment requires us to be chaste in our thoughts and desires.
(CCC 2517, 2532-33)**

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Chapter: 14
A. 52

**The Seventh Commandment forbids unjustly taking or keeping our neighbor's property. Sins against the Seventh Commandment include theft, damage of property, usury, and fraud.
(CCC 2408-09)**

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Chapter: 14
A. 51

**The Seventh Commandment requires us to respect the property of others, to return anything we have stolen or borrowed, to repair damages for which we are responsible, to pay our debts, and to pay a just wage to those who work for us.
(CCC 2411-12)**

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Chapter: 14
A. 54

**The Tenth Commandment forbids wrongly desiring what others have and excessively desiring riches and power.
(CCC 2536, 2538)**

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Chapter: 14
A. 53

**The Tenth Commandment requires us to be just and moderate in the desire to improve our own condition of life. We are called to suffer with patience the hardships and other difficulties permitted by the Lord for our good.
(CCC 2545)**

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Q. 55

What does the Eighth Commandment require?

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Q. 56

What does the Eighth Commandment forbid?

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Chapter: 15
Q. 57

What must one do who has damaged his neighbor's good reputation by accusing him falsely or speaking badly of him?

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Chapter: 15
Q. 58

What is the supreme witness of the truth?

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Chapter: 16
Q. 59

How are the Beatitudes related to the Ten Commandments?

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Chapter: 16
Q. 60

How do the Beatitudes call us to moral choices?

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Chapter: 15
A. 56

**The Eighth Commandment forbids all deliberate falsehood and unjust damage to another person's reputation. Sins against the Eighth Commandment include bearing false witness, slander, lying, distraction, flattery, unfounded suspicion, and rash judgment.
(CCC 2464, 2476-77)**

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Chapter: 15
A. 55

**The Eighth commandment requires us to speak the truth responsibly and to avoid rash judgment of our neighbors' actions.
(CCC 2464, 2475)**

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Chapter: 15
A. 58

**Martyrdom is the supreme witness given to the truth of faith, bearing witness unto death.
(CCC 2473)**

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Chapter: 15
A. 57

**One who has damaged his neighbor's good reputation by false accusation or speaking badly of him must repair the damage he has done, so far as he is able.
(CCC 2487)**

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Chapter: 16
A. 60

**The Beatitudes call us to moral choices by inviting us to purify our hearts and seek the love of God above all else.
(CCC 1723)**

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Chapter: 16
A. 59

**The Beatitudes are the fulfillment of the Ten Commandments and reveal the goal of human existence. The Beatitudes promise the reign of the Kingdom of God, which is at the heart of Jesus' teaching.
(CCC 1716, 1727)**

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Q. 61

What is the Eucharist?

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Chapter: 17
Q. 62

**What does it mean to say
that the whole Christ is
contained in the Eucharist
under the appearances of
bread and wine?**

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Chapter: 17
Q. 63

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

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Q. 64

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

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Chapter: 17
Q. 65

What is a sacrifice?

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Chapter: 18
Q. 66

What is the Holy Mass?

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Chapter: 17
A. 62

**To say that the whole Christ is contained in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine means that the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus are present.
(CCC 1374)**

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Chapter: 17
A. 61

**The Eucharist is the Sacrament of the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Christ, really and truly present under the appearances of bread and wine.
(CCC 1333)**

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Chapter: 17
A. 64

**Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist in order to leave His Church a visible sacrifice by which the Sacrifice of the Cross would be re-presented and recalled. In the Eucharist, the benefits of the Cross are applied and spiritual food is given to our souls in Holy Communion.
(CCC 1366, 1382)**

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A. 63

**Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper when He changed bread and wine into His Body and Blood and commanded the apostles to do the same in His memory.
(CCC 1323, 1337)**

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Chapter: 18
A. 66

**The Holy Mass is the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. This sacrifice is offered to God under the appearances of bread and wine through the ministry of a priest, in order to remember, renew, and re-present the sacrifice of the Cross, and to be received in the sacred meal of Holy Communion.
(CCC 1367, 1382)**

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Chapter: 17
A. 65

**A sacrifice is the public offering of something to God in order to profess that He is Creator and Supreme Ruler to Whom everything belongs.
(CCC 1366, 2099)**

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Chapter: 18
Q. 67

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

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Chapter: 18
Q. 68

Who is the priest and the victim in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass?

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Chapter: 18
Q. 69

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

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Chapter: 18
Q. 70

Why is the Mass offered to God?

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Chapter: 19
Q. 71

How is the Mass a sacrifice and a meal?

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Chapter: 19
Q. 72

How can we most perfectly participate in the Mass?

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Chapter: 18
A. 68

**In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, Jesus Christ is the priest, acting through His ordained minister, and Christ is the victim, offered to the Father under the appearances of bread and wine.
(CCC 1367)**

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Chapter: 18
A. 67

**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 1364, 1367)**

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Chapter: 18
A. 70

**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 sins; and to obtain graces for the good of the faithful, living and dead.
(CCC 1365, 1368)**

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Chapter: 18
A. 69

**On the Cross, Christ shed His blood and died; in the Mass He offers Himself under the appearances of bread and wine by the ministry of a priest, in an unbloody manner and without dying; on the cross He merited redemption for man; in the Mass, He applies the benefits of His sacrifice on the Cross.
(CCC 1367)**

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Chapter: 19
A. 72

**We can most perfectly participate in the Mass by listening to and meditating upon the word of God, uniting ourselves in the sacrifice of Christ offered to the Father, and worthily receiving Holy Communion.
(CCC 1388-89)**

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Chapter: 19
A. 71

**The Mass is a sacrifice because, on the altar, Jesus is offered to the Father in an unbloody representation of the sacrifice of the Cross. It is a meal because we are invited to receive Jesus, Who has offered Himself for us.
(CCC 1382)**

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Chapter: 19
Q. 73

**Is the same Jesus Christ,
Who was born of the
Blessed Virgin Mary, truly
present in the Eucharist?**

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Chapter: 19
Q. 74

**How is the Eucharist food
for our souls?**

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Chapter: 19
Q. 75

**How does the Eucharist
unite us in Christ?**

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Chapter: 20
Q. 76

**Why do you believe that
Jesus Christ is truly present
in the Eucharist?**

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Chapter: 20
Q. 77

**What effect does the
Eucharist have on one who
receives it worthily?**

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Chapter: 20
Q. 78

**How do we receive the
Eucharist worthily?**

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Chapter: 19
A. 74

**Just as normal food preserves and renews the body, the Eucharist preserves, renews, and increases the soul's life of grace we received at Baptism.
(CCC 1392)**

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Chapter: 19
A. 73

**Yes, the same Jesus Christ, Who was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is truly present in the Eucharist.
(CCC 1373)**

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Chapter: 20
A. 76

**I believe that Jesus Christ is truly present in the Eucharist because He Himself said that He would give us His Body to eat and His Blood to drink. At the Last Supper, He consecrated bread and wine and made them His Body and Blood, and commanded the Church to "Do this in memory of Me".
(CCC 1375)**

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A. 75

**The Eucharist unites us in Christ by bringing all of the faithful into one body: the Mystical Body of Christ.
(CCC 1396)**

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A. 78

**To receive the Eucharist worthily, we must be in a state of grace; we must recognize Whom we are receiving in Communion; and we must participate in the Eucharistic fast.
(CCC 1385, 1387)**

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A. 77

**In one who receives it worthily, the Holy Eucharist preserves and increases grace, which is the life of the soul. The Holy Eucharist takes away venial sin and strengthens us against mortal sin, and it gives spiritual joy and consolation by increasing charity and the hope of eternal life, of which it is the pledge.
(CCC 1392, 1394, 1402)**

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Chapter: 21
Q. 79

**After His death, what did
Jesus Christ do?**

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Q. 80

**What did Jesus Christ do
after His Resurrection?**

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Chapter: 21
Q. 81

**Why did Jesus Christ
remain on earth forty days
after His Resurrection?**

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Chapter: 21
Q. 82

**What is the significance of
the Resurrection?**

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Chapter: 22
Q. 83

**Who presides over every
Mass?**

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Chapter: 22
Q. 84

**What are the two main
parts of the Mass?**

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A. 80

**After His Resurrection, Jesus Christ remained on earth forty days and taught His apostles all they needed to know to continue His ministry through the Church. Then He ascended to heaven, where He sits at the right hand of God the Father almighty.
(CCC 642, 659)**

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A. 79

**After His death, Jesus Christ descended into hell to take the souls of the just who had died before that time into paradise. Then He rose from the dead, taking up His body which had been buried.
(CCC 632, 638)**

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A. 82

**The Resurrection proves that Jesus is God, and that all He taught and promised, including our share in the Resurrection, is true.
(CCC 651, 653-54)**

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A. 81

**Jesus Christ remained on earth forty days after His Resurrection in order to show that He had truly risen from the dead, to confirm His disciples' faith in Him, and to instruct them more profoundly in His teaching.
(CCC 642, 659)**

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A. 84

**The two main parts of the Mass are the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
(CCC 1346)**

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A. 83

**Christ Himself, through His ordained priest, presides over every Mass.
(CCC 1348)**

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Chapter: 23
Q. 85

What does the Liturgy of the Word include?

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Chapter: 23
Q. 86

What is the homily?

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Chapter: 24
Q. 87

When do the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus?

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Chapter: 24
Q. 88

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

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Chapter: 24
Q. 89

What is the change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus called?

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Chapter: 25
Q. 90

Who is the Lamb of God?

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Chapter: 23
A. 86

**The homily is an exhortation to accept the word of God proclaimed in the readings, and to put the word of God into practice.
(CCC 1349)**

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Chapter: 23
A. 85

**The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old Testament, Psalms, Epistles, and the gospel, a homily, the profession of faith, and the prayers of the faithful.
(CCC 1349)**

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A. 88

**After the Consecration, neither the bread nor the wine is present any longer, but there remain only the appearances of bread and wine.
(CCC 1376)**

Level 6
Chapter: 24
A. 87

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

Level 6
Chapter: 25
A. 90

**Jesus is the Lamb of God, Whose sacrifice takes away the sin of the world.
(CCC 608)**

Level 6
Chapter: 24
A. 89

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

Level 6
Chapter: 25
Q. 91

When the Host is broken into several parts, is the Body of Jesus Christ broken?

Level 6
Chapter: 25
Q. 92

Is only the Body of Jesus Christ present under the appearances of bread and only His Blood under the appearances of the wine?

Level 6
Chapter: 26
Q. 93

Is it good and useful to receive Holy Communion frequently?

Level 6
Chapter: 26
Q. 94

How often must a Catholic take part in Mass?

Level 6
Chapter: 26
Q. 95

How often must a Catholic receive Holy Eucharist?

Level 6
Chapter: 27
Q. 96

What is necessary for the worthy reception of Holy Communion?

Level 6
Chapter: 25
A. 92

**No, under the appearances of the bread, Jesus Christ is present whole and entire, in Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity; and the same under the appearances of the wine.
(CCC 1374, 1390)**

Level 6
Chapter: 25
A. 91

**When the Host is broken into several parts, the Body of Jesus Christ is not broken, but only the appearances of the bread; the Body of our Lord remains whole and entire in each of the parts.
(CCC 1377)**

Level 6
Chapter: 26
A. 94

**A Catholic must take part in Mass every Sunday and holy day of obligation.
(CCC 1389)**

Level 6
Chapter: 26
A. 93

**It is very good and useful to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day, provided it is done worthily.
(CCC 1389)**

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 96

**For the worthy reception of Holy Communion three things are necessary: first, to be in the state of grace; second, to recognize and to consider Whom we are about to receive; third, to observe the Eucharistic fast.
(CCC 1385-87)**

Level 6
Chapter: 26
A. 95

**A Catholic must receive Holy Eucharist at least once a year during the Easter season.
(CCC 1389)**

Level 6
Chapter: 27
Q. 97

What does it mean to be in the state of grace?

Level 6
Chapter: 27
Q. 98

How should we receive Holy Communion?

Level 6
Chapter: 27
Q. 99

What does the Eucharistic fast require?

Level 6
Chapter: 27
Q. 100

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

Level 6
Chapter: 27
Q. 101

What is Viaticum?

Level 6
Chapter: 28
Q. 102

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

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 98

**We should receive Holy Communion reverently and prayerfully. We must be reverent in our behavior and even in our clothing, remembering that we are receiving Jesus Christ as our guest.
(CCC 1386-87)**

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 97

**Being in the state of grace means to be free of all serious sin.
(CCC 1861)**

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 100

**Yes, in danger of death one may receive Holy Communion without fasting.
(CCC 1387, CIC, Canon 919, 921)**

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 99

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

Level 6
Chapter: 28
A. 102

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

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 101

**Viaticum is “food for the journey”:
one’s last reception of Holy Communion as he is about to leave this life. It is the sacrament of passing from death to life.
(CCC 1524)**

Level 6
Chapter: 28
Q. 103

Why is the most Holy Eucharist kept in the churches?

Level 6
Chapter: 28
Q. 104

Where in the church is the Holy Eucharist kept?

Level 6
Chapter: 29
Q. 105

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

Level 6
Chapter: 19
Q. 106

On what will Jesus Christ judge us?

Level 6
Chapter: 29
Q. 107

What happens to each man after the Particular Judgment?

Level 6
Chapter: 30
Q. 108

What is eternal life?

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 104

**The Holy Eucharist is kept in a tabernacle, as a worthy place for the presence of the Lord and a place to be recognized by the faithful in Eucharistic devotion.
(CCC 1379)**

Level 6
Chapter: 27
A. 103

**The Most Holy Eucharist is kept in the churches so that the faithful may adore it, so that they may receive it in Communion, and so that they may recognize in the Holy Eucharist the perpetual assistance and presence of Jesus Christ in the Church.
(CCC 1378-79)**

Level 6
Chapter: 28
A. 106

**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, 1868)**

Level 6
Chapter: 28
A. 105

**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 6
Chapter: 30
A. 108

**Eternal life is the reward of living forever with God in the happiness of heaven. The souls of those who die in grace and God's friendship enter heaven after death, either immediately or after purification.
(CCC 1022)**

Level 6
Chapter: 29
A. 107

**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 6
Chapter: 30
Q. 109

What is heaven?

Level 6
Chapter: 30
Q. 110

What is purgatory?

Level 6
Chapter: 30
Q. 111

What is hell?

Level 6
Chapter: 30
Q. 112

Is it certain that heaven and hell exist?

Level 6
Chapter: 30
Q. 113

How long will heaven and hell last?

Level 6
Chapter: 31
Q. 114

Will Jesus Christ visibly return to earth?

Level 6
Chapter: 30
A. 110

**Purgatory is the temporary state of purifying suffering after death for those who die in God's friendship, but who do not yet have the holiness needed to be with God in heaven.
(CCC 1030-31)**

Level 6
Chapter: 30
A. 109

**Heaven is our eternal enjoyment of God, Who is our happiness, with the angels and the blessed.
(CCC 1023-24)**

Level 6
Chapter: 30
A. 112

**Yes, it is certain that heaven and hell exist. God has revealed this, frequently promising eternal life and happiness with Him to the good, and threatening the wicked with damnation and eternal fire.
(CCC 1024, 1034)**

Level 6
Chapter: 30
A. 111

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

Level 6
Chapter: 31
A. 114

**Yes, Jesus Christ will visibly return to this earth at the end of the world to judge the living and the dead, at the General Judgment.
(CCC 680-82)**

Level 6
Chapter: 30
A. 113

**Heaven and hell will last forever.
(CCC 1029, 1035)**

Level 6
Chapter: 31
Q. 115

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

Level 6
Chapter: 31
Q. 116

**What does “resurrection of
the body” mean?**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
Q. 117

**How did God prepare Mary
to be the mother of His
Son?**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
Q. 118

**What is the mystery of God
made man called?**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
Q. 119

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

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
Q. 120

**Is Jesus true God and true
man?**

Level 6
Chapter: 31
A. 116

**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 997-99, 1005)**

Level 6
Chapter: 31
A. 115

**The resurrection of the body and the General Judgment await us at the end of the world.
(CCC 1016, 1038)**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
A. 118

**The mystery of God made man is called the Incarnation.
(CCC 470)**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
A. 117

**God prepared Mary to be the mother of His Son by preserving her from original sin, which means that she was filled with grace from the moment of her conception. This is called the Immaculate Conception.
(CCC 491)**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
A. 120

**Yes, Jesus is true God and true man. He has two natures: human and divine.
(CCC 464)**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
A. 119

**No, the Son of God did not cease to be God when He became man. God is eternal.
(CCC 470)**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
Q. 121

Is Jesus two persons?

Level 6
Chapter: Fruit Upon...
Q. 122

In what ways is Jesus' whole life a mystery of Redemption?

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Q.

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Level 6
Chapter: Fruit Upon...
A. 122

**Jesus' whole life is a mystery of redemption by God's act of becoming man in the Incarnation which brought us a share in His life, by Jesus' obedience which atoned for our disobedience, by Jesus' miracles and healings through which He bore our infirmities, and by His death and Resurrection which justifies man.
(CCC 517)**

Level 6
Chapter: Angels We...
A. 121

**No, Jesus is one Divine Person, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity.
(CCC 466)**

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