

## Theology III

# Review

Exam 01-2QTR

### True/False

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. During the Last Supper, Jesus began with the second Cup.
2. You are in communion because you receive communion.
3. Jesus followed all of the traditions during His last Passover meal.
4. Transubstantiation is the proof that the bread and wine become Christ's Body and Blood.
5. Venial sins sever our relationship with God.
6. Reconciliation is the sacrament of faith.
7. Greed is the moderate desire for earthly goods.
8. If one exhibits a habitual practice of venial sin, that person is more likely to commit a mortal sin.
9. Envy can be defined as always wanting more earthly goods.
10. Mortal sin just wounds your relationship with God.
11. Concupiscence, or the imperfection in man between desire and reason, is a sin.
12. Humans are totally corrupt.
13. The opposite of the Deadly Sin of Envy is kindness.
14. The deadly sin of Sloth is not putting forth effort in serving God.
15. In the Eucharist, Christ's sacrifice is re-experienced.
16. Pride is the desire for impure pleasure.
17. Christ is substantially present only in the Bread (Body) and Wine (Blood) together.
18. Venial sins can be absolved by asking for forgiveness.
19. The etymology of the word harmatia is to "hit" the mark.
20. When the first Christians met, they often read from the Gospels of Scripture.

21. You may receive the Eucharist when conscious of venial sin.
22. Transubstantiation changes the appearance of the bread and wine.
23. After the multiplication of the loaves in John 6, the people called Jesus King.
24. Transubstantiation is a change of substance on a perceptible level.
25. Christ's Body and Blood as the living bread will sustain our earthly lives.
26. The Sunday readings at Mass follow a two-year cycle.
27. A person in sin can never receive the Eucharist.
28. The word Eucharist means *thanksgiving*.
29. The word Eucharist means *blessing*.
30. The presence of Christ in the Eucharist remains as long as the substance remains?
31. The presence of Christ in the Eucharist remains as long as the accidents remains?
32. God sanctifies the world through the Eucharist.
33. Accidents are the essence of a thing.
34. The Church requires Her members to receive communion at least twice a year.
35. Those who are not confirmed are dismissed from the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
36. The liturgy of the Word is also known as the Mass of the Catechumens.

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

37. On the cross, Jesus requested the "Cup of \_\_\_\_\_."
  - a. Communion.
  - b. Blessing.
  - c. Consummation.
  - d. Benediction.
38. How did Jesus feed the vast crowds which came to Him?
  - a. Consecration.
  - b. Multiplication.
  - c. Transubstantiation.
  - d. Consecration.
39. How did Melchizedek's use of bread and wine foreshadow the Eucharist?
  - a. Supplication.
  - b. Holocaust.
  - c. Blessing.
  - d. Thanksgiving.

**40. What linked disbelief in Christ's Body and Blood with the Last Supper in the Bread of Life discourse.**

- a. The disciple left.
- b. It was hard to believe.
- c. Judas' betrayal.
- d. Not giving a sign.

**41. What did the people call Jesus after He multiplied the five loaves and two fish?**

- a. King.
- b. Prophet.
- c. Rabbi.
- d. God.

**42. What did the people call Jesus during the Bread of Life discourse?**

- a. King.
- b. Prophet.
- c. Rabbi.
- d. God.

**43. What is the Greek word for sin?**

- a. Mystagogy.
- b. Harmatia.
- c. Theotokos.
- d. Lex Orandi.

**44. This Deadly Sin becomes quite easy to dismiss one's need for God.**

- a. lust.
- b. greed.
- c. sloth.
- d. pride.

**45. To control our desires by reason is what corresponding virtue to the deadly sins?**

- a. Humility.
- b. Diligence.
- c. Temperance.
- d. Patience.

**46. Which of the following are conditions for mortal sin?**

- a. One must have full knowledge.
- b. They can be accumulated venial sins.
- c. The person must be sorry.
- d. The sin must be serious.

**47. The Eucharist is a sacrament of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Faith.
- b. Grace.
- c. Reconciliation.
- d. Resurrection.

**48. When you wish misfortune on someone else because of what they have.**

- a. Greed.
- b. Envy.
- c. Anger.
- d. Pride.

**49. To profane or receive the Eucharist in the state of serious sin is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. mortal.
- b. grave.
- c. venial.
- d. sacrilege.



59. The two miracles in John 6 are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. multiplication of loaves.      c. transubstantiation of His Body & Blood.  
b. twelve baskets remaining.      d. walking on the water.
60. What are two similarities between the multiplication of the loaves/fishes and the Bread of Life discourse?
- a. Hard to accept.      c. They were signs.  
b. Christ was with His disciples.      d. Both are spiritual.
61. Through transubstantiation the \_\_\_\_\_ of the bread and wine is changed, but the \_\_\_\_\_ remain the same.
- a. accidents/substance.      c. substance/accidents.  
b. image/meaning.      d. meaning/image.
62. At the Last Supper, Jesus initiated these two things.
- a. His earthly ministry.      c. The Eucharist.  
b. His twelve Apostles      d. The Priesthood.
63. List two of the four requirements of a sacrifice in the Old Testament.
- a. It must be by a priest.      c. It must be destroyed.  
b. It must be eaten.      d. It must be represented.

### Matching

*Choose the best answer that matches the question or statement.*

- a. Participation in Body of Christ.      e. On the cross.  
b. Reconcile first with neighbors.      ab. Christ's Body and Blood.  
c. Manna.      ac. Substance.  
d. Accidents      ad. Referred to the wine as His Blood.
64. Temporarily took away hunger and thirst.
65. St. Paul referred to the Eucharist as this in I Corinthians 10:16.
66. This broke with tradition during the Christ's last Passover meal.
67. The imperceptible characteristics of a thing.
68. The Didache said to do this prior to receiving the Eucharist.
69. Permanently takes away hunger and thirst.
70. When did Jesus drink the 'last cup?'
71. The perceptible characteristics of a thing.

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Catholic/Orthodox.          | e. Ordained man.           |
| b. Evangelical/Fundamentalist. | ab. Anabaptist/Mennonite.  |
| c. Presbyterian/Reformed.      | ac. Lutheran.              |
| d. Lay man or woman.           | ad. Episcopalian/Anglican. |

**72. An ordinary minister of Holy Communion.**

**73. Understands communion to be a reenactment that often includes a foot-washing.**

**74. Believes the bread & wine become the Body, Blood, Soul & Divinity.**

**75. An extraordinary minister of Holy Communion.**

**76. Accepts communion as a reenactment and a time for renewal.**

**77. Uses the "in, with and under" formula for communion.**

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|----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Absolution. | e. Contrition of the penitent. |
| b. Temperance. | ab. Humility.                  |
| c. The Church. | ac. Lust.                      |
| d. Chastity.   | ad. Generosity                 |

**78. Represented by the priest in the Sacrament of Confession.**

**79. The corresponding virtue to the deadly sin of Lust.**

**80. The corresponding virtue to the deadly sin of Pride.**

**81. The material cause of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.**

**82. The corresponding virtue to the deadly sin of Greed.**

**83. This deadly sin treats the other person like an object.**

**84. The formal cause of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.**

**85. The corresponding virtue to the deadly sin of Gluttony.**