

CHAPTER 2 TEST

Confirmation

SECTION I: MATCHING

[2 points each; 24 points total]

Match the word or term with its definition.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Counsel | _____ 5. Form | _____ 9. St. Ambrose of Milan |
| _____ 2. Seal | _____ 6. <i>Sapientia</i> | _____ 10. Apostolate |
| _____ 3. Sacred Chrism | _____ 7. Confirmation name | _____ 11. Confirmation |
| _____ 4. Proper disposition | _____ 8. Baptism | _____ 12. First Holy Communion |
- A. Sacramental character, or mark — a permanent and unrepeatable spiritual quality — that gives the Christian a share in the priesthood of Christ and is imprinted on the soul through the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders
- B. Matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation
- C. Saint whom a confirmand chooses and particularly admires
- D. In the Latin Rite, usually received between the ages of seven and seventeen
- E. In the Latin Rite, usually received at the age of reason
- F. Usually received as an infant
- G. Receiving a Sacrament while in the state of grace
- H. In the Latin Rite, “[Name], be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit”
- I. Evangelization; the activity that fulfills the apostolic nature of the whole Church by working to extend the Kingdom of God to the entire world
- J. Gift of the Holy Spirit that helps a Christian make sound moral decisions
- K. Latin for wisdom, one of the gifts of the Holy Spirit
- L. Person who first coined the name “Confirmation”

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[3 points each; 30 points total]

Identify each statement as True or False.

13. _____ The word “Christian” is related to “Christ,” which means “Holy One.”
14. _____ Through Confirmation a Christian receives a strengthening of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, a completion of baptismal graces.
15. _____ The term “Double Sacrament” highlights the close relationship between Baptism and the Eucharist.

16. _____ Confirmation is called the “Sacrament of the fullness of grace” because a Christian who receives it is filled with God’s grace for his or her entire life.
17. _____ The Sacraments of Christian Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist.
18. _____ The early Church celebrated Confirmation during the Easter Vigil.
19. _____ Human reason and the intellect are two faculties that can assist us to arrive at a certain level of knowledge about God and his attributes.
20. _____ When a correct moral decision is required, we can exercise on the gift of understanding from the Holy Spirit.
21. _____ The role of a sponsor in Confirmation is similar to that of a godparent in Baptism.
22. _____ Reception of Confirmation officially marks the end of a student’s religious education.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANK

[3 points per blank; 36 points total]

Fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase.

23. The gift of piety helps us worship God with the understanding that he is our Father. This understanding that we are children of God is called _____.
24. In the Early Church the _____ administered Confirmation, whose successors are the bishops.
25. Sacred Chrism is blessed every year by the bishop in the _____ Mass on _____ (day); when a bishop celebrates it earlier in Holy Week, it is still associated with this day.
26. The Sacraments of _____, _____, and _____ are each dependent on the use of holy oil in their rites.
27. Sacred Chrism is the _____ of Confirmation.
28. The ordinary minister of Confirmation is a(n) _____ or, under certain circumstances, a(n) _____ but never a deacon or lay person.
29. A confirmand chooses a Confirmation name, which is the name of a(n) _____.
30. The graces that are received in Confirmation prepare us for the _____, which includes evangelization.

SECTION IV: ESSAY

[10 points]

Answer the following question.

31. Christ sent his Apostles to evangelize the whole world:

St. Peter (Simon, Simon Peter, Cephas) was one of Christ's three main disciples, the brother of St. Andrew, Head of the Apostles, and one of the most prominent leaders of the Early Church. He was a fisherman.

St. James "the Greater" was another of Christ's three main disciples and the brother of St. John. He was a fisherman.

St. John was another of Christ's three main disciples and the brother of St. James "the Greater." He was a fisherman.

St. Andrew was the first disciple whom Christ called and the brother of St. Peter. He was a fisherman.

St. Philip was closely associated with St. Bartholomew.

St. Bartholomew (Nathanael) was closely associated with St. Philip.

St. Matthew (Levi) was a tax collector, which was one of the most reviled professions.

St. Thomas initially doubted Christ's Resurrection: "Unless I see in his hands the print of the nails, and place my finger in the mark of the nails, and place my hand in his side, I will not believe" (Jn 20:25).

St. James "the Less" was the son of a man named Alphaeus.

St. Thaddeus (Jude) was probably a farmer.

St. Simon the Zealot may have belonged to a Jewish sect that advocated revolution by a Messiah to overthrow Rome, or he may have simply been zealous for the Mosaic Law.

St. Matthias was not originally one of the Twelve; he was chosen by the Apostles and appointed by St. Peter to replace Judas Iscariot, who had betrayed Christ.

Why is it reasonable to believe that only the help of the Holy Spirit could have enabled the Apostles to perform wonders and miracles so that they could carry out and accomplish the mission that Christ gave them?