

Chapter 3 Test: The Vocation to Marriage

SECTION I: MATCHING

(2 POINTS EACH)

_____ Unitive	_____ Procreative	_____ Hebrews
_____ Abortifacient	_____ Malachi	_____ Surgical method
_____ Fornication	_____ Infertility	_____ Indissolubility
_____ Nuptial	_____ Revelation	_____ Adultery
_____ Dignity	_____ Unity	_____ Ruth
_____ Conjugal	_____ Barrier method	_____ Polygamy

- A. A common practice in the Old Testament because of people's "hardness of heart."
- B. This book of the Old Testament "bear[s] witness to an elevated sense of marriage and to the fidelity of spouses" (CCC 1611).
- C. This characteristic of marriage allows for no third-party claim on two spouses' mutual self-giving.
- D. This word comes from a Latin verb meaning "to join together."
- E. This New Testament book attests to the sanctity of marriage and promises that God will "judge the immoral and adulterous."
- F. Sexual relations between a married person and someone to whom he or she is not married.
- G. The "morning-after pill" can act as a type of this.
- H. This purpose of the marital act reaffirms the marital commitment as exclusive and indissoluble.
- I. An intrauterine device is this form of contraception.
- J. This does not detract from the sacredness of the marital act.
- K. God related to this Old Testament prophet his hatred of divorce.
- L. This describes the type of covenant between God and Israel—one of mutual love, fidelity, and self-giving.
- M. Sterilization is a type of this form of contraception.
- N. Sexual relations between people who are not married.
- O. This New Testament book describes heaven as the "marriage supper of the Lamb."
- P. Because of this characteristic of marriage, a valid sacramental marriage persists until the death of one of the spouses.
- Q. A moral and loving marriage affirms this quality of the human person.
- R. The purpose of marriage that indicates an openness to children.

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

(3 POINTS EACH)

1. _____ Marriage is a contract between a man and a woman that involves mutual commitments and guarantees.
2. _____ If spouses are unable to conceive through the marital act, the Church encourages them to seek other techniques such as adultery and surrogacy to achieve the procreative purpose of marriage.
3. _____ The contemporary effort to redefine marriage arises from the view that marriage is merely a human invention and thus alterable.
4. _____ The term “procreation” refers to being proactive in creating new life using technological methods (e.g., artificial insemination or *in vitro* fertilization) in imitation of God’s creative power.
5. _____ St. John Paul II referred to the providential design of human physicality as the “most basic meaning of the body.”
6. _____ Couples who are unable to have children can live out their marriage vocation fruitfully.
7. _____ The “domestic church” originally referred to the family home, which is where early Christians often met for prayer, worship, and study.
8. _____ St. Louis and St. Zelig Martin were canonized together in the same ceremony.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANK

(3 POINTS PER BLANK)

1. Couples who practice NFP without prayerful discernment or well-grounded reasons may in effect have adopted a “_____.”
2. St. Paul likened the relationship between a husband and a wife to that of Christ and his Church, calling it a great “_____” —and a “profound” one at that.
3. _____ methods of contraception involve the use of spermicides. Such methods are often used in conjunction with _____ methods, which attempt to block the fertilization of the egg.

4. _____ in body and soul shows that man and woman were created for one another and that they have a natural need for one another to be complete and happy.
5. The use of the term “_____” to refer to Eve’s relationship with Adam is important because, according to the *Catechism*, “she thus represents God from whom comes our help.”
6. Married couples, wrote St. Paul, ought to “be _____ to one another out of reverence for Christ.”
7. In his teachings on the theology of the body, St. _____ explained how the body “expresses” the person, who is made in the image of God.
8. _____ relations are “intrinsically disordered” and offend the purpose of the marital act because they can be neither unitive nor procreative.

SECTION IV: ESSAY

(10 POINTS)

Choose one of these sins against marriage—adultery, fornication, divorce, same-sex unions, pornography, or cohabitation—and explain how it undermines marriage, damages the person committing it, and affects others negatively.