

Chapter 4 Quiz: The Sacrament of Matrimony

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

(5 POINTS EACH)

1. _____ The Marriage Rite is the form of the Sacrament of Matrimony.
2. _____ The three preparatory stages for marriage are remote, proximate, and immediate.
3. _____ A marriage is invalid if one of the parties did not know that marriage is ordered to having children.
4. _____ Divorce renders a person automatically incapable of receiving Holy Communion validly.
5. _____ Disparity of cult tends to raise more serious concerns than a mixed marriage.

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

(5 POINTS EACH)

6. The Sacrament of Matrimony is completed when the couple _____ their union.
7. A special _____ from canonical form is required to permit a Catholic to marry in a non-Catholic ceremony.
8. It is essential for the validity of marriage that each of the spouses freely gives full _____.
9. A(n) _____ lifestyle, lived faithfully, is the best way to prepare for marriage.
10. According to the *Catechism*, no. 1127, a Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ that, "when celebrated worthily in faith," confers the _____ that it signifies.

SECTION C: MULTIPLE CHOICE

(5 POINTS EACH)

11. In the Eastern Churches, the bishop or priest confers the Sacrament of Matrimony through the act of...
 - a. sprinkling the couple with holy water.
 - b. anointing the couple with blessed oil.
 - c. placing the wedding rings upon the husband and the wife's fingers.
 - d. placing crowns upon the husband and the wife's heads.
 - e. None of the above is correct.

12. None of the following impediments to marriage can be overcome *except*...
 - a. sexual impotence.
 - b. being too closely related.
 - c. being in Holy Orders.
 - d. refusing to have children.
 - e. Both A and C are correct.

13. For the proper form of the Sacrament of Matrimony—in addition to the bishop, priest, or deacon as the Church's official witness—there must be...
 - a. a witnessing congregation since the Rite of Marriage is a public liturgical act.
 - b. a ring bearer and a flower girl.
 - c. altar servers to assist the bishop, priest, or deacon.
 - d. two additional witnesses.
 - e. Both A and D are correct.

14. Celebrating the Sacrament of Matrimony as a public liturgical act is important for the following reasons *except*...
 - a. sacramental marriage is a liturgical act.
 - b. there is nothing private about marriage.
 - c. marriage introduces a husband and a wife into an ecclesial order.
 - d. publicly saying, "I do," helps spouses remain faithful to each other.
 - e. None of the above is correct.

15. God's plan became clear for Bl. Eurosia Fabris when . . .
- a. her parents became ill, and she had to care for them.
 - b. she was diagnosed with a serious medical condition that made her postpone marriage.
 - c. a local woman died, leaving behind children.
 - d. she was rejected by a convent because she was poorly educated.
 - e. she discovered that she was unable to conceive children.

SECTION D: MATCHING

(5 POINTS EACH)

Treason	Proximate	Divorce
Remote	Atheism	Apostasy
Immediate	Ecclesial	Malfeasance
Deception	Infidelity	
Pastoral	Annulment	

16. St. Thomas More was accused of _____ and sentenced to death.
17. Through her efforts to understand her husband's _____, Elisabeth Leseur became a devout Catholic.
18. As children mature into adolescence, they enter the period of _____ preparation for marriage.
19. If one party to a marriage gains the consent of the other by _____ or by mistaken identity, their marriage is invalid.
20. Whether or not to have a Nuptial Mass if the majority of the wedding guests are not Catholic depends largely on the _____ circumstances involved.