

**Catholic Identity**  
**Quiz**



Rookie

1. The holy table at which the priest celebrates Mass is called  
(a) the sacristy (b) the altar (c) the vestibule (d) the cornerstone
2. The sign that the Blessed Sacrament is present in the tabernacle in church is  
(a) a burning sanctuary lamp (b) flowers (c) candlesticks (d) statues
3. A person who genuflects  
(a) kneels on the kneeler in the pew (b) dips a hand in holy water (c) bends the right knee to the floor and rises again (d) gets baptized on Holy Saturday
4. A priest who leads a parish is called  
(a) a pastor (b) a monk (c) a pope (d) a nun
5. The teaching that there are three persons in one God is called  
(a) the Messiah (b) the Resurrection (c) the Ascension (d) the Trinity
6. The ending of the Mass prayer, "Lord, I am not worthy to receive you" is  
(a) "but only say the word and I shall be healed" (b) "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of power and might" (c) "Peace be with you" (d) "Go in peace to love and serve the Lord"
7. We call the part of the Mass when we stand up and express our belief in God  
(a) Communion (b) the collection (c) Lamb of God (d) the Profession of Faith
8. Before the Second Vatican Council, Mass all around the world was celebrated in  
(a) German (b) French (c) Latin (d) English
9. The Church's sacrament of forgiveness is called  
(a) the sacrament of Reconciliation (b) the sacrament of Penance (c) Confession (d) all of these
10. At Mass the cup containing the precious Blood of Christ is called  
(a) a chalice (b) a vestment (c) a cruet (d) an alb
11. A person using a rosary is  
(a) kneeling on it (b) praying with it (c) wearing it (d) smelling it
12. "Bless us, O Lord, and these your gifts" is the beginning of  
(a) the Apostles' Creed (b) grace before meals (c) the Lord's Prayer (d) the guardian angel prayer
13. On an altar in church or in a chapel, a tabernacle contains  
(a) clothing worn by the priest during Mass (b) bells (c) the Blessed Sacrament (d) incense
14. If you find a lost object, the Church teaches that  
(a) you should leave it where you found it (b) the rule is finders keepers (c) you should try to return it to the owner if possible (d) you should give it to the poor
15. The Our Father was taught to the disciples by  
(a) the Blessed Mother (b) St. Joseph (c) the prophet Isaiah (d) Jesus

## Catholic Identity Rookie Quiz



# Answers



1. (b) The altar is consecrated, or blessed, setting it aside for use in liturgies. An altar that is fixed to the floor often has an inlaid altar stone that contains a relic of a saint. A relic is part of the physical remains of a saint or an object closely associated with a saint, as in pieces of clothing.
2. (a) The lamp kept burning to indicate the presence of the Blessed Sacrament is called the sanctuary lamp. The sanctuary is the place in the church where the priest, servers, and other ministers perform their functions. It is usually set off from the rest of the church in some way—a raised floor, special shape, or special decoration.
3. (c) When we enter the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, we genuflect or bow before we enter our pew as a sign of reverence to the Lord.
4. (a) The word *pastor* comes from a Latin word that means "shepherd," or "one who tends and feeds a flock." A pastor is a priest entrusted with the care of a parish.
5. (d) The central mystery of our faith is the Most Holy Trinity. This teaching is called a mystery because, on our own, we couldn't understand how one God is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. We know about the Trinity through the revelation of God. We remind ourselves of the Holy Trinity each time we make the Sign of the Cross and say, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."
6. (a) This prayer is said just after the Lamb of God and before we receive Communion. It comes from what the centurion said when Jesus offered to go to the centurion's house to heal his servant. See Matthew 8:8.
7. (d) The creed most often used in the Profession of Faith at Sunday Masses is called the Nicene Creed. The Apostles' Creed is another expression of our faith.
8. (c) Before the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), the priest celebrated Mass in Latin.
9. (d) This is one sacrament with many names and graces. In most parishes the schedule includes weekly opportunities to receive the sacrament of Penance. Many parishes also celebrate the sacrament in penance services once or twice a year, commonly in Advent and Lent.
10. (a) The cup is called a chalice. Receiving the Body and Blood of Jesus in both forms, or species, is recommended as a fuller sign of Communion. However, anyone who receives either the consecrated bread or the consecrated wine receives Jesus' Body and Blood.
11. (b) The rosary has been a popular way of praying since the Middle Ages. There are twenty mysteries of Our Lord's life to think about as we pray the Our Fathers and Hail Marys on the rosary beads.
12. (b) The rest of this traditional prayer is: "which we are about to receive from your goodness, through Christ, our Lord. Amen."
13. (c) Usually fashioned of gold with beautiful craftsmanship, the tabernacle holds consecrated hosts for veneration and for taking to those who are sick.
14. (c) The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* tells us that deliberately keeping a lost object when you know its owner is a sin against the seventh commandment, "You shall not steal."
15. (d) When Jesus' disciples asked him to teach them to pray, he taught them this prayer. See Luke 11:1-4.

**Catholic Identity**  
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Scholar  
2nd level

1. In the early days of the Church, hermits were people who
  - (a) gave the popes advice (b) elected the bishops
  - (c) went out into the desert to live a life of prayer
  - (d) crowned the kings who were Catholic
2. Most older churches are built
  - (a) in the shape of a cross (b) in a circular shape
  - (c) in the shape of a triangle (d) with spiral staircases
3. The artist who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican is
  - (a) Edward Steichen (b) Gus Sistine
  - (c) Michelangelo (d) Sandro Botticelli
4. Pride, greed, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth are
  - (a) the seven "deadly" sins (b) original sin
  - (c) the corporal works of mercy (d) the spiritual works of mercy
5. Our Pope's name is
  - (a) John Paul II (b) Benedict XIV (c) Benedict XVI
  - (d) none of these
6. Regarding occult practices (such as witchcraft, Ouija boards, horoscopes, and the like), the Church
  - (a) takes a neutral position (b) warns the faithful strongly against them
  - (c) says they're not against the Ten Commandments (d) none of these
7. The Second Vatican Council took place in
  - (a) the 1760s (b) the 1860s (c) the 1960s
  - (d) the early 2000s
8. The belief that Mary, at the end of her life, was taken up to heaven body and soul is called
  - (a) the Assumption (b) the Visitation (c) sanctifying grace
  - (d) Holy Orders
9. Catechists are
  - (a) underground burial chambers of the early Church (b) those who teach the faith
  - (c) those preparing to be baptized (d) categories of sins
10. A miter is
  - (a) a tall hat worn by a bishop (b) a tall spire on a steeple
  - (c) a corporal work of mercy (d) a very small sin
11. Feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, visiting the sick, and the like, are known as the
  - (a) spiritual works of mercy (b) corporal works of mercy
  - (c) marks of the Church (d) Ten Commandments
12. Using a fish as a symbol of Christ
  - (a) dates from the early days of Christianity
  - (b) was a secret way early Christians showed other believers that they were Christian
  - (c) was used because the Greek word for fish formed an abbreviation of Jesus' titles
  - (d) all of these
13. Of the following, the one thing not necessary for a good confession is
  - (a) sorrow for your sin (b) confession of the sin to a priest
  - (c) confession of the sin to the person offended (d) penance done, as given by the priest
14. The split between Protestants and Catholics in the 1500s is called
  - (a) the Reformation (b) the Western Schism
  - (c) ecumenism (d) none of these
15. In Christian art, icons are
  - (a) mazes (b) modern pictures of the crucifixion
  - (c) sacred representations of Jesus, Mary, or the saints used in Eastern churches
  - (d) always mosaics

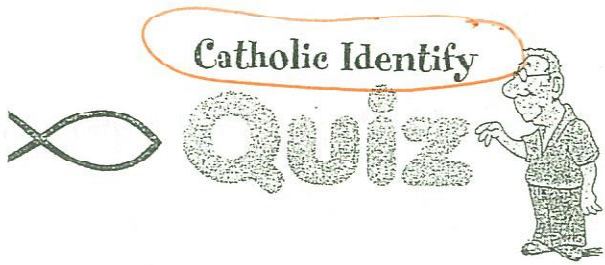
## Catholic Identity Scholar Quiz



# Answers



1. (c) After Christianity was legalized in 313, it became more difficult for Christians to maintain their early fervor, so people tried to get away from the "world" by going out to desert places to pray.
2. (a) If you look carefully at the shape of older churches, you'll see that they have the long part of a cross (called a nave) and two sidebars (called transepts). Since the Second Vatican Council, many churches have been built with other shapes.
3. (c) Michelangelo (1475-1564) painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at the request of Pope Julius II.
4. (a) These sins are also called the "capital" sins. They are considered to be at the root of all other sins.
5. (c) Pope Benedict XVI was consecrated pope on April 19, 2005. He is the 265th successor to Peter and is originally from Germany.
6. (b) The Church firmly opposes all occult practices, saying they are against the first commandment and that they are the opposite of putting ourselves confidently into God's hands concerning the future.
7. (c) The Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) had a major impact on the Church as we know it today.
8. (a) Mary's Assumption into heaven is not found in the Bible, but from the very early days of the Church, this belief was evident. Pope Pius XII officially proclaimed the Assumption a truth of faith in 1950. The feast of Mary's Assumption is celebrated on August 15, and is a holy day of obligation in some parts of the world, including the United States.
9. (b) The word *catechist* comes from a Greek word meaning "echo." Catechists have echoed the faith to their students through the ages.
10. (a) A miter is two pieces of stiff triangular-shaped material attached at the sides to form a hat. Israelite priests used to wear something similar and, in about the twelfth century, the miter became the customary hat for Catholic bishops.
11. (b) *Corporal* means "bodily." The corporal works of mercy are those acts that tend to a person's bodily needs. Six of the seven traditional corporal works of mercy are found in Matthew 25:34-40. The seventh, burying the dead, was added at a later time.
12. (d) The Greek word for "fish" is *ichthys*, which is a proclamation about Jesus, formed by the first letters of the Greek words for "Jesus Christ, Son of God, is Savior."
13. (c) It is not required to confess the sin to the person offended. However, in cases of stolen goods, the sinner must make amends wherever possible.
14. (a) The Protestant Reformation is normally dated from 1517, when Martin Luther, an Augustinian monk, made a series of statements about abuses in the Church. There was other unrest in the Church before this time.
15. (c) Icons are images painted on walls or flat panels, using rich colors, often backed with gold. Sometimes they are made of mosaics. Eastern churches use icons rather than statues in their churches. Icons are becoming popular for personal prayer use in the West.



Almost Expert  
Hardest

- 1. Another name for a sermon is  
(a) hominy (b) homily (c) Extreme Unction  
(d) Eucharistic Prayer
- 2. A martyr is a person who  
(a) dies for the faith (b) teaches the faith  
(c) goes out into the desert to live a solitary life  
(d) lives in a monastery
- 3. The word used by the Church to mean God's call to the priesthood or religious life is  
(a) concelebration (b) vocation (c) invocation  
(d) community
- 4. The person who leads parishioners in song at Mass is called a  
(a) cantor (b) altar server (c) bishop (d) pope
- 5. In Holy Communion, Jesus is really and truly present  
(a) only in the consecrated hosts (b) only in the consecrated wine (c) in both species, the bread and the wine (d) only as a symbol
- 6. All these actions are sins against the eighth commandment except for  
(a) gossiping (b) lying (c) stealing (d) speaking falsely under oath
- 7. In the sacrament of Reconciliation, the action of the priest as he says the words forgiving your sins is called  
(a) absolution (b) blessing (c) anointing (d) chrism
- 8. When a bishop comes to your parish, you can tell who he is because  
(a) he wears a tall hat in the procession  
(b) he walks barefoot (c) he's the one leading the choir (d) he's always the shortest one in the procession
- 9. The Hebrew word *shalom* means  
(a) "faith" (b) "hope" (c) "charity" (d) "peace"

- 10. Ancient underground Christian cemeteries are known as  
(a) catechisms (b) catacombs (c) caterpillars  
(d) cat-o-nine-tails
- 11. The holy oil used for Confirmation is called  
(a) liniment (b) oleo (c) chrism (d) glycerin
- 12. The year that the Mass began to be said in English in this country was  
(a) 1492 (b) 1776 (c) 1964 (d) 2003
- 13. The house where nuns live is called a  
(a) convent (b) shrine (c) cathedral (d) rectory
- 14. The seal of the confessional means  
(a) a priest sponsors a seal at the zoo (b) a priest can never ever reveal a person's sins (c) a priest must make the Sign of the Cross when you confess your sins (d) you must make the Sign of the Cross when you confess your sins
- 15. The day the Holy Spirit came upon the disciples and Mary in the upper room is called  
(a) Ordinary Time (b) Advent (c) Lent  
(d) Pentecost

## Catholic Identity Almost-Expert Quiz



## Answers



1. (b) The homily is the part of the Mass in which the priest relates the Scripture readings to our daily lives. The word *homily* comes from a Greek word meaning "to have a conversation with."
2. (a) Before Christianity was legalized in 313, many Christians gave up their lives for their faith. They were martyred by being thrown to lions or by being crucified or beheaded. Even in modern times, Christians sometimes give up their lives to uphold their faith. Archbishop Oscar Romero is called the martyr of San Salvador. Because he spoke out for the poor who were oppressed in his country, he was killed in 1980 as he celebrated Mass.
3. (b) The word *vocation* comes directly from the Latin word that means "to call." Young people are encouraged to listen carefully for what God calls them to do with their lives.
4. (a) The word *cantor* comes from the word that means "to sing" in Latin. It's important for all the people to join in the singing at Mass. St. Augustine said that the person who sings prays twice!
5. (c) Jesus is truly present in both species of the Eucharist, in the consecrated bread and in the consecrated wine.
6. (c) Stealing is a sin against the seventh commandment: "You shall not steal." The other actions are sins against the eighth commandment: "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor."
7. (a) The word *absolution* comes from two Latin words that together mean "to free from." In the sacrament of Reconciliation, the priest, in the name of Christ and his Church, frees you from your sins.
8. (a) For ceremonial occasions, the bishop wears a miter, a tall hat with two bands of material that sometimes hang from the back. A bishop is given the care of a diocese, a certain geographic area of the Church. One of a bishop's many duties is to be the "ordinary" minister of Confirmation. This means that it is a bishop who usually celebrates the sacrament of Confirmation. He can delegate his role to another priest, especially the pastor of the parish in which Confirmation is being celebrated.
9. (d) The word *shalom*, which means "peace," is both a greeting and a prayer all by itself. It is used as a wish for God's peace.
10. (b) As the tombs of martyrs became places to be honored, Mass was often celebrated in the underground burial grounds, or catacombs, where these tombs were located.
11. (c) The words *chrism* and *Christ* both come from Greek words that have to do with anointing. *Christ* comes from the Greek word *Christos*, which means the "anointed one." *Chrism* comes from the Greek word *chrisma* and refers to the oil the Church uses for anointing in Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders.
12. (c) Mass was once celebrated in Latin all around the world. At the Second Vatican Council, which was held from 1962-1965, the council fathers agreed that Mass should be said in the vernacular, the language of each country.
13. (a) Not all nuns live in convents these days, but many do. A rectory is the house for parish priests.
14. (b) Every priest who hears confessions must keep those sins absolutely secret. St. John Nepomucene (1340-1393) was tortured and executed when he refused to tell an angry king the sins the queen had confessed.
15. (d) Pentecost, which comes from a Greek word meaning "fifty," is celebrated fifty days after Easter. Pentecost is often called the birthday of the Church because this is when the disciples received the full strength of the Holy Spirit and began spreading the good news of Jesus Christ to the world.