

Faith First® Chapter Review, Liturgy & Morality

Chapter 5—Baptism and Confirmation

1. A word meaning “admitting into a group,” or “beginning,” is _____.
a. invitation
b. initiation
c. hazing
d. none of the above

Answer: b

2. The three sacraments through which we enter the Church are Baptism, _____.
a. Confirmation, and Eucharist
b. Sacrament of Reconciliation, and Confirmation
c. Sacrament of Reconciliation, and Eucharist
d. all of the above

Answer: a

3. The beginning of our new life in Christ happens through the sacrament of _____.
a. Confirmation
b. Eucharist
c. Baptism
d. none of the above

Answer: c

4. The strengthening of this life in Christ and the Church happens through the sacrament of _____.
a. Confirmation
b. Eucharist
c. Baptism
d. None of the above

Answer: a

5. The sacrament of _____ nourishes us with Christ’s Body and Blood for our transformation in Christ.
a. Confirmation
b. Eucharist
c. Baptism
d. none of the above

Answer: b

6. The three sacraments of initiation contain the idea of _____.
a. beginning our membership in the Church
b. a birth of something new
c. a new start with new responsibilities and opportunities
d. all of the above

Answer: d

7. A baptismal sign that shows the new life that we receive in Baptism and the new creation we have become is the _____.
a. bread and wine
b. white garment
c. oil of confirmation
d. none of the above

Answer: b

8. An essential part of the rite of Baptism is _____.
a. immersion or pouring of water three times
b. the candle
c. the white garment
d. all of the above

Answer: a

9. Baptism can be received by a person _____.
a. as many times as the person chooses
b. every Sunday
c. once a year
d. only once in a lifetime

Answer: d

10. The sacrament of baptism can be performed by _____.
a. a priest or deacon
b. a bishop
c. any person in cases of necessity
d. all of the above

Answer: d

11. Baptism can be celebrated with _____.
a. adults only
b. infants only
c. people of all ages
d. none of the above

Answer: c

12. If a person is baptized in a Christian Church other than the Catholic Church, he/she _____.
a. must be baptized again
b. is truly baptized into Christ
c. cannot join the Catholic Church
d. none of the above

Answer: b

13. The Church is _____.
a. the Body of Christ
b. a sign of God working in the world
c. a living sacrament
d. all of the above

Answer: d

14. The Sacrament of _____ completes the sacramental graces of Baptism.
a. Reconciliation
b. Eucharist
c. Confirmation
d. none of the above

Answer: c

15. Confirmation celebrates _____.
a. the forgiveness of sins
b. the special gifts of the Holy Spirit
c. being nourished by Christ's Body and Blood
d. none of the above

Answer: b

16. Confirmation is received by a person _____.
a. once in a person's lifetime
b. every Sunday
c. once every year
d. none of the above

Answer: a

17. The ordinary minister of Confirmation is the _____.
a. priest
b. deacon
c. bishop
d. none of the above

Answer: c

18. In the Roman Catholic Church, Confirmation is usually administered to a person _____.
a. immediately after Baptism
b. as a toddler
c. as an adult
d. around the age of thirteen

Answer: d

19. In Eastern Rite churches, Confirmation is administered _____.
a. immediately after Baptism
b. as a toddler
c. as an adult
d. none of the above

Answer: a

20. All candidates for Confirmation must _____.
a. profess their faith
b. be in a state of grace
c. have the intention of receiving the sacrament
d. all of the above

Answer: d