

## Lesson 3 – What Does it Mean to Believe?

Use this page to answer the matching questions in Lesson 3. Submit this page along with the other question pages for this lesson, they are found in your *Answer Tablet*. Mail, email or fax all the pages for correction.

### III. Match the terms in the following columns.

- |       |   |     |   |
|-------|---|-----|---|
| __41. | Faith can be deepened   | 41. | Because He is all wise  |
| __42. | Humility  | 42. | Confidence in someone   |
| __43. | Credibility   | 43. | Belief in human beings  |
| __44. | Strict mystery  | 44. | Theological virtue that enables one to have the confidence of receiving the grace necessary to reach Heaven |
| __45. | Trust   | 45. | Theological virtue that enables one to believe that what God has revealed is true                           |
| __46. | God cannot deceive  | 46. | Having faith that God exists and having personal adherence to Him   |
| __47. | Credulity   | 47. | Giving free assent to all that God has revealed   |
| __48. | Virtue of hope  | 48. | Biblical miracles   |
| __49. | Divine faith  | 49. | Recognition of our total dependence on God  |
| __50. | Believing in God (the believer)                                 | 50. | Assent of the mind to what God has revealed to us   |
| __51. | God cannot be deceived  | 51. | Unreasonable faith  |
| __52. | Believing God (the believer)                                    | 52. | Incomprehensible to the created mind  |
| __53. | Human faith   | 53. | Crowning miracle of the Christian faith   |
| __54. | Miracles  | 54. | Ecclesiastical miracles   |
| __55. | Without faith   | 55. | Because He is all good  |
| __56. | Christ's Resurrection   | 56. | God speaking to us  |
| __57. | Virtue of faith   | 57. | Final basis of the credibility of Christian faith   |
| __58. | Miracles performed by God in the Church after the Apostolic Age | 58. | By prayer, study and the practice of what we believe  |
| __59. | Divine Revelation-Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition         | 59. | Rational grounds for belief   |
| __60. | Miracles described in the Old and New Testaments                | 60. | There cannot be hope  |

## Lesson 13 – The Apostles’ Creed: Article 9, The Catholic Church and the Communion of Saints

Use this page to answer the matching questions in Lesson 13. Submit this page along with the other question pages for this lesson, they are found in your *Answer Tablet*. Mail, email or fax all the pages for correction.

### III. Match the terms in the following columns.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| __33. Credibility                               | 33. Holiness   |
| __34. Prophecy                                  | 34. Unbroken transmission of episcopal powers, through ordination, from the Apostles             |
| __35. Roman Pontiff                             | 35. Visible source and foundation of unity of faith and communion                                |
| __36. Sanctity                                  | 36. Universality of the Church founded by Christ   |
| __37. The Eucharist                             | 37. The Church founded by Christ as the visible channel of the graces He won for us on the Cross |
| __38. Exercise of the Extraordinary Magisterium | 38. Pope John XXIII  |
| __39. Apostolicity                              | 39. Rational basis for belief  |
| __40. Catholicity                               | 40. Worthy reception perfects and sustains the oneness of the members of the Church              |
| __41. Universal Sacrament of Salvation          | 41. Communication inspired directly from God   |
| __42. Called the Second Vatican Council         | 42. Ex cathedra pronouncements   |

## Lesson 16 – The Apostles’ Creed: Article 12, Life Everlasting

Use this page to answer the matching questions in Lesson 16. Submit this page along with the other question pages for this lesson, they are found in your *Answer Tablet*. Mail, email or fax all the pages for correction.

### The Joys of Heaven

III. Match the terms in the following columns.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>__46. Eternal life is this,<br/>__47. This mortal nature<br/>__48. The things that no eye has seen, and no ear has heard, things beyond the mind of man<br/>__49. Death shall be no more, neither shall there be mourning nor crying nor pain any more<br/>__50. But our commonwealth is in Heaven, and from it we await a Savior<br/>__51. They will see Him face-to-face<br/>__52. And when I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again<br/>__53. Behold, I am coming soon<br/>__54. Ask and you will receive<br/>__55. In my Father’s house are many rooms; if it were not so<br/>__56. You will be sorrowful<br/>__57. For here we have no lasting city<br/>__58. We shall be like Him because<br/>__59. Come, you whom my Father has blessed<br/>__60. For me to live is Christ</p> | <p>46. The Lord Jesus Christ, who will change our lowly body to be like His glorious Body<br/>47. But your sorrow will turn to joy<br/>48. But we seek the city which is to come<br/>49. To know you, the only true God Jesus Christ whom you have sent<br/>50. Take for your heritage the Kingdom prepared for you since the foundation of the world<br/>51. And to die is gain<br/>52. Would I have told you that I go to prepare a place for you?<br/>53. We shall see Him as He really is<br/>54. Must put on immortality<br/>55. And will take you to myself, that where I am you may be also<br/>56. All that God has prepared for those who love Him<br/>57. And so your joy will be complete<br/>58. For the former things have passed away<br/>59. And His name will be written on their foreheads<br/>60. Bringing my recompense, to repay every one for what he has done</p> |
|---|---|

## Lesson 24 - The Sacrament of Matrimony

Read the article, "[Sacrament of Matrimony](#)" by Father John A. Hardon, S.J., revised and updated by Raymond Leo Cardinal Burke.

Use these pages to answer the questions for Lesson 24. Submit these pages for correction.

### I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1. Marriage was originally a civil, social contract.
- 2. Marriage was first instituted by God.
- 3. Marriage is radically different from all other contracts.
- 4. Originally marriage was monogamous.
- 5. Our First Parents had no concupiscence before the fall.
- 6. Marriage is a covenant, not a contract.
- 7. Marriage is made valid by intercourse.
- 8. To be valid, a couple must voluntarily enter marriage.
- 9. A purpose of marriage is to foster unitive love.
- 10. A purpose of marriage is to foster procreative love.
- 11. We can prove from Scripture when Christ explicitly instituted the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 12. It is an Article of revealed Faith that Christ raised marriage to the level of a Sacrament.
- 13. The Sacrament of Matrimony cannot be received by a non-baptized person.
- 14. Only a person in the state of grace can receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 15. Both partners must be baptized for either of them to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 16. To receive the graces of the Sacrament of Matrimony, a person must be in the state of grace.
- 17. Unless a person intends a lifelong union, the marriage is invalid.
- 18. Every marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 19. Every sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 20. A sacramental, consummated marriage cannot be dissolved.
- 21. Some forms of contraception prevent consummation of a marriage.

### II. Match the terms in the following columns.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22. To foster unitive procreative love | 22. Receive the Sacrament of Matrimony if marriage is valid                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23. Natural (legitimate) marriage      | 23. Terms used when the Sacrament of Matrimony is validly received by two baptized persons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24. Indissolubility of marriage        | 24. Forbidden to all human beings since the time of Christ                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25. Two baptized persons               | 25. Necessary for a valid marital contract   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26. Ratified or sacramental marriage   | 26. Governs the validity of marriage for baptized persons                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27. Can be dissolved                   | 27. Purpose of marriage  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 28. Polygamy                           | 28. The permanence of marriage which cannot be broken by the spouses                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 29. Unity of marriage                  | 29. Marriage which is not a Sacrament  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30. Free mutual consent                | 30. Natural (legitimate) marriage  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 31. Church (Ecclesiastical) law        | 31. Exclusive union of one man with one woman  |

**I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.**

- 32. Nature has ordained conjugal love toward procreation.
- 33. Christ personally elevated marriage to a Sacrament.
- 34. Both partners must be baptized for either to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 35. Provided just one partner is baptized, he or she receives the Sacrament of Marriage.
- 36. Parents have the inalienable right to educate their children.
- 37. Only the parents receive grace from the Sacrament of Matrimony.
- 38. Sexual relations outside of marriage are grave sins.
- 39. Sterility invalidates marriage.
- 40. Impotency does not invalidate marriage.
- 41. Historically, marriage was originally monogamous.
- 42. Polygamy was the original condition of marriage.
- 43. Polygamy was never permissible.
- 44. Polygamy is now permissible to non-Christians.
- 45. Marriage was instituted solely for procreation.
- 46. Large families are encouraged.
- 47. What today is called Natural Family Planning began in the 1950's.
- 48. Pius XI's *Casti Connubii* is referred to by Vatican II.
- 49. Only a consummated sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 50. Monogamy is the normal practice in all major religions.
- 51. The family is the foundation of society.
- 52. Homosexuality destroys a society.

**II. Match the terms in the following columns.**

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 53. Contraception               | 53. Conjugal chastity in marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 54. Marital fidelity            | 54. Inseparable in marriage       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 55. <i>Familiaris Consortio</i> | 55. Forbidden by the natural law  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 56. Mutual love and procreation | 56. Pope Pius XI                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 57. <i>Casti Connubii</i>       | 57. Pope John Paul II             |

**Canon Law (Canons 1055-1107)**

**I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.**

- 58. Marriage was a Sacrament before the time of Christ.
- 59. Every valid marriage between baptized persons is also a Sacrament.
- 60. The unity of marriage excludes polygamy.
- 61. The indissolubility of marriage forbids divorce with remarriage.
- 62. Only a consummated sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- 63. It is not essential for the marriage consent to be given in person by the marrying partners.
- 64. The Catholic Church has authority only over marriages of Catholics.
- 65. In case of doubt, a marriage must be presumed to be valid.
- 66. Only natural intercourse consummates a marriage.
- 67. A promise to marry, if seriously made, is seriously binding in conscience.
- 68. Married partners have a grave duty to assist each other to grow in holiness.
- 69. Confirmation should be received before marriage.
- 70. The Church urges Catholics about to marry to receive the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist.

- 71. It is not mandated that the faithful make known to Church authorities any impediments that may exist to an intended marriage, of which they are aware.
- 72. No matter what their age, a couple may not marry without their parents' permission.
- 73. Young persons in every society, though canonically eligible to marry, should nonetheless be forbidden to marry.
- 74. Marriage is not brought about by the lawfully manifested consent of both parties.
- 75. Matrimonial consent is an act of the will.
- 76. In order to marry validly, the man must have completed his sixteenth year, and the woman her fourteenth year.
- 77. The Conference of Bishops is allowed to reduce the canonical age for marriage.
- 78. Sterility does not invalidate marriage.
- 79. Impotence, as described in Canon Law, does invalidate marriage.
- 80. Without a dispensation, marriage between a Catholic and a non-baptized person is illicit but valid.
- 81. In every valid marriage there is a marriage bond.

**II. Match the terms in the following columns.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 82. Valid marriage between baptized persons                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 82. Necessary to assist validly at the marriage of a Catholic  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 83. Diriment impediment                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 83. Necessary for valid consent in matrimonial consent   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 84. Faculties to officiate at marriage                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 84. Always a Sacrament   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 85. Sufficient use of reason                                | <input type="checkbox"/> 85. Facts or circumstances which render a person unable to contract marriage validly                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 86. Error about indissolubility of marriage                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 86. When two persons have a close biological or blood relationship   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 87. Diriment impediment of consanguinity                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 87. Marriage is not allowed  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 88. When there is any doubt about being too closely related | <input type="checkbox"/> 88. When two persons have an in-law relationship   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 89. Diriment impediment of affinity                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 89. Inability to have children   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 90. Diriment impediment of impotence                        | <input type="checkbox"/> 90. Invalidates marriage if it determines the will, so that the person does not intend a lifetime marital commitment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 91. Sterility   | <input type="checkbox"/> 91. Inability to have marital relations  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 92. Consummated sacramental marriage                        | <input type="checkbox"/> 92. Natural (legitimate) marriage  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 93. Marriage of two unbaptized persons                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 93. Absolutely indissoluble  |

**I. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.**

- 94. A Catholic cannot validly marry without a dispensation, except before an authorized priest or deacon.
- 95. Every priest may validly assist at a Catholic marriage.
- 96. Pastors cannot give a general faculty to priests to assist at marriage.
- 97. Lay persons can be delegated to assist at marriage in place of priests or deacons.
- 98. Every person baptized in the Catholic Church is bound by the canonical form of marriage even when there is danger of death.
- 99. Without proper permission, marriage of a Catholic to a baptized non-Catholic is invalid.

- \_\_\_ 100. The Catholic and non-Catholic partners in a mixed (inter-faith) marriage must agree to bring up the children Catholic.
- \_\_\_ 101. Marriages may never be celebrated in secret.
- \_\_\_ 102. Every valid marriage is indissoluble by nature.
- \_\_\_ 103. Sacramental marriage is absolutely indissoluble.
- \_\_\_ 104. Children born of a putative marriage are illegitimate.
- \_\_\_ 105. Illegitimate children can never be legitimized.
- \_\_\_ 106. Ratified or sacramental, consummated marriage is indissoluble except by death.
- \_\_\_ 107. Non-consummated marriages can be dissolved by the Bishop.
- \_\_\_ 108. The Pauline Privilege dissolves natural marriages.
- \_\_\_ 109. Only natural intercourse consummates marriage.
- \_\_\_ 110. Only the Pauline Privilege can dissolve a natural marriage.
- \_\_\_ 111. Marriage between a non-baptized and a non-Catholic baptized person can be dissolved.
- \_\_\_ 112. A polygamist, on being baptized, must marry his first wife, i.e., he must dismiss all his wives except the first one.
- \_\_\_ 113. The Church earnestly recommends that an adulterous spouse be pardoned by their faithful spouse.

**II. Match the terms in the following columns.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ___ 114. Ratified marriages are  | 114. Requirement for a valid sacramental marriage between any baptized persons                     |
| ___ 115. Pauline Privilege   | 115. Grounds for separation  |
| ___ 116. Mixed (inter-faith) marriage promises                             | 116. Convalidation without new consent of the parties  |
| ___ 117. Natural (legitimate) marriage bond                                | 117. When one or both are not baptized before marriage.  |
| ___ 118. Simple convalidation  | 118. Canonical form  |
| ___ 119. Prescribed form in Canon Law for the valid marriage of a Catholic | 119. Previous existing marriage bond rendering the person unqualified to contract marriage validly |
| ___ 120. Must possess the proper "capacity"                                | 120. Always sacramental marriages  |
| ___ 121. Serious danger to spirit or body                                  | 121. Required of the Catholic spouse   |
| ___ 122. Radical sanation  | 122. Dissolves a natural (legitimate) marriage   |
| ___ 123. Diriment impediment of divine law                                 | 123. Convalidation with new consent of the parties   |