

Archdiocese of New York: Grade 7 Religion Exam



Answer Key

TRUE/FALSE

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

MATCHING

21. C
22. A
23. D
24. H
25. B
26. J
27. G
28. E
29. F
30. I

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. A
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. D
19. C
20. C

COMPLETION

31. Liturgical
32. Modesty
33. Gospel
34. Baptism
35. Witness
36. Fortitude
37. Presider
38. Justice
39. Triduum
40. Blessed Sacrament

PART TWO

41.

Transubstantiation: is the unique change of the substance of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Paschal Mystery: refers to Christ's work of redemption accomplished by his Passion, death, Resurrection and glorious Ascension.

Declaration of Nullity: is the official; term referring to an annulment which is a special decree granted by the Church, after closely examining the circumstances, declaring that a particular union was not a sacramental marriage.

Synoptic: is the special term referring to the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke because there are very similar in order of events, material, and even language.

Presbyter: the term literally means an elder and is another term for priest OR a member of the priesthood.

Rite of Election: refers to the ceremony that is celebrated on the first Sunday of Lent in which the Church celebrates the God's choosing of the catechumens.

Fruits of the Spirit: are traits that show forth God's work in us and include love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control and chastity.

Catechumenate: is a major part of the R.C.I.A. or Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults and is the period of where those preparing to receive the sacraments of initiation are taught to embrace the teachings of the Church and challenged to live a Christian way of life.

Ordinary Time: is the season of the liturgical year where we learn more about the life of Christ and our calling to be his followers.

Advent: is the season of the liturgical year where we prepare for Jesus' coming at Christmas and his coming again and the end of time.

Absolution: is an essential part of the celebration of the Sacrament of Penance in which the priest, by the power entrusted to the Church by Christ, pardons or forgives the sin(s) of the penitent.

Permanent Deacon: refers to the third degree of Holy Orders and are ordained to help and serve bishops, priests and the faithful. The deacon is ordained to service, not to the priesthood. Married man may be ordained as permanent deacons.

42. a. Faith, Hope and Charity
- b. **Faith:** the virtue by which we believe in God and all that God has revealed.
Hope: the virtue by which we trust in Christ's promises and desire God's kingdom and anticipate eternal life as our happiness.
Charity: the virtue by which we love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves.
- c. Any reasonable response that answers the question is acceptable.

43. a. The three stages of tradition by which the life and teaching of Jesus have come down to us are: (1) life of Jesus, (2) oral tradition, and (3) the writing of the Gospels.
- b. Stage 1 - Life of Jesus – from his birth to his death, Resurrection and Ascension. Stage 2 - The oral tradition – the period of time in which the first disciples, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, gave oral witness to the life and message of Jesus. Stage 3 - The writing of the Gospels – the span of time in the early Christian community when the evangelists (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) put the apostolic preaching into writing.
44. a. Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist
- b. Responses can include: Baptism is the gateway to life in the Spirit. It enables us to receive us to receive all the other sacraments, which deepen God’s life within us. Confirmation completes baptismal grace. In Confirmation we receive the Holy Spirit in a special way, helping our faith to grow, and making us stronger witnesses to Jesus. The Eucharist completes Christian initiation. It is the sacrament in which the Lord Jesus himself is present. The Eucharist is the summit and source of Christian life.
- c. Any reasonable response that thoroughly answers the question is acceptable.
45. a. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John
- b. Gospel of Mark: Raises the question, "Who is Jesus?"; provides evidence by
- c. showing the action of Jesus; answers the question in the middle of the gospel on the lips of Peter - "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God." Gospel of Matthew: Illustrates that Jesus is the new Moses. Compares Jesus to Moses. This gospel was written especially to resonate with a Jewish Christian audience. This was the most popular gospel used for teaching in the early Church. Gospel of Luke: This gospel emphasizes God's preferential love for the poor and needy. This gospel also illustrates the activity of the Holy Spirit in the life of Jesus and in the believing community. Gospel of John: This gospel is highly symbolic and points to the presence of Jesus in the sacramental life of the Church. The dialogue in this gospel causes deeper reflection. Jesus is proclaimed as the eternal Word of God. This perspective emphasizes Jesus' divinity.
46. a. Developing a positive attitude towards the gift of sexuality includes the following concepts:
- the realization that the human body is sacred
 - the acceptance that my body and those of others are good
 - care for and development of my whole self – body, mind and spirit – and appreciation of others as whole persons
 - a recognition of my gifts and talents, and those of others
 - the ability to remain obedient to my conscience even when that is difficult
 - awareness of the consequences of actions
 - the conviction that no one has the right to abuse anyone else
- b. Any reasonable response that thoroughly answers the question is acceptable.