

## Santo Nino Catholic Church

### Faith Seeking Understanding      Sacramental Theology Review

**Note:** You are **NOT** required to write this quiz. It is intended to help you revise/review your readings. It covers Sacraments in General, Baptism, and Holy Matrimony.

Cross the correct answer. **T** stands for True, and **F** stands for false.

1. There are seven sacraments.	T	F
2. The Holy Spirit makes the invisible Father, visible.	T	F
3. Sacraments are privileges through which God touches the lives of the faithful.	T	F
4. Baptism is one of the sacramentals.	T	F
5. Christ founded the Church.	T	F
6. Human beings are both material and spiritual.	T	F
7. Sacraments are a deserved encounter point with God.	T	F
8. Donatists argued that heretics and apostates had to be rebaptized.	T	F
9. God determines the outward rites of the sacraments.	T	F
10. Confirmation is the most central sacrament.	T	F
11. The sacramental sign is not soiled by the sins of the minister.	T	F
12. The intrinsic objective efficacy of sacraments is called <i>ex opera operantis</i> .	T	F
13. In receiving sacraments, the proper disposition of the recipient is not important.	T	F
14. Form refers to the words/prayers that accompany the ritual actions.	T	F
15. Baptism can be repeated.	T	F
16. The canonical and liturgical minister of sacraments is the extra-ordinary minister.	T	F
17. Baptism is the first sacrament of Christian initiation.	T	F
18. In biblical Jewish law, touching an impure animal rendered the person unclean.	T	F
19. Jesus Christ was baptized by the Apostle Paul.	T	F
20. Red wine can be used to baptize people validly.	T	F
21. Baptismal water can be warmed in cold weather for infant baptism.	T	F

22. The baptismal form should be Trinitarian.	T	F
23. Mentioning the name of the recipient, does render baptism invalid.	T	F
24. The catechist is the ordinary minister of baptism.	T	F
25. Even a non-Christian can baptize validly if she intends to do what the Church does.	T	F
26. Baptism by desire is another type of baptism that the Church recognizes.	T	F
27. Adults are not required to give their consents before baptism.	T	F
28. A child in danger of death should be baptized even against the will of the parents.	T	F
29. In certain circumstances, baptism can be administered conditionally.	T	F
30. Baptismal sponsors should be at least 16 years old.	T	F
31. The mother can be a sponsor at the baptism of her own child.	T	F
32. Non-Catholic baptism is not necessarily invalid.	T	F
33. The Catholic Church teaches that marriage has to be between a man and a woman.	T	F
34. A marriage between two baptized persons is a sacrament.	T	F
35. A ratified and consummated marriage is dissoluble.	T	F
36. The Pope can dissolve a marriage that is not yet consummated.	T	F
37. A putative marriage is null in reality, but is believed to be valid by both parties.	T	F
38. Matrimonial consent is irrevocable.	T	F
39. Lack of sufficient use of reason does not render a matrimonial consent defective.	T	F
40. A diriment impediment renders a person incapable of validly contracting a marriage.	T	F
41. All matrimonial impediments can be dispensed by the Pope.	T	F
42. Sterility of either party invalidates a marriage.	T	F
43. A priest can marry validly without a dispensation from the Holy See.	T	F
44. The clergy is the ordinary minister of Holy Matrimony.	T	F
45. Marriage between two unbaptized persons can be dissolved in favor of the converted party.	T	F
46. The Catholic Church allows polygamy, if it already exists before baptism.	T	F
47. Marriage can validly be celebrated secretly.	T	F
48. The Catholic Church allows the use of contraceptives.	T	F
49. The form of marriage is the mutual self-giving of the parties.	T	F
50. Death cannot dissolve a ratified and consummated marriage.	T	F

