

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

Questions From the Catechism of the Catholic Church, Chapter One, The Profession of the Christian Faith

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1. This stands at the “center of the Good News”: ____.

- a. The mystery of the Trinity
- b. The mystery of Christ’s cross and Resurrection
- c. The mystery of the Incarnation
- d. The call to the gentiles stands at the center of the Good News.

Answer - B) “ The Paschal mystery of Christ’s cross and Resurrection stands at the center of the Good News...” **CCC 571**

2. Which of the following teachings of the Pharisees did Jesus endorse?

- a. The resurrection of the dead
- b. The custom of addressing God as Father
- c. The centrality of the commandment to love God and neighbor
- d. All

Answer - D) “Jesus endorses some of the teachings imparted by this religious elite of God’s people: the resurrection of the dead, certain forms of piety (almsgiving, fasting, and prayer), the custom of addressing God as Father, and the centrality of the commandment to love God and neighbor.” **CCC 575**

3. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus warned that He came with the intention of ____.

- a. abolishing the law given on Mt. Sinai
- b. replacing the current law enforcers with His apostles
- c. fulfilling the law
- d. eliminating the need for any law

Answer - C) “At the beginning of the Sermon on the Mount Jesus issued a solemn warning in which he presented God’s law, given on Sinai during the first covenant, in light of the grace of the New Covenant: ‘Do not think that I have come to abolish the law or the prophets: I have come not to abolish but to fulfill.’” **CCC 577**

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4. Jesus found himself in conflict with certain teachings of the Law, especially with ____.
- a. Sabbath laws
 - b. Dietary laws
 - c. Laws that determined the civic leadership
 - d. his rejection of the Laws of Sinai

Answer - A) “In presenting with divine authority the definitive interpretation of the Law, Jesus found himself confronted by certain teachers of the Law who did not accept his interpretation of the Law, guaranteed though it was by the divine signs that accompanied it. This was the case especially with the sabbath laws...”

CCC 582

5. Jesus regarded the Temple as ____.
- a. no longer of any significance
 - b. spiritually harmful due to commerce there
 - c. the privileged place of encounter with God
 - d. a remnant of the Old Covenant

Answer - C) “Jesus went up to the Temple as the privileged place of encounter with God. For him, the Temple was the dwelling of his Father...” **CCC 584**

6. The Son of Man came “to give his life as a ransom for many”. In this context, “many” is understood as ____.
- a. restrictive and not open to all
 - b. exceptional and selective
 - c. a and b
 - d. the whole of humanity

Answer - D) “He affirms that he came “to give his life as a ransom for many”; this last term is not restrictive, but contrasts the whole of humanity with the unique person of the redeemer who hands himself over to save us. The Church, following the apostles, teaches that Christ died for all men without exception: “There is not, never has been, and never will be a single human being for whom Christ did not suffer.” **CCC 605**

7. Which statement is **NOT** true in regards to Christ’s death: ____.
- a. it is the Paschal sacrifice
 - b. it is the offering of the Son of God made man
 - c. God was put to death
 - d. it is the sacrifice of the New Covenant

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Answer - C) Christ's death is both the Paschal sacrifice that accomplishes the definitive redemption of men, through "the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world," and the sacrifice of the New Covenant, which restores man to communion with God by reconciling him to God through the "blood of the covenant, which was poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins." "This sacrifice of Christ is unique; it completes and surpasses all other sacrifices. First, it is a gift from God the Father himself, for the Father handed his Son over to sinners in order to reconcile us with himself. At the same time it is the offering of the Son of God made man, who in freedom and love offered his life to his Father through the Holy Spirit in reparation for our disobedience." **CCC 613, 614**

8. Which sacrament best signifies the Christian "who dies to sin with Christ"?

- a. Confession
- b. Baptism
- c. Confirmation
- d. Sacrament of the Sick

Answer - B) "Baptism, the original and full sign of which is immersion, efficaciously signifies the descent into the tomb by the Christian who dies to sin with Christ in order to live a new life." **CCC 628**

9. Jesus' descent into Hell is about _____.

- a. proclaiming the Good News to the imprisoned spirits there
- b. Jesus freeing the just who went before him
- c. sharing Christ's redemption for all people of all times and all places
- d. all statements above

Answer - D) "The frequent New testament affirmations that Jesus was 'raised from the dead' presuppose that the crucified one sojourned in the realm of the dead prior to his resurrection... But he descended there as Savior, proclaiming the Good News to the spirits imprisoned there." **CCC 632** "Jesus did not descend into hell to deliver the damned,... but to free the just who had gone before him," **CCC 633** "The descent into hell brings the Gospel messages of salvation to complete fulfillment... the spread of Christ's redemptive work to all men of all times and all places, for all who are saved have been made sharers in the redemption." **CCC 634**

10. According to Scripture who was the first to recognize that Jesus had risen?

- a. Mary Magdalene and the holy women
- b. Peter
- c. Peter and John
- d. The Blessed Mother

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Answer - A) “Mary Magdalene and the holy women who came to finish anointing the body of Jesus, which had been buried in haste because the Sabbath began on the evening of Good Friday, were the first to encounter the Risen One.” **CCC 641**

11. Which statement regarding the resurrection of Christ Jesus is **NOT** true?

- a. The resurrection is verified by the empty tomb.
- b. It is a mystery of faith and surpasses history.
- c. The New Testament does not describe the resurrection.
- d. It has been proved by the shroud.

Answer - D) “But no one was an eyewitness to Christ’s Resurrection and no evangelist describes it. No one can say how it came about physically.”...
“Although the Resurrection was an historical event that could be verified by the sign of the empty tomb and by the reality of the apostles’ encounters with the risen Christ, still it remains at the very heart of the mystery of faith as something that transcends and surpasses history.” **CCC 647**

12. Justification consists in a new participation in grace and ____.

- a. a liberation from the effects of sin
- b. an end of damnation
- c. the victory over the death caused by sin
- d. the possibility of meriting grace through the sacraments

Answer - C) “Justification consists in both victory over the death caused by sin and a new participation in grace.” **CCC 654**

13. That Jesus is “seated at the right hand of the Father” should be understood as ____.

- a. the end of the kingdom on earth
- b. Jesus seated bodily in glorified flesh with the Father
- c. Jesus seated in spirit with the Father
- d. the end of Jesus’ active role on earth

Answer - B) “By ‘the Father’s right hand’ we understand the glory and honor of divinity, where he who exists as Son of God before all ages, indeed as God, of one being with the Father is seated bodily after he became incarnate and his flesh was glorified.” **CCC 663**

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14. *Maranatha* means ____.

- a. "Mary, hear us"
- b. "Savior, help us"
- c. "Come Lord, Jesus"
- d. "Feed me, Lord"

Answer - C) That is why Christians pray, above all in the Eucharist, to hasten Christ's return by saying to him: Maranatha! "Our Lord, come!" **CCC 671** "The one who gives this testimony says, 'Yes, I am coming soon.' Amen! Come, Lord Jesus!" **Rev 22:20**