

Unit 2 Test Answer Key

The Sacraments of Christian Initiation Part I

Multiple Choice

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|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. b | 15. c | 22. d |
| 2. a | 9. b | 16. d | 23. a |
| 3. b | 10. a | 17. a | 24. c |
| 4. b | 11. d | 18. c | 25. a |
| 5. d | 12. b | 19. d | |
| 6. a | 13. c | 20. d | |
| 7. d | 14. a | 21. d | |

Matching

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 26. c | 31. d |
| 27. f | 32. a |
| 28. e | 33. h |
| 29. j | 34. i |
| 30. g | 35. b |

True or False

36. T
37. F – evangelization
38. F – inquirer
39. T
40. T

Essay

Responses will vary but should include some of the following points:

- A. How does the Baptism of Jesus prefigure the Sacrament of Baptism?

Even though, as the Son of God, Jesus had no need to repent, he asked to be baptized. He wanted to show his solidarity with us. It was at this event that the Father's voice was heard saying, "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased" (Matthew 3:17). At this Baptism, the Father acclaimed his Son. In the Sacrament of Baptism, we are adopted as the Father's sons and daughters in Christ.



- B. Briefly explain Confirmation, and the reasons behind it, in the Eastern Churches and the Western (Latin) Church.

In the first centuries of the Church, Confirmation was celebrated following Baptism in the same liturgy, and the bishop was the ordinary minister of Confirmation. Gradually, due to the increased number of infant Baptisms, the distance between parishes, and the growth of large dioceses, it became more and more difficult for the bishop to be present at every Baptism. The response to this situation differed in the East and West. In the West, Confirmation was delayed until the bishop could be present. This remains the usual practice today in the Latin Church. In the Churches of the East, the three sacraments were never separated. Because the sacred oil used at Confirmation, called *myron*, which means “chrism,” had been consecrated by the bishop, the link to the bishop was maintained. And so today, in the Eastern Churches, Confirmation immediately follows Baptism and is administered by the priest. Reception of the Eucharist follows (even for infants).

- C. What are the four stages and three steps in the process of entering the Catholic Church through the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults?

The process is structured to include seven stages—four distinct periods of time and three steps, as follows:

- Period of Inquiry (Period of Evangelization and Precatechumenate)
- First Step: Rite of Acceptance into the Order of Catechumens
- Period of the Catechumenate
- Second Step: Rite of Election or Enrollment of Names
- Period of Purification and Enlightenment
- Third Step: Celebration of the Sacraments of Initiation
- Period of Postbaptismal Catechesis or Mystagogy

Each step is preceded by a period of preparation.

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