

Revision: Baptism and Confirmation

Use the 40 multiple choice questions to write 40 facts about Baptism and Confirmation.

I have been given all authority in heaven and on earth. Go, then, to all peoples everywhere and make them my disciples: baptise them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and teach them to obey everything I have commanded you. And I will be with you always, to the end of the age.

- Where would you find the words about baptism (written above)?
 - beginning of Matthew's Gospel
 - middle of Mark's Gospel
 - end of Matthew's Gospel
 - in the Old Testament
- What is meant by **exorcism**?
 - blessing
 - praying
 - driving out evil
 - preaching

Stage X	Stage Y
The priest asks these questions: Do you reject sin...? I do. Do you reject the glamour of evil...? I do. Do you reject Satan...? I do. Do you believe in God, the Father...? I do. Do you believe in Jesus Christ...? I do. Do you believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church...? I do.	Water is poured three times over the forehead while the priest says: (Name) I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Stage Z The second anointing is with a different oil called ?. This fragrant oil is a mixture of olive oil and balsam.

Three stages of the rite of infant Baptism are shown above.

- What is stage X?
 - anointing with oil of catechumens
 - renewal of baptismal promises
 - anointing with Chrism
 - the Baptism itself
- What is stage Z?
 - anointing with oil of catechumens
 - renewal of baptismal promises
 - anointing with Chrism
 - the Baptism itself
- Which of the stages X, Y or Z is absolutely necessary for baptism?
 - X
 - Y
 - Z
 - none of the above
- What is meant by the word consecration?
 - prayer
 - setting aside for a holy purpose
 - healing
 - forgiveness

- 7 When does a person become a Christian?
 A when they first go to Church
 B when they are baptised
 C when they repent
 D when they first pray to God
- 8 How often may a person be baptised?
 A as often as the person wishes
 B once
 C twice
 D three times
- 9 Baptism is a sacrament of
 A initiation.
 B vocation.
 C healing.
 D none of the above
- 10 Baptism is sometimes known as a 'gateway' because
 A it may only be received once
 B it opens the door to receiving others
 C it is often given to young children
 D it is mentioned in the gospels
- 10 Which of the following statements is true?
 A only priests and bishops may baptise
 B only children may be baptised
 C Jesus told his disciples to baptise others
 D baptism is not mentioned in the gospels
- 11 Which of the following is false?
 A baptism must take place in a church
 B baptism and christening are the same
 C clean water must be used for baptism
 D baptism may take place in Mass
- 12 What oil signifies strength and healing?
 A oil of catechumens
 B oil of chrism
 C pure olive oil
 D balsam
- 13 This oil is used to anoint what?
 A forehead
 B top of the head
 C eyes, ears and mouth
 D chest
- 14 Of what is chrism a mixture?
 A of different oils
 B of different perfumes
 C of olive oil and balsam
 D of oil and ashes
- 15 From what candle is the child's baptismal candle lit?
 A one of the altar candles
 B the candle that lights the sanctuary
 C from the Paschal Candle
 D from none of the above
- 16 What is signified by receiving a baptismal candle?
 A strength and healing
 B reception of the light of Christ
 C hope in an uncertain world
 D none of the above
- 18 What is signified by the white garment?
 A warmth and strength
 B being 'clothed with Christ'
 C protection of parents
 D healing
- 19 What is a catechumen?
 A someone preparing for baptism
 B a small candle
 C a newly baptised person
 D a white garment
- 20 Traditionally, when were catechumens received into the Church?
 A Christmas
 B Pentecost
 C Easter
 D Epiphany

- 21 The anointing with what has the symbolism of strength and healing?
 A oil of catechumens
 B oil of chrism
 C pure olive oil
 D balsam
- 22 Where on the body is the infant anointed for this first anointing?
 A forehead
 B top of the head
 C eyes, ears and mouth
 D chest
- 23 What is signified by receiving a baptismal candle?
 A strength and healing
 B reception of the light of Christ
 C hope in an uncertain world
 D none of the above
- 24 What is symbolised by the white garment?
 A warmth and strength
 B being 'clothed with Christ'
 C protection of parents
 D healing
- 25 What is the meaning of the word initiation?
 A becoming a member of a group
 B rite or ceremony
 C visible sign
 D a way of coming back to God
- 26 Which of the following is not a sacrament of initiation?
 A Confirmation
 B Baptism
 C Eucharist
 D Matrimony
- 27 In which book of the New Testament is the account of the descent of the Holy Spirit?
 A Luke's Gospel
 B Revelations
 C Acts of the Apostles
 D Letter of Paul to the Colossians
- 28 What words are used to describe the presence of the Spirit?
 A wind, fire
 B burning bush, cloud
 C blinding light, mysterious voice
 D none of the above
- 29 Who wrote this account?
 A Matthew
 B Mark
 C Luke
 D John
- 30 Who promised to send the Holy Spirit?
 A Jesus
 B John the Baptist
 C Moses
 D Saint Paul
- 31 Which of these are sacraments of initiation?
 A Baptism
 B Eucharist
 C Confirmation
 D all of the above
- 32 How are Baptism and Confirmation linked?
 A Confirmation is a fulfilment of Baptism
 B Baptism is the first stage of Confirmation
 C they are both sacraments of vocation
 D they are both sacraments of healing
- 33 Who instituted Confirmation?
 A Apostles
 B Simon Peter
 C Luke
 D Jesus
- 34 How, in the rite of Confirmation, is Baptism remembered?
 A a candle is lit
 B laying on of hands
 C renewal of Baptismal promises
 D sign of peace

- 35 Why is the bishop the usual minister of Confirmation?
 A he is more important
 B successor of the Apostles
 C no parish to look after
 D able to move from parish to parish
- 36 What sign of Confirmation receives a number of mentions in the NT?
 A anointing with Chrism
 B profession of the Creed
 C laying on of hands
 D sign of peace
- 37 When, in the rite of Confirmation, is a prayer of epiclesis said?
 A when the confirmand is presented
 B when the promises of Baptism are made
 C during the laying on of hands
 D during the anointing with Chrism
- 38 What are the essential words of Confirmation?
 A Be sealed with the Sign of the Spirit
 B Receive the gifts of the Holy Spirit
 C Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit
 D Receive the seal of the Holy Spirit
- 39 When are these words said?
 A during the anointing with Chrism
 B during the laying on of hands
 C just before the laying on of hands
 D after the sign of peace
- 40 How, in the rite of Confirmation, is the link with the Eucharist recognised?
 A a special prayer
 B Confirmation ministered in the Mass
 C by the presence of a priest
 D by the presence of other believers

Evaluation Prep.

- 1 Infants should not be baptised.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.
- 2 It is not necessary to go through a ritual like baptism to follow Christ.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.
- 3 Confirmation should be reserved for adults.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.
- 4 Confirmation should be the second sacrament after Baptism, as in the early Church.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.
- 5 The Mass should be replaced by a celebration more meaningful to young people.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.
- 6 Believers can show their faith by prayer and good works; there's no need for Mass.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.
- 7 Parents have no right to expect their children to go to Mass.**
 a) Give one point for the statement.
 b) Give one point against the statement.