

Faith First® Chapter Review, Grade 6*Chapter 14—David, King of Israel*

1. The king of Macedonia who became ruler of the largest empire ever led by one ruler and whose army entered Jerusalem in 332 B.C. was _____.
- Peter the Great
 - Alexander the Great
 - Ivan the Terrible
 - none of the above

Answer: b

2. The first five books of the Old Testament are called the _____.
- Pentateuch
 - Wisdom books
 - Prophetic books
 - Historical books

Answer: a

3. The Old Testament group of books that calls people back to faithfully living their covenant with God are the _____.
- Pentateuch
 - Wisdom books
 - Prophetic books
 - Historical books

Answer: c

4. The Old Testament group of books that gathers sayings, stories, and psalm prayers are the _____.
- Pentateuch
 - Wisdom books
 - Prophetic books
 - Historical books

Answer: b

5. The books that tell the story of the People of God from the time of Samuel to a time not long before the birth of Jesus are the _____.
- Pentateuch
 - Wisdom books
 - Prophetic books
 - Historical books

Answer: d

6. An example of the historical books is _____.
- Proverbs
 - Leviticus
 - 1 and 2 Samuel
 - none of the above

Answer: c

7. The historical books begin with the time of the _____.
a. judges of Israel
b. ark of Noah
c. exodus of Moses
d. none of the above

Answer: a

8. Sargon II was an emperor from _____ who sent the Israelites to live in exile.
a. Babylon
b. Rome
c. Assyria
d. none of the above

Answer: c

9. The historical books are very important for Catholic believers because they _____.
a. tell us of Jesus' birth
b. help us understand how God is active and involved in our history
c. record the deeds done by Moses in freeing the people from Egypt
d. all of the above

Answer: b

10. The name David means _____.
a. beloved
b. strong
c. pure
d. all of the above

Answer: a

11. David was a(n) _____.
a. shepherd who was chosen by God to be king
b. writer of many psalms of the Old Testament
c. ancestor of Jesus
d. all of the above

Answer: d

12. The person who anointed David king was _____.
a. Saul
b. Jesse
c. Samuel
d. all of the above

Answer: c

13. Anointing can be a sign of _____.
a. consecration
b. healing
c. strengthening
d. all of the above

Answer: d

14. To be consecrated means “to be _____ to serve God in a special way.”

- a. shoved aside
- b. set apart
- c. sent away
- d. all of the above

Answer: b

15. In the New Testament, _____.

- a. the apostles anointed people
- b. the early Christians discontinued the practice of anointing after Jesus returned to his Father
- c. anointing is not done
- d. all of the above

Answer: a

16. Sacraments in which anointing is used as a sign of healing and service are _____.

- a. Holy Orders and Anointing of the Sick
- b. Baptism and Holy Orders
- c. Marriage and Eucharist
- d. all of the above

Answer: a

17. The oil used to anoint those who are preparing for Baptism is the _____.

- a. oil of the sick
- b. chrism
- c. oil of catechumens
- d. none of the above

Answer: c

18. The oil used for Anointing of the Sick is the _____.

- a. oil of the sick
- b. chrism
- c. oil of catechumens
- d. none of the above

Answer: a

19. The oil used after Baptism, in Confirmation and at the ordination of priests is the _____.

- a. oil of the sick
- b. chrism
- c. oil of catechumens
- d. none of the above

Answer: b

20. Oil used in the blessing or dedication of an altar or a church is the _____.

- a. oil of the sick
- b. chrism
- c. oil of catechumens
- d. none of the above

Answer: b