
Chapter 6—The Gospel of John

1. The author of the Gospel of John wrote for _____ struggling between its traditional faith and Christianity.
   a. the Gentiles
   b. a Jewish community
   c. the Roman army
   d. the Catholic Church

2. The Gospel of John probably reached its final form between ______.
   a. A.D. 30 and 40
   b. A.D. 90 and 100
   c. Creation and the Exile
   d. Jesus’ birth and death

3. John’s Gospel reveals that Jesus _____.
   a. is the eternal Son of God
   b. always existed in God
   c. is God
   d. all of the above

4. The “I am” sayings in the Gospel of John have their roots in the _____.
   a. New Testament
   b. Book of Revelation
   c. Sermon on the Mount
   d. Book of Exodus

5. There are _____ “I am” statements in John’s Gospel in which Jesus reveals he is one with God.
   a. five
   b. six
   c. seven
   d. eight

6. The entire Gospel of John is _____ to see Jesus thought the eyes of faith.
   a. an invitation
   b. a commandment
   c. the Church’s teaching
   d. none of the above

7. John is often portrayed as an _____ in Christian art.
   a. ox
   b. animal
   c. eagle
   d. alligator

8. Following the Prologue, John’s Gospel is divided into _____ main parts.
   a. two
   b. three
   c. four
d. five

9. The _____ tells seven stories that reveal the new life that comes to all who believe in Jesus.
   a. Book of Numbers
   b. Book of Signs
   c. Book of Glory
   d. Book of Revelation

10. The most powerful sign in the Book of Signs is the _____.
    a. multiplication of loaves and fish
    b. curing of the man born blind
    c. parting of the Red Sea
    d. raising of Lazarus

11. Jesus told _____, “I am the resurrection and the life.”
    a. Elizabeth
    b. Frances
    c. Martha
    d. Mary

12. _____ becomes the sign of the resurrection and life that will come to all who believe in Jesus.
    a. Lazarus
    b. Peter
    c. John
    d. James

13. The Book of Glory begins with Jesus calling his disciples to _____.
    a. the Last Supper
    b. follow in his footsteps
    c. the Ascension
    d. none of the above

14. At the end of his Gospel, John recounts several of the post-Resurrection _____ of Jesus.
    a. parables
    b. discourses
    c. sermons
    d. appearances

15. John uses ____, or images, that point to deeper meanings to help us understand the mystery of God.
    a. symmetry
    b. systems of sentences
    c. symbolic language
    d. syllabication

16. Using symbolic language, Saint Paul teaches that the Church is the _____.
    a. Body of Christ
    b. Lamb of God
    c. People of God
    d. Sacred Scripture

17. The Church is the _____ sign of the hidden reality of the mystery of salvation, Jesus Christ.
a. invisible  
b. visible  
c. heavenly  
d. all of the above

18. _____ is the honest and critical evaluation of our lives and the things that affect our lives.
   a. Discernment  
b. Discourse  
c. Dilemma  
d. Dialogue

19. Through discernment we pause to _____ in our lives.
   a. take stock in where we have been  
b. evaluate where we are  
c. determine where we must now go  
d. all of the above

20. Discernment is our reading of the ____ at work in our lives.
    a. signs of God  
b. way we compete  
c. many disappointments  
d. all the world offers