



ARCHDIOCESE OF LIPA

DOCTRINAL DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION

(In accordance with Circular No. 89 – S. 2024)

I. NATURE OF GOD (NATURA DEI)

1. What do we call God's act (deeds and words) of unveiling Himself in order for man to know Him?

- **REVELATION**

2. What are the two modes of Transmission of Divine Revelation? They are also called the deposit of faith, *depositum fidei*.

- **SACRED TRADITION & SACRED SCRIPTURE**

3. What is man's response to God's call and is characterized as personal adherence of man to God?

- **FAITH, CHRISTIAN FAITH**

4. What is that nature of God which entails that God must be unique, "The supreme being must be unique, without equal. . . If God is not [unique], he is not God" (CCC, 288)?

- **ONENESS OF GOD**

5. What is that characteristic of God which entails God as an all-powerful Being?

- **OMNIPOTENCE**

6. What is that characteristic of God which entails God as an all-knowing Being?

- **OMNISCIENCE**

7. What is that characteristic of God which entails that God is present everywhere?

- **OMNIPRESENCE**

8. What is that characteristic of God which entails that God created all things from nothing – *creatio ex nihilo*?

- **GOD IS CREATOR**

9. What is that characteristic of God which entails that God is beyond time hence He has no beginning nor end?

- **GOD IS ETERNAL**

10. Who is the Person of the Holy Trinity known as the Creator?

- **GOD THE FATHER**

II. CHRISTOLOGY (DEUS FILIUS)

1. In the beginning of the Gospel of St John, how was Jesus depicted?

- **Jesus is the WORD OF GOD (LOGOS)**

2. What do we call to the taking of flesh of Jesus?

- **INCARNATION**

3. What is the Catholic doctrine that says that Jesus Christ is True God and True Man?

- **HYPOSTATIC UNION**

4. In connection with God's revelation, what is reason why we have the full knowledge of God when Jesus Christ took flesh and live in our midst?

- **JESUS IS THE FULLNESS OF REVELATION**

5. What does the name Jesus mean?

- **JESUS** – means in Hebrew: "God saves". Given by the angel Gabriel as his proper name expressing his identity and mission

- **CHRIST** – comes from the Greek translation which means "anointed", signifies the divine mission that Christ signifies

- **SON OF GOD** – after His resurrection, Jesus' divine sonship becomes manifested in the power of his glorified humanity.

- **LORD** – very often in the Gospels is Jesus addressed as Lord that testifies to the respect and trust of those who approach him for help and healing.

6. What are the three offices of Christ?
 - **PRIEST, PROPHET, AND KING**
7. The mystery of the passion, death, and resurrection of Jesus is known as?
 - **PASCHAL MYSTERY**
8. After the Resurrection, Christ went back to the right hand of the Father in heaven, what do we call to the Jesus act of returning to the Father?
 - **ASCENSION**
9. Who is the Person of the Holy Trinity known as the Redeemer?
 - **JESUS CHRIST / GOD THE SON**
10. Where was Jesus Christ baptized?
 - **THE JORDAN RIVER**
11. What is Jesus Christ's first miracle?
 - **THE TURNING OF WATER INTO WINE AT THE WEDDING OF CANA**
12. What is the symbolism of the three gifts given to Christ during the epiphany?
 - **GOLD** – represents the kingship and honors Christ as the “King of kings”
 - **FRANKINCENSE** – The frankincense represents Jesus' deity. In the Old Testament, frankincense was traditionally burned in the temple as an offering to God (Leviticus 2:2). By bringing this gift, the Magi affirmed Jesus was no ordinary man; he is both fully man and fully God.
 - **MYRRH** – Commonly used to embalm bodies, the gift of myrrh foreshadows Jesus' death. In this way, the full story of Jesus' coming is revealed. Jesus was born so that we might have salvation. Through Jesus' death, we have eternal life.

13. An event where Jesus' appearance was gloriously changed before his disciples, revealing his divine nature and fulfilling Old Testament prophecy.

- **TRANSFIGURATION**

- 14.

III. THE HOLY SPIRIT (SPIRITUS SANCTUS)

1. If Jesus was the Word of God, how was the Holy Spirit depicted in creation?
 - **BREATH OF GOD (RUAH)**
2. What do we call to the “manifestations of God” where the Word of God allowed himself to be seen and heard, in which the Holy Spirit both revealed Christ and concealed Him in its shadow.
 - **THEOPHANIES**
3. To whom did Jesus Christ gradually reveals the Holy Spirit by saying “...I say to you, unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God.” – Jn. 3:5?
 - **NICODEMUS**
4. What is the joint mission of Christ and the Holy Spirit?
 - **TO UNITE EVERYONE TO CHRIST**
5. When does the outpouring of the Holy Spirit happened which fulfills Christ's Passover? It is also the day when the Holy Trinity was fully revealed.
 - **PENTECOST**
6. Where does the joint mission of the Holy Spirit and Christ was brought to completion?
 - **CHURCH**
7. What is the other Title of the Holy Spirit which literally means “he who is called to one's side” and translated as consoler?
 - **PARACLETE**

8. What is the symbolism of the Holy Spirit which signifies His action in Baptism, since after the invocation of the Holy Spirit it becomes the efficacious sacramental sign of new birth?

- **WATER**

9. What symbol of the Holy Spirit was seen in Christ's baptism?

- **DOVE**

- **WATER** – the symbolism of water signifies the Holy Spirit's action in Baptism since after the invocation of the Holy Spirit it becomes the efficacious sacramental sign of new birth.

- **ANOINTING** – In Christian initiation, anointing is the sacramental sign of Confirmation, called "chrismation" in the Churches of the East. Its full force can be grasped only in relation to the primary anointing accomplished by the Holy Spirit, that of Jesus.

- **FIRE** – fire symbolizes the transforming energy of the Holy Spirit's actions. The spiritual tradition has retained this symbolism of fire as one of the most expressive images of the Holy Spirit's actions.

- **CLOUD & LIGHT** – These two images occur together in the manifestations of the Holy Spirit. In the theophanies of the Old Testament, the cloud, now obscure, now luminous, reveals the living and saving God, while veiling the transcendence of his glory - with Moses on Mount Sinai, at the tent of meeting, and during the wandering in the desert, and with Solomon at the dedication of the Temple.

- **SEAL** – a symbol close to that of anointing

- **HAND** – Jesus heals the sick and blesses little children by laying hands on them

- **THE FINGER** – it is by the finger of God that [Jesus] cast out demons.

- **DOVE** – the Holy Spirit came down in the form of a dove, who comes down upon him and remains with him.

10. Who is the Person of the Holy Trinity known as Sanctifier? **HOLY SPIRIT**

IV. **SACRED SCRIPTURE (SACRA SCRIPTURA)**

1. What is the literal meaning of the Greek word from which the word "Bible" is derived?- **Scroll**

2. According to Christian belief, who is considered the author of the Sacred Scripture?- **God**

3. Under whose inspiration were the divinely revealed realities in the Sacred Scripture written down?- **Holy Spirit**

4. How many books are included in the Canon of Scriptures for the Old Testament- **46 Books**

5. What are the first five books of the Bible collectively called? – **Pentateuch**

6. What does the term "Torah" mean?- **Law**

7. Why are the Gospels considered the heart of all scriptures? - **Principal source for the life and teaching of the incarnate word**

8. What is the New Testament considered in relation to God's revelation?- **It is considered the ultimate truth of God's revelation.**

9. Who are the four evangelists who wrote the Gospels?- **Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.**

10. How many books are included in the Canon of Scriptures for the New Testament- **27 Books**

CHURCH

11. What does the word "church" mean in Latin?- **Ecclesia**

12. Who instituted the Church? - **Christ**
 13. The Church is referred to as the bride of whom? - **Christ**
 14. The Church is one because of her source in which mystery? - **Trinity**
 15. Why is the Church considered holy? - **Christ**
 16. What does the word "Catholic" mean in relation to the Church? - **Universal**
 17. On whom is the Church founded, making it Apostolic? - **Apostles**
 18. Who is the source of the Church's ministry? - **Christ**
 19. What is the role of Jesus that involves delivering God's message and teaching divine truths? - **Prophet**
 20. What is the role of Jesus that involves mediating between God and humanity and offering Himself as a sacrifice for redemption? - **Priest**
 21. What is the role of Jesus that involves ruling over creation, establishing God's kingdom, and exercising authority and justice? - **King**
 22. What attribute of the Church refers to its power to teach, govern, and guide the faithful? **Authority**
 23. What attribute of the Church ensures it is protected from error in official teachings on faith and morals? **Infallibility**
 24. What attribute of the Church signifies that it will endure and remain true to its mission until the end of time? **Indefectibility**
 25. What is the term for the members of the Church who are living on earth and actively engaged in the spiritual battle against sin and evil? **Militant**
 26. What is the term for the souls in Purgatory who are being purified before entering Heaven? **Suffering**
 27. What is the term for the members of the Church who are already in Heaven, enjoying eternal communion with God? **Triumphant**
 28. What is the term for the end of physical life and the separation of the soul from the body? **Death**
 29. What is the term for the evaluation of a person's life by God after death? **Judgment**
 30. What are the two possible eternal destinations of a soul based on its relationship with God? **Heaven and Hell**
 31. What is the term for the eternal state of separation from God characterized by suffering? **Hell**
 32. What is the event called when Jesus Christ will return to judge the living and the dead? **Second Coming**
- COMMANDMENTS**
33. What is the First Commandment all about? **Worship God alone**
 34. The commandment, "You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain", is the: **Second**
 35. What is forbidden by the Third Commandment? **Not keeping the Sabbath holy**
 36. The Fourth Commandment calls for: **Honoring parents**
 37. Which commandment states, "You shall not kill"? **Fifth**
 38. "You shall not commit adultery" is which commandment? **Sixth**
 39. The Seventh Commandment instructs us not to: **Steal**

40. Which commandment forbids lying about others? **Eighth**
41. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife" is which commandment? **Ninth**
42. The Tenth Commandment instructs against coveting your neighbor's _____. **Property**
44. Which commandment emphasizes the importance of honoring parents? **Fourth**
45. The commandment, "Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day", falls under which number? **Third**
46. The Fifth Commandment, "You shall not kill", underscores the importance of: **Respecting life**
47. What does the Sixth Commandment prohibit? **Adultery**
48. Which commandment is concerned with protecting personal property? **Seventh**
49. The commandment, "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor", is which commandment? **Eighth**
50. Which commandment prohibits envy of others' possessions? **Tenth**
51. The First Commandment, "You shall have no other gods before Me", emphasizes: Only God we can worship
52. Which commandment instructs against making wrongful use of the Lord's name? **Second**
53. What is promised to those who are poor in spirit? **Kingdom of Heaven**
54. What shall those who mourn receive? **Comfort**
55. What will the meek inherit? **Earth**
56. What will those who hunger and thirst for righteousness be? **Satisfied**
57. What will those who are merciful obtain? **Mercy**
58. What will the pure in heart see? **God**
59. What are peacemakers called? **sons of God**
60. What is promised to those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake? **Kingdom of Heaven**
61. What are the three evangelical counsels? **Poverty, Chastity, Obedience**
62. What are the five precepts of the Church? **Mass, Confession, Communion, Fasting, Support**
63. What are the three theological virtues? **Faith, Hope, Charity**
64. What are the seven spiritual works of mercy? **Admonish the sinner, Instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, comfort the sorrowful, bear wrongs patiently, forgive all injuries, pray for the living and the dead**
65. What are the seven corporal works of mercy? **Feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothed the naked, visit the imprisoned, shelter the homeless, visit the sick, bury the dead.**
66. What are the two kinds of grace? **Sanctifying, Actual**
67. What are the two kinds of actual sin? **Mortal, Venial**
68. What are the three conditions for mortal sin? **Grave Matter, Full Knowledge, Deliberate Consent**
69. What are the nine ways of cooperating in others' sin?
Participation, Command, Counsel, Praise, Consent, Concealment, Provocation, Silence, Protection of evil doers,

70. What are the seven capital sins? **Pride, Avarice, Envy, Anger, Lust, Gluttony, Sloth**
71. What are the six sins against the Holy Spirit? **Presumption, Despair, Resisting the known truth, Envy of another's spiritual good, Obstinacy in sin, Final impenitence**

CREED

1. Which Creed is known as the symbol of faith in many Christians denominators? **(Apostle's Creed)**
2. In Nicene Creed, Jesus Christ is described as: **(The Son of God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father.)**
3. Who replaced Judas Escariot among the Apostles? **(Matthias)**
4. The belief in the "forgiveness of sins" is expressed in which article of the apostle's creed? **(Article 9)**
5. According to the Catechism of the Catholic Church, faith defined as: **(We believe in God and believe all that he has said and revealed to us)**
6. The virtue of faith primarily involves: **(Trusting in God and His promises)**
7. Faith is one of the three theological virtue. The other two are: **(Hope and Love)**
8. In the context of faith, the term "fides qua" refers to: **(The act of believing)**
9. Which virtue is considered the greatest among faith, hope, and love according to Corinthians 13:13? **(Love)**
10. What is the meaning of the name "Jesus"? **(God Saves)**

PRAYERS

1. Which of the following is commonly known as the Lord's Prayer? **(Our Father)**
2. Prayer is often defined as: **(A conversation with God)**
3. Which type of prayer expresses gratitude to God? **(Thanksgiving)**
4. What is the main purpose of a prayer of petition? **(To ask God for something)**
5. The term "Amen" at the end of a prayer signifies: **(Approve and Believe)**
6. In Christian tradition, which prayer is often recited during the rosary? **(Hail Mary)**
7. The Jewish shema prayer begins with the words: **(Hear, O Israel: The Lord Our God, the Lord is One)**
8. What type of a prayer where one asks God to help others? **(Intercession)**
9. What is the common element of Christian prayer practices during Lent? **(Fasting)**
10. What is the primary purpose of praying the novena? **(To ask for a specific grace or intentions)**

LITURGY AND SACRAMENTS - QUESTIONS

1. Where did the word "Liturgy" come from? **(leitōn, ergos/ leitourgia)**
2. What does Liturgy literally mean? **(public work)**
3. Who is the source and goal of liturgy? **(God/ God the Father)**
4. Who is the main celebrant of all liturgical celebrations in the Church, especially in the Holy Mass? **(Jesus Christ)**

5. Who, in liturgy, prepares the Church to receive the life of the risen Christ?
(Holy Spirit)
6. How do we call to the priest who leads the people in the celebration of the liturgy?
(presider)
7. What liturgical season of the Church do Catholics celebrate when it begins with Ash Wednesday and ends on Holy Thursday?
(Lent/ Lenten Season)
8. What optional memorial can the Church celebrate when there is no obligatory memorial on Saturdays in Ordinary Time?
(Blessed Virgin Mary)
9. How do we call the cup used at Mass to hold the precious blood of Christ?
(chalice)
10. What do we call to a boxlike receptacle where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved?
(tabernacle)
11. What are efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us?
(sacraments)
12. What is the Biblical foundation of the institution of the sacrament of Confirmation?
(Mt. 28:19)
13. What is the proximate matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation?
(anointing with chrism on the forehead, which is done by the laying on of the hand)
14. What is the remote matter of the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist?
(wheat bread and grape wine)
15. What is the form of the Sacrament of Penance?
(the words of absolution/ or "I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.")
16. Who can only administer the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick?

(priest and bishop)

17. What do you call to the grace conferred by the sacrament, a free gift of God that produces a supernatural participation in the divine nature, thus making us children of God?

(sanctifying grace)

18. Who can validly receive the Sacrament of Holy Orders?

(a baptized man)

19. Is Sacrament of Confirmation a necessary means for salvation?

(No)

20. Is the rite for the reconciliation of several penitents with individual confession and absolution allowed?

(Yes)

SIN AND REDEMPTION- QUESTIONS

1. What is the abuse of free choice as being described in the Sacred Scripture?
(sin)
2. What is called as the act through which the soul gives itself to creatures to the point of separating completely from its objective last end?
(mortal sin)
3. What are the three conditions for a sin to be mortal?
(serious/ grave matter, full knowledge, and full consent)
4. What kind of sin that does not bring man to a total separation from the objective last end?
(venial sin)
5. What is the only cause of sin?
(will of the sinner)
6. What is the "inordinate desire for one's own excellence" called?
(pride)
7. What do we call to the lack of moderation in rejecting things we consider bad that moves us to the inordinate desire for revenge?
(anger/ wrath)
8. How do you call the forgiveness of humanity's sins, granted by God through Jesus Christ?

(redemption)

9. What is the redemption called wherein the sacrifice of the death of Jesus adequately and superabundantly provided satisfaction for the sins of mankind?

(objective redemption)

10. What redemption is described when each person shall make those merits his or her own for the sufficient and superabundant vicarious satisfaction of Christ to take effect in the individual?

(subjective redemption)

MARIOLOGY

A. Four Dogmas of the Blessed Virgin Mary

1. **IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (DECEMBER 8)** – the belief that Mary was conceived without original sin to be a pure vessel for Jesus Christ. God preserved Mary from original sin from the moment of her conception (CCC 491-492)
2. **PERPETUAL VIRGINITY** – the doctrine that Mary remained a virgin before, during and after the birth of Jesus. This teaching highlights her complete dedication to God (CCC 499 – 500)
3. **DIVINE MOTHERHOOD (JANUARY 1)** – the belief that Mary is the Mother of God (Theotokos) because she gave birth to Jesus Christ who is both fully divine and fully human.
4. **ASSUMPTION (AUGUST 15)** – the belief that the Blessed Virgin Mary was taken up to heaven body and soul, at the end of her earthly life. This belief reflects her special status and holiness. (CCC 966)

B. Key points about the Divine Motherhood of Mary include:

1. **Theotokos** - the Greek term meaning "God-bearer" or Mother of God,

mother of Jesus Christ who is God incarnate.

2. **Council of Ephesus (431 AD)** – affirmed the title "Theotokos for Mary, rejecting the Nestorian heresy that separated Christ's divine and human nature.
3. **Christological significance** – the doctrine emphasizes the unity of Christ's divine and human natures and affirms the Incarnation.
4. **Role in Salvation history** – Mary's crucial role in the divine plan of salvation, as she bore and nurtured Jesus, the Savior.

C. The Seven Sorrows of Mary

1. The prophecy of Simeon (Lk 2:34)
2. The flight into Egypt (Mt. 2: 13)
3. The loss of Christ on the visit to Jerusalem (Lk. 2:46)
4. Christ on the way to Calvary (Lk. 23:28)
5. The Crucifixion (Lk. 23:33)
6. The taking down of Jesus' body from the cross (Lk. 23:53)
7. The burial of Jesus (Lk. 23:53)

D. The Mysteries of the Holy Rosary

The Five Joyful Mysteries (Monday and Saturday)

1. The Annunciation
2. The Visitation
3. The Birth of Jesus
4. The Presentation in the Temple
5. The Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple

The Five Sorrowful Mysteries (Tuesday and Friday)

1. The Agony in the Garden
2. The Scourging at the pillar
3. The Crowning with thorns
4. The Carrying of the Cross
5. The Crucifixion and Death of Jesus

The Five Glorious Mysteries (Wednesday and Sunday)

1. The Resurrection
2. The Ascension

3. The Descent of the Holy Spirit
4. The Assumption
5. The Crowning of Mary

The Mysteries of Light (Thursday)

1. The Baptism at the Jordan
2. The Miracle at Cana
3. The Proclamation of the Kingdom of God
4. The Transfiguration
5. The Institution of the Holy Eucharist

E. Titles of the Blessed Virgin Mary

1. **Mother of God (Theotokos)** – her role as the Mother of Jesus (CCC 495 – 511)
2. **Queen of Heaven** - reflects her exalted status and role as the spiritual queen and intercessor
3. **Immaculate Conception** – highlights her conception without original sin
4. **Our Lady of Lourdes** – apparition to St. Bernadette Soubirous in Lourdes, France.
5. **Our Lady of Fatima** – apparition to the three children in Fatima, Portugal.
6. **Our Lady of Guadalupe** – appearance to Juan Diego in Mexico.
7. **Our Lady of Sorrows** – her suffering and grief, particularly during Jesus' Passion
8. **Our Lady of the Rosary** – attributed to St. Dominic in the 13th century, a means of spiritual growth and reflection and meditation on the significant events in the lives of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary
9. **Star of the Sea (Stella Maris)** – symbolizes her as a guiding light for Christians, particularly sailors
10. **Mother of the Church** – her role as the spiritual mother to all Christians. She is seen as a model of faith and discipleship. (CCC 963 – 965)
11. **Our Lady of Caysasay** - reflects the deep faith and cultural heritage of Filipino people especially in Batangas
 - Comes from the word "kasay-kasay" meaning kingfisher bird who were present during her apparition.

12. **Our Lady of Peñafrancia** – revered image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, particularly venerated in the Bicol region
13. **Our Lady of Manaoag** – venerated as patroness of the poor, the sick and those seeking divine intervention, particularly in Pangasinan
 - Comes from the word "mantaoag" meaning "to call"
14. **Our Lady of Mount Carmel** – Mary appeared to St. Simon Stock in 1251 and promised special graces to those who wear the brown scapular devoutly
15. **Our Lady of Light** – her role as a source of spiritual illumination and guidance, bringing clarity and understanding to believers, a beacon of hope and divine grace.

F. Mary's Significant Role in Salvation History:

1. **Annunciation** (Luke 1: 26-38)
An angel announces to Mary that she will conceive Jesus by the Holy Spirit. Mary's acceptance marks her role in the Incarnation, demonstrating her faith and willingness to cooperate with God's plan.
2. **Visitation** (Luke 1: 39-56)
Mary visits her relative Elizabeth, who recognizes Mary as the "Mother of my Lord", underscores Mary's role in carrying the Savior and her Blessed status among women.
3. **Birth of Jesus** (Luke 2:1-7; Matthew 1:18-25)
The Nativity accounts describe Mary giving birth to Jesus in Bethlehem. This event highlights her role as the Mother of the Messiah and the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies.
4. **Presentation in the temple** (Luke 2:22-38)
Mary and Joseph present Jesus in the temple, where Simeon and Anna recognize Him as the promised Savior.

The event emphasizes Mary's role in fulfilling Jewish law and her place in the broader narrative of salvation.

5. **Finding in the Temple** (Luke 2:41-50)

When Jesus is found in the Temple after being lost, Mary and Joseph's search underscores her role as a mother who is deeply involved in Jesus' early life and mission.

6. **Wedding at Cana** (John 2:1-12)

Mary informs Jesus of the lack of wine and directs the servants to do whatever He tells them. This episode illustrates her role in initiating Jesus' public ministry and her intercessory role.

7. **Mary in the Early Church** (Acts 1:14)

After Jesus' Ascension, Mary is described as being with the apostles in prayer in the upper room. Her presence underscores her continued role in the early Church and her support for the Christian community.