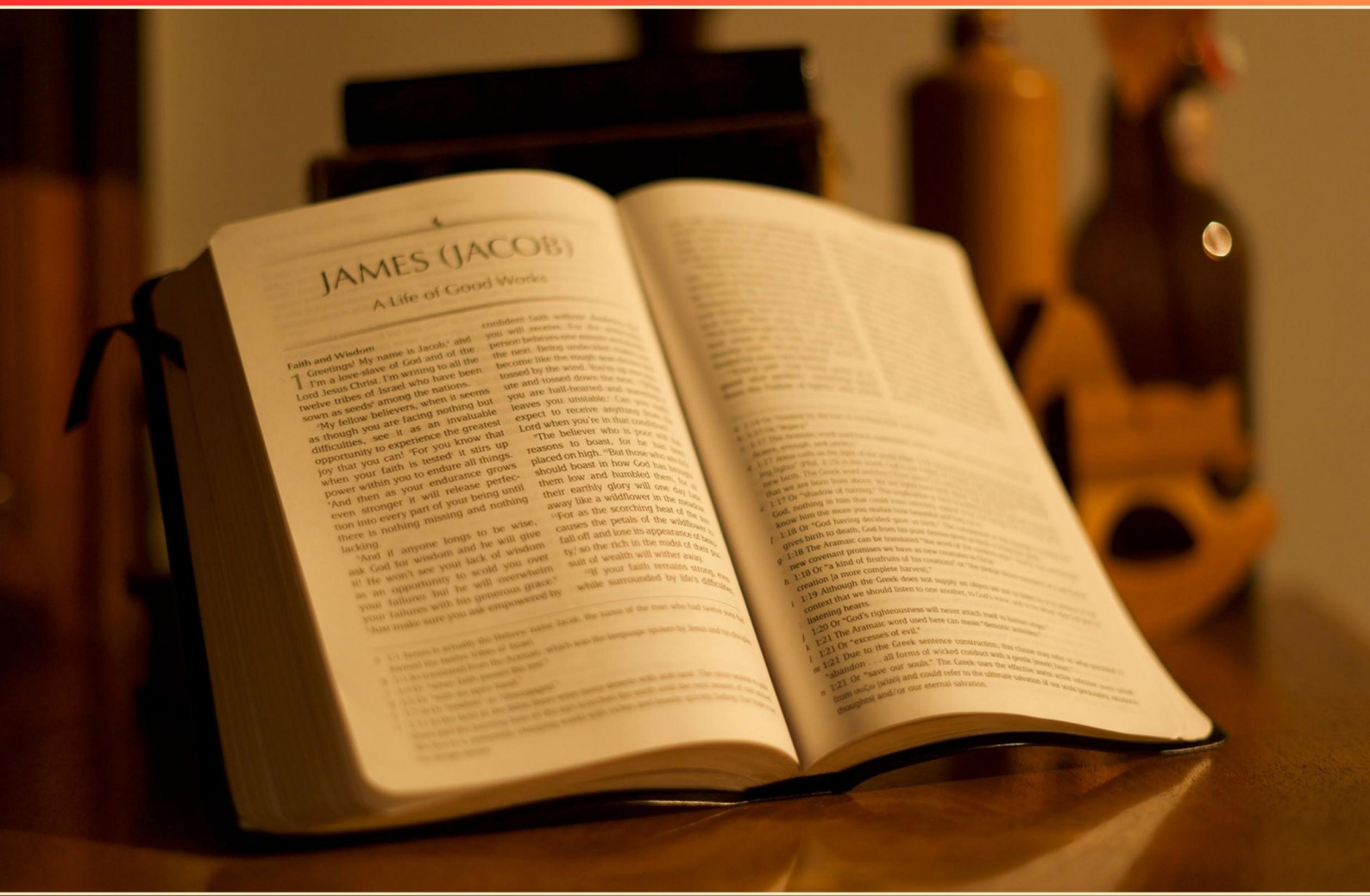
THEOLOGY 3 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Who authentically interprets and preserves both Scripture and Sacred Tradition?

A. The Church's Magisterium, in unity with the bishops and the Pope.

B. Each individual believer.

C. Civil authorities.

D. The local parish priest.

2. How are the divine and human natures related in Jesus?

A. They are united in one person, without confusion, change, division, or separation.

B. They are mixed into a single nature.

C. The human nature is subsumed into the divine.

D. Jesus is only divine.

3. Which action constitutes copying other people's work or ideas?

A. Producing new music

B. Buying original art

C. Copying other people's work/ideas

D. Writing your own book

4. Which action goes against the 1st Commandment?

A. Idolatry

B. Prayer to God

C. Honoring the Sabbath

D. Keep the Ten Commandments

5. Discretion in truth-telling is the delicate balance between honesty and tact, including knowing what, when, how, and if certain information should be shared.

A. Always tell the truth no matter the consequences

B. Withholding information to avoid harm

C. The delicate balance between honesty and tact, including knowing what to share

D. Lying to conceal information

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6. What are the two types of ignorance that contribute to an erroneous conscience?

A. Invincible ignorance; Vincible ignorance

B. Primary ignorance; Secondary ignorance

C. External ignorance; Internal ignorance

D. Universal ignorance; Personal ignorance

7. What is the core prohibition of the 5th Commandment?

A. Do not kill or harm others + yourself.

B. Do not steal from stores.

C. Do not lie to others.

D. Respect property.

8. Meaning of sexuality in God's plan: which statement is correct?

A. It is primarily for personal gratification outside marriage

B. It is a divine gift designed to unite a husband and wife to create life

C. It has no sacred significance

D. It is separate from marriage

9. Which action is listed as a sin against the 9th Commandment?

A. Murder

B. Theft

C. Honoring commitments

D. Coveting the spouse of another person

10. What are the main categories of angels in Catholic theology?

A. Angels are created, spiritual beings who serve God and help humans.

B. Angels are best understood as a single category with no subtypes.

C. The main categories are messengers (archangels such as Michael, Gabriel, Raphael) and guardian angels.

D. Angels are not categorized and are all the same.

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Who authentically interprets and preserves both Scripture and Sacred Tradition?

A. The Church's Magisterium, in unity with the bishops and the Pope.

B. Each individual believer.

C. Civil authorities.

D. The local parish priest.

The main point is that the official teaching authority of the Church—the Magisterium—authentically interprets and preserves both Scripture and Sacred Tradition. This authority operates in unity with the bishops and the Pope, guided by the Holy Spirit to guard and hand on the apostolic deposit of faith. Because of this shared mission, authentic interpretation isn't determined by individuals, civil authorities, or any lone parish priest, but by the Magisterium as a teaching office of the Church.

2. How are the divine and human natures related in Jesus?

A. They are united in one person, without confusion, change, division, or separation.

B. They are mixed into a single nature.

C. The human nature is subsumed into the divine.

D. Jesus is only divine.

The key idea here is the union of two natures in one person. In Jesus, the divine Word took on human flesh, so there is one person who has both a divine nature and a human nature. Each nature keeps its own properties: the divine nature remains truly God, eternal and all-powerful; the human nature remains truly human, with a real body, a real mind, and genuine experiences like growth, learning, and even suffering. They are united in one person without confusion, without change, without division, and without separation. There's no mixing of the two natures into a single blended nature, nor does one nature erase or subsume the other. There aren't two separate persons in Christ, but one person with two distinct natures. Other options drift from this balance: merging the natures would erase genuine humanity or divinity; subsuming the human into the divine would negate what it means to be truly human; and claiming Jesus is only divine denies his true humanity and the full range of his earthly life.

3. Which action constitutes copying other people's work or ideas?

A. Producing new music

B. Buying original art

C. Copying other people's work/ideas

D. Writing your own book

Copying others' work or ideas means presenting someone else's creation as your own, without credit or permission. This is plagiarism and often conflicts with copyright rules. Among the options, only the action of reproducing or imitating someone else's work and presenting it as your own fits this description. Producing new music is original creation, not copying. Buying original art is acquiring someone else's work with proper authorization, not copying. Writing your own book is also original work. So the action that constitutes copying is taking someone else's work or ideas and presenting them as your own.

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4. Which action goes against the 1st Commandment?

A. Idolatry

B. Prayer to God

C. Honoring the Sabbath

D. Keep the Ten Commandments

Exclusive worship of the one God is what the first commandment is driving at. Idolatry means treating a created thing, image, or person as if it were divine and giving it worship, trust, or authority that rightly belongs to God alone. When something else takes the center of reverence and allegiance, it replaces God, which is precisely what this command forbids. Praying to God and honoring the Sabbath both align with the relationship the command envisions, and keeping the Ten Commandments represents living in obedience to God's will. None of these oppose the demand for exclusive devotion to the one God.

5. Discretion in truth-telling is the delicate balance between honesty and tact, including knowing what, when, how, and if certain information should be shared.

A. Always tell the truth no matter the consequences

B. Withholding information to avoid harm

C. The delicate balance between honesty and tact, including knowing what to share

D. Lying to conceal information

Discretion in truth-telling centers on balancing honesty with tact. It's not just about whether something is true, but about whether and how sharing that truth serves the good of the people involved. The idea is to discern what information should be shared, when it should be shared, how it should be spoken, and whether sharing it at all will cause more good than harm. This kind of prudence fits with the moral aim of truth-telling while guarding against unnecessary harm, preserving relationships, and respecting privacy. This option is the best because it explicitly captures the ongoing negotiation between being honest and being considerate. It acknowledges that truthfulness is not an absolute with one-size-fits-all rules; instead, wise communication weighs consequences, context, and the impact on others. Notes on the other choices: insisting on always telling the truth regardless of outcomes ignores tact and prudence; lying to conceal information fails to uphold honesty; withholding information to avoid harm can be a component of discretion but is incomplete without recognizing when, how, and whether sharing is appropriate. The chosen idea encompasses all those dimensions and the nuanced judgment that discretion requires.

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6. What are the two types of ignorance that contribute to an erroneous conscience?

A. Invincible ignorance; Vincible ignorance

B. Primary ignorance; Secondary ignorance

C. External ignorance; Internal ignorance

D. Universal ignorance; Personal ignorance

The idea being tested is how different kinds of ignorance affect conscience and moral responsibility. In Catholic moral thought, ignorance can be invincible or vincible. Invincible ignorance is genuine unawareness that cannot be overcome by ordinary effort—one isn't reasonably able to know better. When someone acts under invincible ignorance, their erroneous conscience isn't something they are morally to blame for, because the lack of knowledge is not their fault. Vincible ignorance, by contrast, is ignorance that could be overcome with due diligence—one is neglectful in seeking the truth. An erroneous conscience formed from vincible ignorance is more blameworthy because the person had a responsibility to learn and chose not to. In both cases, the conscience errs about the morality of an act, but the level of culpability differs. Invincible ignorance produces an error without fault, while vincible ignorance produces an error that stems from a failure to pursue knowledge that could have corrected the judgment. This distinction explains why those two types are identified as the ones that contribute to an erroneous conscience.

7. What is the core prohibition of the 5th Commandment?

A. Do not kill or harm others + yourself.

B. Do not steal from stores.

C. Do not lie to others.

D. Respect property.

The main idea tested is the sanctity of human life and the prohibition against taking life. This commandment is commonly summarized as not killing, which grounds a moral stance that every human life is sacred and should be protected. The reasoning goes beyond merely avoiding murder of others: harming or ending life undermines the divine gift of life and violates the responsibility to respect the dignity of every person. Framing it as not killing or harming others, and extending that to self-harm, captures the broad ethical impulse to safeguard life. The other options point to different moral concerns—stealing, lying, or property rights—so they don't express the central obligation of this commandment as it is traditionally understood.

8. Meaning of sexuality in God's plan: which statement is correct?

A. It is primarily for personal gratification outside marriage

B. It is a divine gift designed to unite a husband and wife to create life

C. It has no sacred significance

D. It is separate from marriage

Sexuality in God's plan is a sacred gift given to a married couple to express deep unity and to cooperate with God in bringing new life. The statement that best reflects this is that sexuality is designed to unite a husband and wife to create life. This captures the twofold purpose often highlighted in Scripture: the unitive aspect—two become one flesh in a committed covenant—and the procreative aspect—the bearing and nurturing of children within that covenant. Within marriage, sexuality is a generous, self-giving expression of love that reinforces the bond and participates in God's creative work. It isn't primarily about personal gratification outside marriage, nor is it devoid of sacred significance, nor is it separate from the marriage bond.

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9. Which action is listed as a sin against the 9th Commandment?

A. Murder

B. Theft

C. Honoring commitments

D. Coveting the spouse of another person

The 9th Commandment targets disordered desires rather than outward actions, focusing on coveting what belongs to someone else, especially a neighbor's spouse. Coveting the spouse of another person captures that interior disordered desire and the possibility of harming a marriage, which is exactly what this commandment condemns. Among the options, this choice directly reflects the prohibition of coveting what belongs to another, whereas murder and theft belong to other commandments, and honoring commitments is a good virtue, not a sin against the 9th. So coveting the spouse of another person is the action that fits the 9th Commandment.

10. What are the main categories of angels in Catholic theology?

A. Angels are created, spiritual beings who serve God and help humans.

B. Angels are best understood as a single category with no subtypes.

C. The main categories are messengers (archangels such as Michael, Gabriel, Raphael) and guardian angels.

D. Angels are not categorized and are all the same.

Angels are created spiritual beings who serve God, and Catholic teaching often highlights their roles in two broad ways. First, they are messengers, with archangels like Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael standing out as principal messengers who carry God's plans and announcements. Second, many angels are viewed as guardian angels, personal protectors who watch over individuals (and sometimes groups), guiding and aiding them on their earthly journey. This two-role framework lines up with Scripture and traditional teaching about how angels interact with people, even though there are other ways to describe angelic beings, such as a formal hierarchy of orders. So, focusing on these two main functions—messengers and guardians—best captures the common Catholic understanding of the main categories of angels.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://theology3.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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