

Assessment of Children Religious Education (ACRE) 5th Grade Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Confirmation is described as?**
 - A. One of the Sacraments of Initiation; completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit**
 - B. A rite of purification before baptism**
 - C. A sacrament of healing**
 - D. A vow taken at marriage ceremonies**

- 2. The Annunciation refers to what event?**
 - A. The visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior; after giving her consent to God's word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit.**
 - B. Mary gave birth to Jesus in Bethlehem.**
 - C. Jesus visited Mary after resurrection.**
 - D. The coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.**

- 3. When do Catholics believe life begins?**
 - A. Conception**
 - B. Birth**
 - C. Viability outside the womb**
 - D. Quickening**

- 4. Which four virtues are known as the cardinal virtues?**
 - A. prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance**
 - B. faith, hope, charity, prudence**
 - C. courage, wisdom, patience, humility**
 - D. prudence, justice, charity, temperance**

- 5. Which statement best describes the Kingdom of God?**
 - A. The reign of God proclaimed by Jesus and begun in his life, death, and resurrection.**
 - B. A political empire on earth.**
 - C. A set of ceremonial laws.**
 - D. A private belief.**

- 6. The Prodigal Son parable teaches forgiveness toward sinners who what?**
- A. Repent.**
 - B. Stay away.**
 - C. Ignore consequences.**
 - D. Seek wealth.**
- 7. Which statement best describes the theological virtues?**
- A. They originate with God and have Him as their object**
 - B. They are earned entirely by human effort**
 - C. They are celebrated only during certain liturgical seasons**
 - D. They replace the cardinal virtues**
- 8. The Magisterium refers to the Church's teaching authority guided by the Pope and bishops. Which option best names this group?**
- A. The Pope and all bishops in communion with him**
 - B. All priests**
 - C. All deacons**
 - D. Weighing committees of laypeople**
- 9. Which statement best defines a Covenant?**
- A. An agreement between God and His people in which God makes promises and requires behavior in return**
 - B. A type of liturgical vestment**
 - C. A set of prayers**
 - D. A commandment from Jesus**
- 10. Which is a type of prayer described as asking God for help and forgiveness?**
- A. Petition**
 - B. Blessing**
 - C. Intercession**
 - D. Praise**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Confirmation is described as?

- A. One of the Sacraments of Initiation; completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit**
- B. A rite of purification before baptism**
- C. A sacrament of healing**
- D. A vow taken at marriage ceremonies**

Confirmation is about strengthening the grace received at Baptism with the gifts of the Holy Spirit. It is one of the Sacraments of Initiation, joining Baptism and the Eucharist as the rites that welcome someone into full communion with the Church. Through the laying on of hands and the anointing with sacred chrism, the Holy Spirit is given in a special way, sealing the person and empowering them to live out their faith and to be a courageous witness to Christ. The seven gifts—wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord—help a believer discern God’s will, deepen prayer, and grow in goodness. So, it completes Baptism by deepening the grace and strengthening the believer for mission. It is not a purification rite before baptism, not a sacrament of healing, and not a vow taken at marriage.

2. The Annunciation refers to what event?

- A. The visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to inform her that she was to be the mother of the Savior; after giving her consent to God's word, Mary became the mother of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit.**
- B. Mary gave birth to Jesus in Bethlehem.**
- C. Jesus visited Mary after resurrection.**
- D. The coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.**

The Annunciation is the moment when Gabriel the angel visits Mary to tell her she will be the mother of Jesus, and Mary agrees, letting God’s word be fulfilled by the power of the Holy Spirit. This visit and Mary’s consent make the incarnation possible—the divine becoming human in Jesus. It’s described in Luke’s Gospel (Luke 1:26-38), where Mary responds with trust, “Behold, I am the servant of the Lord; let it be to me according to your word.” This event is distinct from Mary giving birth in Bethlehem, Jesus’ appearances after the Resurrection, or the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. The key idea is the announced mission and Mary’s consent paving the way for Jesus’ life.

3. When do Catholics believe life begins?

- A. Conception**
- B. Birth**
- C. Viability outside the womb**
- D. Quickening**

From the Catholic perspective, the crucial idea is when a human life begins. The Church teaches that life begins at conception, when the fertilized egg forms a unique human being with a soul created by God. From that moment, this new life is considered a person who deserves protection and dignity. Movements like quickening—feeling fetal movement—were historically used in some contexts, but they aren’t the basis for when life begins in Catholic teaching. Viability outside the womb and birth are later stages of development, not the starting point. So conception best reflects why life is regarded as beginning in Catholic belief.

4. Which four virtues are known as the cardinal virtues?

- A. prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance**
- B. faith, hope, charity, prudence**
- C. courage, wisdom, patience, humility**
- D. prudence, justice, charity, temperance**

The four cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. Prudence helps you judge the right action in any situation. Justice means giving others their due and acting fairly. Fortitude gives you the strength to do what is right even when it's hard. Temperance keeps desires in check so you act with balance. These four form the foundation that supports all other moral decisions. Other options mix in different categories. Some list theological virtues like faith, hope, and charity, which are important but belong to a different group. One choice substitutes fortitude with charity, which isn't correct for the cardinal set.

5. Which statement best describes the Kingdom of God?

- A. The reign of God proclaimed by Jesus and begun in his life, death, and resurrection.**
- B. A political empire on earth.**
- C. A set of ceremonial laws.**
- D. A private belief.**

The Kingdom of God is about God's rule being present and active in the world. It isn't a political empire on earth, nor a set of ceremonial laws, nor merely a private belief. The best description is that the Kingdom of God is the reign of God proclaimed by Jesus and begun in his life, death, and resurrection. Jesus announces that God's rule is breaking into our world and shows what life under that rule looks like through his teaching, miracles, forgiveness, and new life. As people hear and respond to Jesus, the Kingdom grows, expanding as lives are lived in line with God's will and love.

6. The Prodigal Son parable teaches forgiveness toward sinners who what?

- A. Repent.**
- B. Stay away.**
- C. Ignore consequences.**
- D. Seek wealth.**

The main idea here is that forgiveness is extended to those who turn back in repentance. In the Prodigal Son, the younger son admits his mistakes, decides to return home, and asks to be forgiven. The father responds with mercy and love, welcoming him back. This shows that forgiveness is offered when a sinner recognizes the wrong, resolves to change, and asks for reconciliation. The other options don't fit because staying away, ignoring consequences, or chasing wealth aren't expressions of turning back and seeking forgiveness.

7. Which statement best describes the theological virtues?

- A. They originate with God and have Him as their object**
- B. They are earned entirely by human effort**
- C. They are celebrated only during certain liturgical seasons**
- D. They replace the cardinal virtues**

The theological virtues are gifts from God that orient our beliefs, hopes, and loves toward Him. They aren't earned by our own effort; they are infused by grace and reveal God as their source and goal. Because faith trusts in God, hope depends on His promises, and charity (love) seeks Him above all else, these virtues have God as their object and guide every aspect of how we live. This is why the statement describing them as originating with God and having Him as their object is the best fit. They differ from the cardinal virtues, which we can cultivate through practice and habit in everyday life; the theological virtues go beyond that by ordering our whole lives toward God. They aren't tied to liturgical seasons or celebrations, and they don't replace the cardinal virtues; they work with them to deepen our relationship with God.

8. The Magisterium refers to the Church's teaching authority guided by the Pope and bishops. Which option best names this group?

- A. The Pope and all bishops in communion with him**
- B. All priests**
- C. All deacons**
- D. Weighing committees of laypeople**

The main idea here is that the Magisterium is the Church's official teaching authority, and it is made up of the Pope and all the bishops who are in communion with him. Together, they interpret Scripture and Sacred Tradition and, when needed, define truths about faith and morals for all Catholics. The Pope provides leadership, and the bishops share in this authority as a single teaching office of the Church. That's why the best choice names the Pope and all bishops in communion with him. Other groups like priests, deacons, or lay committees have important roles in ministry and service, but they do not carry the Church's universal teaching authority.

9. Which statement best defines a Covenant?

- A. An agreement between God and His people in which God makes promises and requires behavior in return**
- B. A type of liturgical vestment**
- C. A set of prayers**
- D. A commandment from Jesus**

A covenant is an agreement between God and His people in which God makes promises and requires behavior in return. It describes a relationship with mutual commitments: God offers blessings, guidance, and faithfulness, and people respond with trust and obedience. It's about a sustained relationship, not just a single action or item. That's why this best answer isn't a vestment (which is clothing for worship), a set of prayers (which is worship material), or a single commandment from Jesus (which is a specific directive). Throughout Scripture, covenants establish how God and people live together in a faithful relationship, with promises on God's side and responsibilities on ours.

10. Which is a type of prayer described as asking God for help and forgiveness?

A. Petition

B. Blessing

C. Intercession

D. Praise

The main idea here is the type of prayer where you bring your own needs to God and ask for help and forgiveness. A petition is the kind of prayer that centers on requests for God's aid and mercy for yourself. It's the word people use when they say they are asking God for something specific, like help in a difficult situation or forgiveness for mistakes. That's why it fits best: it's all about making a request to God. Blessing is asking God to grant good things or favor, often for someone or something else. Intercession is praying on behalf of others, asking God to help or bless people besides yourself. Praise is offering thanks and glory to God. None of those focus primarily on your own request for help and forgiveness the way petition does.

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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://acre5thgrade.examzify.com>

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

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