

Ontario Grade 12 Religion Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. What does the term 'Decalogue' refer to?**
 - A. The statutes of a state**
 - B. The ten commandments**
 - C. The sacred text of Judaism**
 - D. The teachings of the prophets**

- 2. Which teaching emphasizes the importance of community and participation in Catholic Social Teaching?**
 - A. Care for God's Creation**
 - B. Rights and Responsibilities**
 - C. Call to Family, Community, and Participation**
 - D. Solidarity**

- 3. Which Gospel is associated with the phrase "Beloved disciple"?**
 - A. Matthew**
 - B. Mark**
 - C. Luke**
 - D. John**

- 4. Confirmation is a Christian rite that confirms what?**
 - A. Faith established during communion**
 - B. Admission to the Church after infant baptism**
 - C. A blessing for the sick**
 - D. The end of religious education**

- 5. What does the Quran represent in Islam?**
 - A. A historical document**
 - B. A collection of stories**
 - C. The literal word of God**
 - D. A philosophical text**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four ways to pray?**
 - A. Praying for others**
 - B. Meditation**
 - C. Reflecting upon events**
 - D. Reading scripture silently**

7. What is the highest aim of moral thought and conduct according to Plato?

- A. Knowledge of good and evil**
- B. Wealth and power**
- C. Virtue and excellence**
- D. Happiness or well-being**

8. Which term describes behavior that demonstrates high moral standards?

- A. Ethics**
- B. Virtue**
- C. Moral relativism**
- D. Skepticism**

9. What distinguishes the Sadducees from other Jewish groups of the time?

- A. Belief in oral tradition**
- B. Denial of resurrection and spirits**
- C. Acceptance of the whole Old Testament**
- D. Focus on community service**

10. What does rationalism emphasize as the basis for opinions and actions?

- A. Emotional responses and beliefs**
- B. Religious beliefs and doctrines**
- C. Reason and knowledge**
- D. Traditional experiences**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the term 'Decalogue' refer to?

- A. The statutes of a state
- B. The ten commandments**
- C. The sacred text of Judaism
- D. The teachings of the prophets

The term 'Decalogue' specifically refers to the Ten Commandments, which are a set of biblical principles relating to ethics and worship that are fundamental in both Judaism and Christianity. These commandments outline key moral imperatives and guidelines that are believed to be divinely ordained for humanity to follow. The term itself comes from the Greek word 'decalogos,' meaning "ten words," and it highlights the significance of these ten directives given to Moses on Mount Sinai as described in the biblical texts, particularly in the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy. In contrast, the other options relate to different concepts. The statutes of a state encompass various laws enacted by a governing body, which differs fundamentally from religious commandments. The sacred text of Judaism, known as the Tanakh, includes much more than just the Ten Commandments, containing various books, teachings, and narratives central to Jewish faith. The teachings of the prophets cover a wide array of messages from religious leaders throughout history, but they do not specifically pertain to the concise set of ten rules that form the Decalogue. Hence, the correct interpretation of 'Decalogue' as referring to the Ten Commandments is clear and well-established in religious studies.

2. Which teaching emphasizes the importance of community and participation in Catholic Social Teaching?

- A. Care for God's Creation
- B. Rights and Responsibilities
- C. Call to Family, Community, and Participation**
- D. Solidarity

The focus on community and participation in Catholic Social Teaching is most clearly articulated in the concept of the Call to Family, Community, and Participation. This teaching underscores the belief that human beings are inherently social and that relationships within families and communities are vital for both individual and communal growth. It emphasizes that individuals are not isolated entities but are called to engage actively with others in their communities, fostering a sense of belonging and responsibility. This teaching encourages the active involvement of each person in these communal settings, promoting social bonds and reinforcing the idea that individual dignity is upheld through communal support. The recognition of family as the fundamental unit of society further highlights the essential nature of community involvement, as societal health is intricately tied to the strength and well-being of its families and other social units. The other options address important aspects of Catholic Social Teaching, but they do not specifically emphasize community and participation to the same extent. For instance, Care for God's Creation focuses on environmental stewardship, Rights and Responsibilities speaks to the entitlements and obligations of individuals, and Solidarity emphasizes unity with all people worldwide. While these concepts are significant, the Call to Family, Community, and Participation distinctly prioritizes the relational aspect of human life, making it the most fitting choice in this context.

3. Which Gospel is associated with the phrase "Beloved disciple"?

- A. Matthew
- B. Mark
- C. Luke
- D. John**

The Gospel of John is specifically associated with the term "Beloved disciple." This phrase refers to a figure mentioned in the text, traditionally understood to be the Apostle John himself, indicating a close and unique relationship with Jesus. The Gospel presents this disciple as someone who is particularly loved by Jesus, which highlights the intimacy and depth of their connection. John's Gospel differs from the synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) in its focus on themes of love, discipleship, and the identity of Jesus as the divine Word. The beloved disciple is often seen as a model of ideal discipleship, emphasizing the importance of love and personal relationship with Christ. The distinct emphasis on this character in John's narrative contributes significantly to the theological and spiritual framework of the Gospel, making it a key identifier of this text. Thus, the association of the term "Beloved disciple" with the Gospel of John underscores the unique theological perspective the author presents about Jesus and his relationship with his followers.

4. Confirmation is a Christian rite that confirms what?

- A. Faith established during communion
- B. Admission to the Church after infant baptism**
- C. A blessing for the sick
- D. The end of religious education

Confirmation is a significant sacrament in Christianity, particularly within denominations such as Catholicism, Anglicanism, and some Protestant traditions. It serves to confirm and strengthen the faith of individuals who have already been baptized, typically as infants, as many churches practice infant baptism. The rite of Confirmation allows baptized individuals to publicly affirm their faith and their commitment to the teachings of the Church, which they may have originally accepted on their behalf by their parents or guardians during baptism. In this context, Confirmation is not merely about receiving a blessing or marking the end of religious education. While religious education plays a role in preparing candidates for Confirmation, the sacrament itself focuses on the individual's personal affirmation and strengthening of their faith within the community of believers. The rite symbolizes the individual's growth and maturity in their spiritual journey and fosters a deeper relationship with God through the Holy Spirit. Understanding this, it becomes clear why the correct answer emphasizes the connection to baptism and the transition into a more active role within the Church community, rather than other aspects such as blessings for the sick or the conclusion of educational instruction.

5. What does the Quran represent in Islam?

- A. A historical document**
- B. A collection of stories**
- C. The literal word of God**
- D. A philosophical text**

In Islam, the Quran is viewed as the literal word of God, which is central to the faith. Muslims believe that the Quran was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad over a span of approximately 23 years through the Angel Gabriel. This belief in the Quran as the direct word of God underpins its significance as the primary source of guidance for Muslims in all aspects of life, including law, ethics, and worship. The Quran is recited and memorized in its original Arabic language, emphasizing its unaltered and divine nature. This belief influences how Muslims approach the text, treating it with the utmost respect. The Quran is considered a comprehensive manual for living a life in accordance with divine will, addressing issues of morality, spirituality, and the relationship between God and humanity. While the other options touch on aspects of the Quran, they do not capture its core significance. Islam does view the Quran as containing historical narratives, allegorical teachings, and moral lessons, but these elements are secondary to its status as the unequivocal word of God.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four ways to pray?

- A. Praying for others**
- B. Meditation**
- C. Reflecting upon events**
- D. Reading scripture silently**

The correct answer, reading scripture silently, is not categorized as one of the four traditional ways to pray. In many religious traditions, prayer can take various forms, and the more commonly recognized methods typically involve communal engagement, individual supplication, or contemplative practices. Praying for others, known as intercessory prayer, emphasizes community and support, where individuals seek divine assistance on behalf of others. Meditation entails a reflective, often silent practice aimed at connecting with the divine or achieving inner peace, showcasing its role in deepening one's spiritual life. Reflecting upon events allows individuals to contemplate their experiences, often recognizing moments of grace or learning, which can lead to personal and spiritual growth. Reading scripture is generally an act of devotion or study rather than a direct mode of prayer. While it can certainly be a profound part of one's spiritual practice, it lacks the interactive or expressive qualities that define the other forms of prayer. Therefore, among the options provided, reading scripture silently does not fit within the framework of the four recognized ways to pray.

7. What is the highest aim of moral thought and conduct according to Plato?

- A. Knowledge of good and evil**
- B. Wealth and power**
- C. Virtue and excellence**
- D. Happiness or well-being**

Plato conceptualized the highest aim of moral thought and conduct as the pursuit of happiness or well-being, often associated with the idea of eudaimonia in his philosophical texts. He argued that true happiness is achieved through living a virtuous life, which involves practicing moral excellence and aligning one's actions with the greater good. This pursuit of well-being goes beyond temporary pleasures or material success and reflects a deeper sense of fulfillment that comes from being virtuous. In contrast, while knowledge of good and evil might contribute to making ethical decisions, it is not as comprehensive in considering the holistic aim of one's life. Wealth and power, although often sought after, do not guarantee ultimate fulfillment and can even lead individuals away from moral considerations. Similarly, virtue and excellence are important components of moral character, but they serve the greater purpose of achieving happiness rather than being the ultimate goal in themselves. Thus, happiness or well-being is the overarching aim that encompasses and integrates the other elements of a well-lived moral life according to Plato's philosophy.

8. Which term describes behavior that demonstrates high moral standards?

- A. Ethics**
- B. Virtue**
- C. Moral relativism**
- D. Skepticism**

The correct choice, which is virtue, refers to behavior that exemplifies high moral standards, as it encompasses qualities such as honesty, kindness, and integrity. Virtue is fundamentally linked to an individual's character and moral excellence, representing the ideal behaviors one strives to embody in society. In contrast, ethics usually refers to the system or code of principles governing conduct, rather than directly describing behavior itself. Moral relativism suggests that moral standards can vary based on culture or personal circumstances, indicating that what is considered "moral" can change rather than being fixed. Skepticism involves questioning or doubting accepted beliefs without necessarily providing a moral framework. Thus, it does not align with the notion of embodying high moral standards.

9. What distinguishes the Sadducees from other Jewish groups of the time?

- A. Belief in oral tradition
- B. Denial of resurrection and spirits**
- C. Acceptance of the whole Old Testament
- D. Focus on community service

The Sadducees are primarily distinguished by their denial of resurrection and spirits, which sets them apart from other Jewish groups, such as the Pharisees, who strongly believed in the resurrection of the dead and the existence of angels and spirits. The Sadducees adhered strictly to the written Torah and rejected interpretations not found in these texts, leading them to deny concepts that were not explicitly stated in the scriptures they accepted. In contrast, the other options reflect beliefs and practices that are characteristic of different Jewish groups. For example, the belief in oral tradition is fundamentally tied to the Pharisees, who emphasized interpretations of the Torah that had been passed down orally. Acceptance of the entire Old Testament is more representative of the broader Jewish beliefs during that time and does not specifically identify the Sadducees, who only recognized the Torah. Furthermore, a focus on community service is a value generally shared across many groups and does not serve as a defining characteristic of the Sadducees. Thus, the Sadducees' unique stance on resurrection and spiritual matters is what truly sets them apart from their contemporaries.

10. What does rationalism emphasize as the basis for opinions and actions?

- A. Emotional responses and beliefs
- B. Religious beliefs and doctrines
- C. Reason and knowledge**
- D. Traditional experiences

Rationalism emphasizes reason and knowledge as the foundation for forming opinions and taking actions. This philosophical approach holds that human beings can gain knowledge through rational thought and logical reasoning, rather than relying solely on sensory experience, emotional reactions, or traditional beliefs. Rationalists assert that the use of intellect and logical deduction is essential in understanding reality, making decisions, and establishing beliefs. This framework prioritizes critical thinking and objective analysis, suggesting that sound conclusions arise from the application of reason. In a rationalist view, instead of accepting knowledge based on faith, tradition, or emotional responses, individuals evaluate information systematically and draw conclusions based on evidence and logical argumentation. Hence, the essence of rationalism underscores the importance of intellectual inquiry and reason in shaping our beliefs and actions.

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://ontariograde12religion.examzify.com>

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

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