

THE LIFE OF GRACE

Quiz and Test Packet

Faith and Life Series

7

THE LIFE OF GRACE
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Faith and Life Series
BOOK SEVEN

Ignatius Press, San Francisco

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Name:

Unit 1 Test

Chapters 1–4

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is the supernatural power that we receive from God that helps us to believe all that he has revealed?
2. With what two things can we know that God exists?
3. What two things contain the revelation of God?
4. What is the one true teacher and protector of God’s revelation?
5. What is the official teaching office or authority of the Church?
6. Who is given the special gift of infallibility to protect them from error in teaching matters of faith and morals?

Part II: Match the book of the Bible with its description. Write the correct number in the blank. Then write an O if the book is in the Old Testament and an N if the book is in the New Testament.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ Pentateuch | 1. also called the Torah |
| 2. ____ Letters of Saint Paul | 2. collection of prayers and wise sayings |
| 3. ____ Acts of the Apostles | 3. messages of God’s prophets |
| 4. ____ Prophetic Books | 4. accounts of Christ’s life and message |
| 5. ____ Gospels | 5. brief history of the early Church |
| 6. ____ Wisdom Books | 6. teachings of Christ applied to the needs of the early Church by the great apostle Paul |
| 7. ____ Book of Revelation | 7. teachings for the whole Church written by various apostles |
| 8. ____ Letters to all Christians | 8. reminds the persecuted Church that Jesus is victorious over his enemies |

Name:

The Holy Prophet Moses

Quiz 5

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is the name of God that he revealed to Moses, and what does it mean?
2. What is the journey of the Jews from slavery in Egypt to life in the Promised Land called? The second book of the Old Testament is named for this.
3. When God renewed his covenant through Moses, what two things did he require of his people?
4. What is an offering to God of something that is precious to us?
5. Consecrated means to be what?
6. What did God's people want to rule over them so that they could be like other nations?
7. What is the act of pouring oil on something or someone as a sign that the thing or person is chosen by God?

Part II: Fill in the blanks showing how the Passover prefigured the Eucharist.

Passover

Eucharist

1. The paschal lamb was sacrificed.

1. _____

2. _____

2. We are invited to receive Jesus' body and blood in Holy Communion.

3. _____

3. Jesus' blood is sacramentally shed to save us from hell.

4. The Israelites were saved from slavery to the Egyptians.

4. _____

Name:

God's Special Spokesmen: The Prophets

Quiz 6

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is a person chosen by God to be his spokesman or messenger to his people?
2. What are the messages God gave to the prophets?
3. What is the Hebrew word meaning the anointed one?

Part II: Write a “+” for the major prophets and a “-” for the minor prophets.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ___ Isaiah | ___ Obadiah | ___ Zephaniah |
| ___ Hosea | ___ Jonah | ___ Haggai |
| ___ Joel | ___ Micah | ___ Zechariah |
| ___ Jeremiah | ___ Nahum | ___ Malachi |
| ___ Amos | ___ Habakkuk | |
| ___ Ezekiel | ___ Daniel | |

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Who were Elijah and Elisha? Why are they neither major nor minor prophets? How were they connected?
2. Why is Isaiah important to Christians? What did he prophesy about the Messiah?
3. Who is John the Baptist? Write a brief history/biography of this saint.

Name:

Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ

Quiz 7

Part I: Short answer.

1. Who is called the Immaculate Conception and why?
2. What do we call the event when Gabriel the archangel announced to Mary that she would be the mother of Jesus?
3. What term refers to the truth that God took on our human nature and became man?
4. What term refers to the mystery that Jesus is both God and man united in the same person? (Hint: this term has two words.)
5. Which heresy taught that Jesus was not human?
6. Which heresy taught that Jesus was not divine?
7. What do we call the writers of the Gospels?

Part II: Yes or No.

1. ____ Did Jesus feel joy and gladness?
2. ____ Did Jesus truly suffer and feel pain?
3. ____ Did Jesus only seem to be a human being?
4. ____ Was Jesus fully human?
5. ____ Was Jesus tempted to sin?
6. ____ Did Jesus ever sin?
7. ____ Did Jesus work miracles?
8. ____ Can a human being work a miracle by himself?
9. ____ Is Jesus both God and man at the same time?

Name:

The Saving Mission of Jesus

Quiz 8

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is the triple office of Jesus?
2. Jesus showed his deep love for the Father by faithfully doing _____ .
3. What are parables?

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why do we say that Jesus brought us Good News?
2. How do we live in the Kingdom of God here on earth?
3. What does Jesus the Prophet teach us to help us to reach heaven?
4. How does Jesus teach us today?
5. By what two sacraments are we called to share in the teaching office of Christ and spread the Good News through our words and good example to others?

Name: _____

Unit 2 Test

Chapters 5–8

Part I: Fill in the blanks.

1. God called _____ to lead his people out of Egypt.
2. God revealed himself as Yahweh, which means _____ .
3. The journey from Egypt to the Promised Land is called the _____ .
4. When God renewed the covenant with his people, he required them to obey his _____ and to worship him with animal _____ .
5. By obeying and worshipping the one true God, the people of Israel were _____ , which means set apart for God.
6. The people asked God for a king, so he told Samuel to _____ with oil certain men to lead his people.
7. God sent _____ to prepare the people for the coming of the Messiah, the King of all kings, who would redeem and save mankind.
8. Readings from the prophet Isaiah are read at Mass during _____ , which is the season that helps us get ready to celebrate Christmas.
9. _____ was the last prophet. He prepared the people for the public ministry of Jesus.

Part II: Short answer.

1. Who is the promised Messiah, Redeemer, Savior, and Lord?
2. What is the term that means Mary, the mother of Jesus, was conceived without original sin?
3. What does the term Incarnation mean about Jesus?
4. What is the triple office of Jesus?
5. What do we call errors about religious truths?
6. Which creed do we recite at every Sunday Mass?

Name: _____

Unit 2 Test (continued)

Part III: Write out the Ten Commandments.

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

Part IV: Write a paragraph explaining why the coming of Jesus into the world is Good News.

Name:

The Priesthood of Jesus

Quiz 9

Part I: Define the following terms.

Priest:

Victim:

Altar:

Sacrifice:

Part II: Answer the following.

1. What three things do we learn from Old Testament sacrifices?
2. What three things are required for a sacrifice?
3. What part did the Resurrection of Jesus have in his sacrifice to the Father?
4. Who was Melchizedek and what did he do? How did he prefigure the priesthood of Jesus?
5. What does Jesus do as the one Mediator between God and man?
6. What did Jesus' sacrifice do? Could the animal sacrifices of the Old Testament do this?

Name:

Christ, Source of All Grace

Quiz 10

Part I: Short answer.

1. Who is the Source of All Grace?
2. Through whom does Jesus continue to give the grace of God to all who believe?
3. By which sacrament do we receive the new life of grace?
4. Besides receiving the sacraments, what else can I do to grow in grace?

Part II: Define the following terms.

Redeem:

Mediatrix:

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. How was the new life of grace made possible for us?
2. What does grace do for us?
3. What is heaven?

Part IV: In your text you read about the healing of a paralytic. On the back of this page, retell the story in your own words and explain what Christ was showing us by this miracle.

Name:

Jesus Founds His Church

Quiz 11

Part I: Name the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus Christ.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

Part II: Short answer.

1. Who founded the Church?
2. Jesus chose which apostle to be the first Pope?
3. The other apostles were the first what?
4. What are the four marks of the Church?
5. In what three places can the Church be found?
6. What do we call the Church in these three places?

Part III: Explain how each of the following images describes the Church.

1. Mystical Body of Christ:

2. Pilgrim Church:

3. Communion of Saints:

Name: _____

Unit 3 Test

Chapters 9–12

Part I: Define *six* of the following terms.

Priest: _____

Victim: _____

Altar: _____

Sacrifice: _____

Redeem: _____

Mediatrix: _____

Pentecost: _____

Infallibility: _____

Indefectibility: _____

Martyrdom: _____

Part II: Name the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus Christ.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

Name:

Unit 3 Test (continued)

Part III: Short answer.

1. How did Jesus win grace for us?
2. What does grace do for us?
3. Through what does the Church give us grace?
4. Who leads the Church on earth?

Part IV: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What three things do we learn from Old Testament sacrifice about how and why we offer sacrifices to God?
2. What are the four marks of the Church? Briefly explain each one.
3. The Church Militant, the Church Suffering, and the Church Triumphant are part of the Communion of Saints. Where is each group found?

Name:

Doctrine of Grace

Quiz 13

Part I: Define the following terms.

Grace:

Supernatural:

Sanctifying grace:

Actual grace:

Part II: Put an S beside the examples of sanctifying grace and an A beside the examples of actual grace.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. It inspires you to spend a few minutes reading the Bible. | ___ 6. It tells you to avoid a person who gets you into trouble. |
| ___ 2. It gives you the life of God and the right to enter heaven. | ___ 7. It is given to you at Baptism. |
| ___ 3. It gives you the supernatural powers of faith, hope, and charity. | ___ 8. It is the supernatural state of being infused by God. |
| ___ 4. It urges you to go to confession. | ___ 9. It is a temporary supernatural act of God to help us become holy. |
| ___ 5. Without it a person cannot be saved. | |

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is our purpose on earth? How can we fulfill this purpose?

2. How was Mary full of grace, even when she was not baptized?

Name:

The Cardinal Virtues

Quiz 15

Part I: Define the following terms.

Cardinal virtues:

Prudence:

Justice:

Temperance:

Fortitude:

Part II: Fill in the blank with the correct letter to match the seven capital sins with the virtues that work against them.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ pride | a. diligence in the service of God |
| 2. ___ avarice | b. brotherliness |
| 3. ___ lust | c. chastity |
| 4. ___ anger | d. liberality |
| 5. ___ gluttony | e. patience |
| 6. ___ envy | f. humility |
| 7. ___ sloth | g. sobriety |

Part III: Write a paragraph.

On the back of this paper write a paragraph about one of the saints described in your textbook who exercised a cardinal virtue. Explain why he or she is a model for us.

Name:

The Seven Sacraments

Quiz 16

Part I: Finish the descriptions of the sacramental grace of each sacrament by writing the name of the sacrament in the blank.

1. _____ gives us the grace to overcome our sinful desires and actions.
2. _____ gives a husband and wife the grace of loving each other until death and of being good parents.
3. _____ gives us the grace to live a holy life.
4. _____ gives us the grace to accept our sicknesses and to die a good death.
5. _____ gives us the grace to love Jesus with all our hearts and to love our neighbors as ourselves.
6. _____ gives us the grace to be strong in faith and loyal to Jesus as we journey to heaven.
7. _____ gives priests the grace to live good lives dedicated to preaching the Gospel and administering the sacraments.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is a sacrament?
2. What is a sign?
3. What is an efficacious sign? How is this different than a stop sign?
4. What is the matter of Baptism? What words are its form?
5. What is the matter of the Holy Eucharist? What words are its form?
6. What types of grace do the sacraments give us?
7. Whose power gives grace through the sacraments, regardless of the minister's holiness?

Name:

Unit 4 Test

Chapters 13–16

Part I: Define *six* of the following terms.

Supernatural:

Sacramental grace:

Actual grace:

Sign:

Cardinal virtues:

Prudence:

Justice:

Temperance:

Fortitude:

Part II: Write the name of the correct sacrament beside the clues about its form, matter, or both.

1. _____ The bishop's laying on of hands; "... give these servants of yours the dignity of the presbyterate ..."
2. _____ The bishop's laying on of hands and anointing with chrism while saying, "Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit."
3. _____ "Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. . . . May the Lord, who frees you from sin, save you and raise you up."
4. _____ The verbal confession of sins
5. _____ The exchange of wedding vows
6. _____ Bread and wine
7. _____ Water

Name:

God Calls Us to Reconciliation

Quiz 17

Part I: Define the following terms.

Reconciliation:

Baptismal seal:

Part II: Short answer.

1. What do we call the Baptism that can be received by a person who is sorry for his sins, who tried to live a good life, and who would have received the Sacrament of Baptism if he had known about it or had been given the chance?
2. What do we call the Baptism that can be received by a person who dies defending the faith even though he has not received the Sacrament of Baptism?

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What gift does Baptism give that makes it necessary for salvation? Can we receive any other sacrament before receiving Baptism?
2. What are the matter and form of Baptism?
3. What does Baptism do?
4. What are some of our duties once we are baptized?

Name:

The Rite of Baptism

Quiz 18

Part I: Explain the following symbols used in Baptism.

Water:

Chrism:

Candle:

White garment:

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Who gives ordinary water the power to free us from sin and fill us with God's life?
2. Give an example of how the water of Baptism was prefigured in the Old Testament.
3. What do godparents do?
4. What is an exorcism?
5. How do infants being baptized renounce Satan and sin and accept the teachings of Christ?

Name:

The Sacrament of Confirmation

Quiz 19

Part I: Explain the following titles or symbols of the Holy Spirit.

Paraclete:

Wind:

Fire:

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the sign of Confirmation?

2. What are the effects of Confirmation?

3. Who usually administers Confirmation? Can he delegate, or give, this power to anyone else?

4. When did Jesus promise to send the Holy Spirit? When was this fulfilled?

5. How is Confirmation different from Baptism?

Name:

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

Quiz 20

Part I: Fill in the chart.

| <i>Gift of the Holy Spirit</i> | <i>Definition</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | To see things as God sees them. |
| | Insight into the mysteries of faith. |
| | To see everything in relation to God and eternity. |
| | To make correct decisions about God's will for our lives. |
| | The strength to be faithful to Christ when it is difficult. |
| | To worship God and love him as our Father. |
| | To see the evil of sin and the goodness of God. |

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the "Indwelling of the Trinity"?

2. Explain how the gifts and the fruits of the Holy Spirit are related.

3. What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?

Name:

Unit 5 Test

Chapters 17–20

Part I: Define the following.

Baptismal Seal:

Paraclete:

Wisdom:

Understanding:

Knowledge:

Counsel:

Fortitude:

Piety:

Fear of the Lord:

Part II: Answer the following.

1. What gift does Baptism give that makes it necessary for salvation?

2. What is a vow? What vow do we make at Baptism?

3. What does Baptism do?

Name: _____

Unit 5 Test (continued)

4. Give two examples of how Baptism was prefigured in the Old Testament.

5. What are the effects of Confirmation?

6. Who is the usual minister of Baptism? Who can baptize in an emergency?

Part III: Explain or fill in the following symbols.

FROM THE RITE OF BAPTISM:

Water:

Chrism:

Candle:

FROM THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION:

_____ : Shows us that a spiritual gift is being handed on to the Christian.

_____ : Reminds us of our share in Jesus' triple office and connects this sacrament with Baptism.

Name:

The Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist

Quiz 21

Part I: Define the following terms.

Transubstantiation:

Real Presence:

Tabernacle:

Sacrilege:

Part II: Yes or No.

1. ____ Do we bring bread and wine up to the priest at the offertory?
2. ____ As soon as the priest says, “This is my Body . . .” does the bread become Jesus?
3. ____ Does the consecrated Host look like Jesus?
4. ____ When the priest says, “This is the cup of my Blood . . .” does the wine become Jesus?
5. ____ Do our senses of sight and taste tell us who is really present in the Eucharist?
6. ____ Does faith in Jesus’ words tell us who is really present in the Eucharist?
7. ____ Do the Body and Blood of Jesus stop being present as soon as Mass ends?
8. ____ Is the Host in the tabernacle still Jesus’ Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity?
9. ____ Do we continue to honor Jesus while he is present in the tabernacle?
10. ____ Do we need the Eucharist to have life and health in our souls?
11. ____ Are there any requirements for when and how we may receive the Eucharist?
12. ____ May we receive the Eucharist if we have a mortal sin on our souls?

Part III: Answer the following in a complete sentence.

What does Holy Communion do for us?

Name:

Unit 6 Test

Chapters 21–23

Part I: Define the following terms.

Transubstantiation:

Real Presence:

Tabernacle:

Sacrilege:

Part II: Fill in the blanks.

1. Reading the _____ ahead of time is one way to prepare for Mass.
2. The same Jesus is the victim and priest in both the Sacrifice of the _____ and the Sacrifice of the _____. Therefore they are the same sacrifice.
3. In the Eucharist, Jesus is present in his _____, _____, _____, and _____.
4. At the _____, the bread and wine stop being present, even though their appearances remain.
5. In order to receive the Eucharist worthily, we must have _____ in Jesus' Real Presence.
6. The Church also requires us to keep the _____, which means not _____ or _____ for one hour before receiving Holy Communion.
7. It is a sacrilege to receive the Eucharist with a _____ sin on your soul.
8. If we have committed a mortal sin, we must go to _____ before receiving Jesus in the Eucharist.
9. The _____ of Jesus remains in the Blessed Sacrament even after Mass.
10. At Benediction the priest blesses the people with a _____ in a monstrance.

Name: _____

Unit 6 Test (continued)

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why is the Eucharist the most important sacrament?

2. What does Holy Communion do for us?

3. For what four purposes is the Mass offered to God?

Part IV: Yes or No.

1. ____ Does God deserve our worship at Mass on Sunday?
2. ____ Can we benefit from going to Mass on Sunday?
3. ____ Does everyone always feel like going to Mass on Sunday?
4. ____ Are there things in life that are good to do even though we do not feel like it?
5. ____ If we do not feel like going to Mass on Sunday, can we pray for the grace to have the right disposition?
6. ____ In danger of death, may one receive Holy Communion without fasting first?
7. ____ Is there an obligation to receive Holy Communion frequently?
8. ____ Is there an obligation to receive Holy Communion at least once a year during Easter time?
9. ____ Is it beneficial to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day?
10. ____ Are there people in this world who for reasons of sickness or circumstances or the laws in their country cannot go to Mass on Sunday?

Name: _____

Sin and Mankind

Quiz 24

Part I: Fill in the chart with the names of the capital sins.

| <i>Sin</i> | <i>Definition</i> |
|------------|---|
| | An exaggerated opinion of oneself. |
| | An uncontrolled desire for earthly goods. |
| | Unhappiness or discontentment over the good fortune or success of others. |
| | An uncontrolled feeling of displeasure and antagonism. |
| | An uncontrolled desire for sexual pleasure. |
| | An uncontrolled use of food and drink. |
| | Laziness or carelessness in doing right and practicing virtue. |

Part II: Answer the following.

1. What are the two kinds of actual sin? Explain their effects.

1. _____

2. _____

2. What are the conditions for a mortal sin?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

3. What are the four ways that actual sins can be committed?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

4. What is an occasion of sin?

Name: _____

The Sacrament of Penance

Quiz 26

Part I: Match the words of Christ with the part of the Sacrament of Penance that they explain.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ____ “Peace be with you”: | a. Jesus gave the power to forgive sins to the apostles and their successors. |
| 2. ____ “As the Father has sent me, so I send you”: | b. Priests forgive sins by the power of the Holy Spirit. |
| 3. ____ “Receive the Holy Spirit”: | c. The sacrament frees us from our guilty conscience and gives true peace. |
| 4. ____ “If you forgive men’s sins they are forgiven them”: | d. Jesus makes priests his ambassadors. |
| 5. ____ “If you hold them bound, they are held bound”: | e. The priest can refuse to give us absolution if we are not truly sorry for our sins. |

Part II: List the five elements that are part of a good confession.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part III: Answer the following.

1. What is the sign of the Sacrament of Penance?

2. Who is the minister of this Sacrament?

3. What are the effects of this Sacrament?

Name:

The Sacrament of Anointing

Quiz 27

Part I: Answer the following.

1. What is the main purpose of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?
2. What does the Anointing of the Sick do?
3. Who is the minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick? What is the sign of this sacrament?
4. Compare plenary and partial indulgences.
5. How can one obtain a plenary indulgence?
6. How can you prepare for a happy death?

Part II: Below is a list of the oils used in the various sacraments. Using the glossary in your textbook, fill in the sacraments in which the oils are used.

| <i>Oil</i> | <i>Sacraments</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Oil of Catechumens | |
| Sacred Chrism | |
| Oil of the Sick | |

Name:

Unit 7 Test

Chapters 25–27

Part I: Define the following terms.

Imperfect contrition:

Perfect contrition:

Penance:

Absolution:

Part II. List the five elements that are part of a good confession.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part III: Put the rite of Penance in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ Dismissal. | ___ Receive absolution. |
| ___ Enter the confessional and kneel behind the screen, or go face-to-face. | ___ Accept your penance. |
| ___ Make the Sign of the Cross. | ___ Tell the priest how long it has been since your last confession. |
| ___ Reveal your mortal sins. | ___ Answer the priest's questions and accept his advice. |
| ___ The priest will greet you. | ___ Make an Act of Contrition. |
| ___ Reveal your venial sins. | |

Name:

Unit 7 Test (continued)

Part IV: Answer the following.

1. What are the two kinds of actual sin?
2. What three things make a sin mortal?
3. List the seven capital vices.
4. What does the Sacrament of Penance do?
5. What is the sign of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?
6. What does Anointing of the Sick do?

Part V: Yes or No.

1. ____ Does God hate the sin but love the sinner?
2. ____ Does God want to heal us of our sins?
3. ____ Is it always easy to confess our sins?
4. ____ Are we obliged to confess our sins frequently?
5. ____ Are we obliged to confess our mortal sins at least once a year?
6. ____ Are we obliged to confess our mortal sins before receiving Holy Communion?
7. ____ Is it beneficial to confess our sins once a month?
8. ____ Is it beneficial to confess venial sins?
9. ____ Is it possible to have a good death?
10. ____ If a person is seriously ill, is it wise to wait until the moment of death to receive the Anointing of the Sick?

Name:

The Sacrament of Matrimony

Quiz 29

Part I: Define the following terms.

Sign of Matrimony:

Mutual love:

Procreation:

Wedding promises:

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Explain what is necessary for a valid Christian marriage.
2. Why is it impossible to end a valid marriage and separate a husband and wife?
3. Why do spouses need sacramental grace?
4. Marriage is a model of Christ's love for the Church. How should a husband treat his wife?
How should a wife treat her husband?

Name:

Sacramentals

Quiz 30

Answer the following.

1. Answer the following questions comparing sacraments and sacramentals:
 - a. Define both.

 - b. Who instituted the sacraments?

 - c. Who institutes sacramentals?

 - d. What do the sacraments do for a person with the proper disposition?

 - e. What type of signs are they?

2. What is popular piety?

3. Give some examples of popular piety.

4. What are some of your favorite devotions?

5. Name some sacramentals that you have seen at church or have at home.

Name:

Mary, Mediatrix of Grace

Quiz 31

Part I: Define the following.

Mediatrix:

Mother of the Church:

Consecration to Mary:

Part II: Explain the following privileges of Mary.

Immaculate Conception:

Perpetual Virginity:

Assumption:

Mother of God:

Part III: Write an essay about how Mary is our mother.

YOU MAY CHOOSE TO ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: DO WE WORSHIP MARY?
WHAT IS CONSECRATION TO MARY? DOES IT TAKE HONOR AWAY FROM JESUS?
HOW DID MARY'S ROLE IN SALVATION HISTORY MAKE HER OUR MOTHER?

Name:

Knowing God through Creation

Quiz 1

Part I: Yes or No.

1. Yes Can we know of the existence of God through our reason?
2. No Can we know everything about God through our reason alone?
3. Yes Does God want us to know him?
4. Yes Does God reveal himself to us?

Part II: Short answer.

1. Give an example of something that can be known through reason.
Answers may vary.
2. Give an example of something that can be known only through revelation.
Answers may vary but should include things about God that we can know only through revelation, such as the Blessed Trinity.
3. What are some of the attributes of God found in the Bible?
God is everywhere. God is pure spirit. God knows everything.
4. Who are the three Divine Persons of the Holy Trinity?
God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit
5. Define the gift of faith.
The gift of faith is the supernatural power that we receive from God which helps us to believe in all that he has revealed through the Bible, Jesus, and the Church.
6. Explain how human beings are the image of God.
Human beings are different from the other animals. Humans have intelligence, understanding and free will. They have a spiritual and immortal soul.

Name:

Divine Revelation

Quiz 2

Part I: Yes or No.

1. **Yes** Does God reveal himself to us through the Bible?
2. **No** Is the Bible the only way we know about God?
3. **Yes** Do we also need Tradition to know about God?
4. **No** Did men alone write the Bible?
5. **Yes** Is the Bible free from error regarding religious truth?
6. **Yes** Is the Church the one true teacher and protector of religious truth?

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the first section of the Bible and what does it contain?
The first section of the Bible is the Old Testament. It contains forty-six books, put together by the Jewish people, that prepare for the Messiah. It includes historical, wisdom, and prophetic books.
2. What is the second section of the Bible and what does it contain?
The New Testament is the second part of the Bible. It contains the life and teachings of Jesus. The Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Letters of Saint Paul, the letters to all Christians, and the book of Revelation.
3. How are the New Testament and the Old Testament related?
The Old and New Testaments both contain God's revelation. The Old Testament prepares us for the New Testament, and the New Testament makes it possible for us to understand the Old.
4. Who was the primary author of the Bible?
The primary author of the Bible was the Holy Spirit.

Name: _____

Creation

Quiz 3

Part I: Yes or No.

1. Yes Did God create everything out of nothing?
2. No Can man create anything out of nothing?
3. No Did God create only material things?
4. Yes Did God also create spiritual things, like angels and human souls?
5. Yes Are angels more intelligent and powerful than we are?
6. No Do the fallen angels, or demons, want us to be happy?
7. Yes Does God have a plan for our happiness?

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Write three things that the Creation story in the Bible teaches us.
There is only one God. God is the Creator of everything that exists. God created the world in an orderly way. God created the world so that he could share his love with us. Everything created by God is good. God has a special plan for man's happiness. God made man in his own image.
2. A human being is made up of what two things?
A human being is made of a physical body and a spiritual soul.
3. What are the powers of the human soul?
The powers of the human soul are intellect and will.
4. What are the effects of original sin upon us?
The effects of original sin upon us are separation from God, loss of grace, weakness for sin, sickness and death.
5. What does the Redeemer of the human race do?
The Redeemer of the human race reconciles us to God and restores the life of sanctifying grace to our souls.

Name:

God's Plan of Salvation

Quiz 4

Part I: Define the following terms.

Salvation History: The events in human history that have been especially connected with the salvation of mankind.

Covenant: An agreement or contract. In the Old Testament, an agreement made between God and the people of Israel.

Patriarch: A title given to the founding fathers of the Jewish people in the Old Testament.

Prefiguration: A person, place, or thing that comes before another person, place, or thing and that is similar to it and foretells it.

Promised Land: In the Old Testament, the special land, also known as Palestine or the Holy Land, which God promised to give to his people.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What did God promise Abraham in his covenant?
God promised Abraham many descendants who would become a great nation and live in the Promised Land.
2. How did Isaac prefigure Jesus?
The near sacrifice of Isaac, Abraham's son, prefigures the sacrifice of Jesus, the only son of the Father, on the Cross.
3. What new name did God give to Jacob? Why is this name important?
God named Jacob "Israel." This name is important because it became the name for God's chosen people.
4. How did Joseph save his brothers? How did Joseph prefigure Jesus when he did this?
Joseph saved his brothers by providing food for them when they came to Egypt. Joseph prefigures Jesus because he forgave his brothers, just as Jesus forgives our sins. Joseph provided for his family's needs, just as Jesus gives us all the graces and blessing that we need.

Name: _____

Unit 1 Test

Chapters 1–4

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is the supernatural power that we receive from God that helps us to believe all that he has revealed? faith
2. With what two things can we know that God exists? reason and revelation
3. What two things contain the revelation of God? Scripture and Tradition
4. What is the one true teacher and protector of God's revelation? the Church
5. What is the official teaching office or authority of the Church? the Magisterium
6. Who is given the special gift of infallibility to protect them from error in teaching matters of faith and morals? the pope and the bishops in union with him

Part II: Match the book of the Bible with its description. Write the correct number in the blank. Then write an O if the book is in the Old Testament and an N if the book is in the New Testament.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>1/O</u> Pentateuch | 1. also called the Torah |
| 2. <u>6/N</u> Letters of Saint Paul | 2. collection of prayers and wise sayings |
| 3. <u>5/N</u> Acts of the Apostles | 3. messages of God's prophets |
| 4. <u>3/O</u> Prophetic Books | 4. accounts of Christ's life and message |
| 5. <u>4/N</u> Gospels | 5. brief history of the early Church |
| 6. <u>2/O</u> Wisdom Books | 6. teachings of Christ applied to the needs of the early Church by the great apostle Paul |
| 7. <u>8/N</u> Book of Revelation | 7. teachings for the whole Church written by various apostles |
| 8. <u>7/N</u> Letters to all Christians | 8. reminds the persecuted Church that Jesus is victorious over his enemies |

Name: _____

Unit 1 Test (continued)

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What does it mean to say that God inspired the Scriptures? Who is the primary author of the Scriptures?

Inspiration means that God moved the human authors of Scripture to write about him and guided their minds as to what they should write. The Holy Spirit is the primary author of the Scriptures.

2. What do we know about God from the story of Creation in the Bible?

We know that there is only one God. God created everything. Everything God made is good. God has a special plan for mankind.

3. What two things make up a human being?

A human being is made up of a physical body and a spiritual soul.

4. What are the effects of original sin upon us?

The effects of original sin upon us are separation from God, loss of grace, weakness for sin, sickness and death.

5. Did God abandon man when he sinned? What did God promise to do for us?

God did not abandon man when he sinned. God promised to send a Redeemer.

6. What did God promise Abraham in his covenant with him?

God promised Abraham many descendants who would become a great nation and live in the Promised Land.

7. How does Isaac prefigure Jesus?

The near sacrifice of Isaac, Abraham's son, prefigures the sacrifice of Jesus, the only son of the Father, on the Cross.

8. How does Joseph prefigure Jesus?

Joseph was sold by his brothers into slavery; Jesus was betrayed by his friend for money. Joseph forgave and saved his brothers from famine. Jesus forgives us and saves us from sin and death.

Name:

The Holy Prophet Moses

Quiz 5

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is the name of God that he revealed to Moses, and what does it mean?
Yahweh, which means I AM
2. What is the journey of the Jews from slavery in Egypt to life in the Promised Land called? The second book of the Old Testament is named for this.
the Exodus
3. When God renewed his covenant through Moses, what two things did he require of his people?
that they obey the Ten Commandments (or the law) and that they worship him with animal sacrifices
4. What is an offering to God of something that is precious to us? a sacrifice
5. Consecrated means to be what? set apart for God
6. What did God's people want to rule over them so that they could be like other nations?
a king
7. What is the act of pouring oil on something or someone as a sign that the thing or person is chosen by God? anointing

Part II: Fill in the blanks showing how the Passover prefigured the Eucharist.

Passover

1. The paschal lamb was sacrificed.
2. The Israelites ate the paschal lamb.
3. The Israelites sprinkled the blood of the sacrificed lamb on their doorposts.
4. The Israelites were saved from slavery to the Egyptians.

Eucharist

1. Jesus, the Lamb of God, is offered to the Father.
2. We are invited to receive Jesus' body and blood in Holy Communion.
3. Jesus' blood is sacramentally shed to save us from hell.
4. We are freed from slavery to sin and death.

Name: _____

God's Special Spokesmen: The Prophets

Quiz 6

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is a person chosen by God to be his spokesman or messenger to his people?
a prophet
2. What are the messages God gave to the prophets? prophecies
3. What is the Hebrew word meaning the anointed one? Messiah

Part II: Write a “+” for the major prophets and a “-” for the minor prophets.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <u>+</u> Isaiah | <u>-</u> Obadiah | <u>-</u> Zephaniah |
| <u>-</u> Hosea | <u>-</u> Jonah | <u>-</u> Haggai |
| <u>-</u> Joel | <u>-</u> Micah | <u>-</u> Zechariah |
| <u>+</u> Jeremiah | <u>-</u> Nahum | <u>-</u> Malachi |
| <u>-</u> Amos | <u>-</u> Habakkuk | |
| <u>+</u> Ezekiel | <u>+</u> Daniel | |

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Who were Elijah and Elisha? Why are they neither major nor minor prophets? How were they connected?
Elijah and Elisha are two important and early prophets. They are neither major nor minor prophets because they did not leave us any writings. They lived at the same time, and Elisha saw Elijah taken up to heaven in a fiery chariot.
2. Why is Isaiah important to Christians? What did he prophesy about the Messiah?
Isaiah is important to Christians because he spoke about the coming Messiah. He prophesied Jesus' birth, teaching, kingship, suffering, and glory.
3. Who is John the Baptist? Write a brief history/biography of this saint.
John the Baptist was the greatest of the prophets. He was born to Mary's cousin Elizabeth six months before Jesus and later lived in the desert, telling people to repent of their sins and prepare for the coming Messiah. He was beheaded by King Herod.

Name:

Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ

Quiz 7

Part I: Short answer.

1. Who is called the Immaculate Conception and why?
Mary, because she was conceived without original sin
2. What do we call the event when Gabriel the archangel announced to Mary that she would be the mother of Jesus? the Annunciation
3. What term refers to the truth that God took on our human nature and became man?
the Incarnation
4. What term refers to the mystery that Jesus is both God and man united in the same person? (Hint: this term has two words.) the hypostatic union
5. Which heresy taught that Jesus was not human? Docetism
6. Which heresy taught that Jesus was not divine? Arianism
7. What do we call the writers of the Gospels? the evangelists

Part II: Yes or No.

1. Yes Did Jesus feel joy and gladness?
2. Yes Did Jesus truly suffer and feel pain?
3. No Did Jesus only seem to be a human being?
4. Yes Was Jesus fully human?
5. Yes Was Jesus tempted to sin?
6. No Did Jesus ever sin?
7. Yes Did Jesus work miracles?
8. No Can a human being work a miracle by himself?
9. Yes Is Jesus both God and man at the same time?

Name:

The Saving Mission of Jesus

Quiz 8

Part I: Short answer.

1. What is the triple office of Jesus? prophet, priest, and king
2. Jesus showed his deep love for the Father by faithfully doing the will of God.
3. What are parables? stories Jesus told about the Kingdom of God

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why do we say that Jesus brought us Good News?
We say that Jesus brought us Good News because he told us that God loves us and sent Jesus into the world to take away our sins.
2. How do we live in the Kingdom of God here on earth?
We live in the Kingdom of God here on earth by faithful membership in the Church.
3. What does Jesus the Prophet teach us to help us to reach heaven?
Jesus teaches us how to obey and please God.
4. How does Jesus teach us today?
Jesus teaches us today through the Magisterium (or teaching office) of the Catholic Church.
5. By what two sacraments are we called to share in the teaching office of Christ and spread the Good News through our words and good example to others?
By Baptism and Confirmation we are called to share in the teaching office of Christ.

Name:

Unit 2 Test

Chapters 5–8

Part I: Fill in the blanks.

1. God called Moses to lead his people out of Egypt.
2. God revealed himself as Yahweh, which means I AM.
3. The journey from Egypt to the Promised Land is called the Exodus.
4. When God renewed the covenant with his people, he required them to obey his Law(s) (or Ten Commandments) and to worship him with animal sacrifices.
5. By obeying and worshipping the one true God, the people of Israel were consecrated, which means set apart for God.
6. The people asked God for a king, so he told Samuel to anoint with oil certain men to lead his people.
7. God sent prophets to prepare the people for the coming of the Messiah, the King of all kings, who would redeem and save mankind.
8. Readings from the prophet Isaiah are read at Mass during Advent, which is the season that helps us get ready to celebrate Christmas.
9. Saint John the Baptist was the last prophet. He prepared the people for the public ministry of Jesus.

Part II: Short answer.

1. Who is the promised Messiah, Redeemer, Savior, and Lord? Jesus
2. What is the term that means Mary, the mother of Jesus, was conceived without original sin? the Immaculate Conception
3. What does the term Incarnation mean about Jesus? that Jesus is the Son of God made man
4. What is the triple office of Jesus? prophet, priest, and king
5. What do we call errors about religious truths? heresies
6. Which creed do we recite at every Sunday Mass? the Nicene Creed

Name: _____

Unit 2 Test (continued)

Part III: Write out the Ten Commandments.

1. You shall have no other gods besides me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's day (or the Sabbath day).
4. Honor your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

Part IV: Write a paragraph explaining why the coming of Jesus into the world is Good News.

Answers may vary but should include that Jesus is the Savior and/or Redeemer who came into the world to die for us and save us from our sins. Jesus teaches us that God loves us and is faithful to his promises. Jesus leads us to heaven.

Name:

The Priesthood of Jesus

Quiz 9

Part I: Define the following terms.

Priest: Someone who is chosen to pray and offer sacrifice to God on behalf of others.

Victim: A living being offered in sacrifice to God.

Altar: Where the sacrifice takes place; that on which the sacrifice is offered.

Sacrifice: The act of offering to God something that is dear to us; the offering of a victim to God by a priest.

Part II: Answer the following.

1. What three things do we learn from Old Testament sacrifices?
We learn that the gift must be offered with a pure and sinless heart, that the offering is a thanksgiving to God for his blessing and protection, and that it shows sorrow for a sin and a desire for forgiveness.
2. What three things are required for a sacrifice?
A priest, a victim, and an altar are required.
3. What part did the Resurrection of Jesus have in his sacrifice to the Father?
The Resurrection showed that God had accepted the sacrifice of his Son.
4. Who was Melchizedek and what did he do? How did he prefigure the priesthood of Jesus?
Melchizedek was the king of Salem (Jerusalem), and he offered bread and wine to God. At the Last Supper, Jesus also offered bread and wine to the Father.
5. What does Jesus do as the one Mediator between God and man?
Jesus reconciles us to God (or brings peace between us and God).
6. What did Jesus' sacrifice do? Could the animal sacrifices of the Old Testament do this?
Jesus' sacrifice made up for every sin and reconciled us to the Father. The animal sacrifices of the Old Testament could not do this.

Name:

Christ, Source of All Grace

Quiz 10

Part I: Short answer.

1. Who is the Source of All Grace? Jesus
2. Through whom does Jesus continue to give the grace of God to all who believe?
his priests
3. By which sacrament do we receive the new life of grace? Baptism
4. Besides receiving the sacraments, what else can I do to grow in grace?
pray, do acts of charity

Part II: Define the following terms.

Redeem: To free someone from slavery by buying freedom for the person.

Mediatrice: A title for Mary. It reminds us that Jesus came to us through her and that she now prays for us to Jesus her son.

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. How was the new life of grace made possible for us?
The new life of grace was made possible for us by Jesus' suffering, death, and Resurrection.
2. What does grace do for us?
Grace makes us children of God and allows us to go to heaven.
3. What is heaven?
Heaven is perfect and eternal happiness with God.

Part IV: In your text you read about the healing of a paralytic. On the back of this page, retell the story in your own words and explain what Christ was showing us by this miracle.

Answers will vary but must include that Jesus was showing that he has authority to forgive sins.

Name:

Jesus Founds His Church

Quiz 11

Part I: Name the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus Christ.

1. Simon Peter
2. James, son of Zebedee
3. John, brother of James
4. Andrew
5. Philip
6. Bartholomew
7. Matthew
8. Thomas
9. James, son of Alphaeus
10. [Jude] Thaddaeus
11. Simon the Cananaean
12. Judas Iscariot

Part II: Short answer.

1. Who founded the Church? Jesus
2. Jesus chose which apostle to be the first Pope? Peter
3. The other apostles were the first what? bishops
4. What are the four marks of the Church? one, holy, catholic, and apostolic
5. In what three places can the Church be found? heaven, purgatory, and earth
6. What do we call the Church in these three places? Church Triumphant; Church Suffering; Church Militant

Part III: Explain how each of the following images describes the Church.

1. Mystical Body of Christ:
Christ is the head of this body, and all the members of the Church are united to Christ through the Holy Spirit. Just as a head unites and directs the body, so Christ unites and directs the Church. Each member of the Church, like the different body parts, has a different way of helping the whole body.
2. Pilgrim Church:
This image reminds us that the Church is journeying to heaven. For each of us, life on earth is a spiritual journey.
3. Communion of Saints:
The Church has members in heaven, purgatory, and earth. All of these members are joined to one another in the Church. We pray for one another.

Name:

The Church in Our Time

Quiz 12

Part I: Define the following.

Pentecost: The special feast of the Holy Spirit. It recalls the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles. We celebrate it fifty days after Easter.

Infallibility: The truth that the Catholic Church, by the special help of the Holy Spirit, is kept free from any error in teaching us about what we must believe and how we must live (faith and morals).

Indefectibility: The truth that the Catholic Church will last until the end of the world. It will always teach and shepherd Christians in Jesus' name. Nothing will be able to destroy her.

Martyrdom: To die for the sake of the Gospel.

Missionary: One who tells others about the Faith.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the largest rite in the Church? What is the second largest? What is the main difference between these rites? What unites them?
The Roman rite is the largest rite in the Church, while the Byzantine rite is the second largest. The biggest difference between the rites is in the way that they celebrate Mass. They are united because they all belong to the same Church and obey the Pope.
2. What did the apostles experience when they received the Holy Spirit on the feast of Pentecost? Describe what they heard and saw and how they were changed.
Answers will vary.

Name:

Unit 3 Test

Chapters 9–12

Part I: Define six of the following terms.

Priest: Someone who is chosen to pray and offer sacrifice to God on behalf of others.

Victim: A living being offered in sacrifice to God.

Altar: Where the sacrifice takes place; that on which the sacrifice is offered.

Sacrifice: The act of offering to God something that is dear to us; the offering of a victim to God by a priest.

Redeem: To free someone from slavery by buying freedom for the person.

Mediatix: A title for Mary. It reminds us that Jesus came to us through her and that she now prays for us to Jesus her son.

Pentecost: The special feast of the Holy Spirit. It recalls the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles. We celebrate it fifty days after Easter.

Infallibility: The truth that the Catholic Church, by the special help of the Holy Spirit, is kept free from any error in teaching us about what we must believe and how we must live (faith and morals).

Indefectibility: The truth that the Catholic Church will last until the end of the world. It will always teach and shepherd Christians in Jesus' name. Nothing will be able to destroy her.

Martyrdom: To die for the sake of the Gospel.

Part II: Name the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus Christ.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Simon Peter</u> | 7. <u>Matthew</u> |
| 2. <u>James, son of Zebedee</u> | 8. <u>Thomas</u> |
| 3. <u>John, brother of James</u> | 9. <u>James, son of Alphaeus</u> |
| 4. <u>Andrew</u> | 10. <u>[Jude] Thaddaeus</u> |
| 5. <u>Philip</u> | 11. <u>Simon the Cananaean</u> |
| 6. <u>Bartholomew</u> | 12. <u>Judas Iscariot</u> |

Name:

Unit 3 Test (continued)

Part III: Short answer.

1. How did Jesus win grace for us? by his suffering, death, and Resurrection
2. What does grace do for us?
makes us children of God and helps us get to heaven
3. Through what does the Church give us grace? through the seven sacraments
4. Who leads the Church on earth?
the Pope and the bishops in communion with him

Part IV: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What three things do we learn from Old Testament sacrifice about how and why we offer sacrifices to God?
We learn that the gift must be offered with a pure and sinless heart, that the offering is a thanksgiving to God for his blessing and protection, and that a sacrifice shows sorrow for sin and a desire for forgiveness.
2. What are the four marks of the Church? Briefly explain each one.
The four marks of the Church are one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. The Church is one in her faith, Baptism, head, and in the Sacrifice of the Mass. She is holy because her founder was holy and he gave her holy doctrines and holy sacraments in order to make her members holy. She is catholic or universal because she teaches all men of every time the whole truth. She is apostolic because Christ founded her on the apostles and she has an unbroken line of successors, the bishops, who continue the teaching, sacraments, and authority of the apostles.
3. The Church Militant, the Church Suffering, and the Church Triumphant are part of the Communion of Saints. Where is each group found?
The Church Triumphant is in heaven; the Church Suffering is in purgatory; and the Church Militant is on earth.

Name: _____

Doctrine of Grace

Quiz 13

Part I: Define the following terms.

Grace: The free gift that God gives us by which he helps us to reach heaven.

Supernatural: Something that is above the powers of man or of nature. A supernatural event can be done only by God.

Sanctifying grace: The life of God in our souls by which we are made the adopted children of the Father; a share of God's own life. It is first received at Baptism.

Actual grace: Day to day helps enlightening the mind and strengthening the will that we may do good and avoid evil.

Part II: Put an S beside the examples of sanctifying grace and an A beside the examples of actual grace.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>A</u> 1. It inspires you to spend a few minutes reading the Bible. | <u>A</u> 6. It tells you to avoid a person who gets you into trouble. |
| <u>S</u> 2. It gives you the life of God and the right to enter heaven. | <u>S</u> 7. It is given to you at Baptism. |
| <u>S</u> 3. It gives you the supernatural powers of faith, hope, and charity. | <u>S</u> 8. It is the supernatural state of being infused by God. |
| <u>A</u> 4. It urges you to go to confession. | <u>A</u> 9. It is a temporary supernatural act of God to help us become holy. |
| <u>S</u> 5. Without it a person cannot be saved. | |

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is our purpose on earth? How can we fulfill this purpose?
Our purpose on earth is to know, love, and serve God so that we will be happy with him forever in heaven. We can fulfill this purpose by receiving grace and acting in accord with it.
2. How was Mary full of grace, even when she was not baptized?
By a special grace of God, Mary received grace at the moment of her conception in her mother's womb.

Name: _____

Faith, Hope, and Charity

Quiz 14

Part I: Fill in the blank with the correct theological virtue.

1. Faith If I do not believe in God, which virtue am I lacking?
2. Hope
(or Faith) If I get too discouraged by my problems and think there is no solution, which virtue am I lacking?
3. Charity If I am unkind to others, which virtue am I lacking?
4. Hope If I think I am so bad that God cannot help me, which virtue am I lacking?
5. Charity Every time I sin, which virtue am I lacking?
6. Charity Which is the greatest virtue?
7. Charity If I give to the poor because I see Christ in them, which virtue am I practicing?
8. Hope
(or Charity) If I pray for the dead, which virtue am I practicing?

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the difference between natural and supernatural virtues?
Natural virtues are things that we work for; they are acquired by repeating naturally good acts. A supernatural virtue is one given directly by God.
2. What is a theological virtue?
Theological virtues are virtues that come from God and help us to live for him.
3. Define the theological virtues of:
Faith: The theological virtue by which we believe God and all that he has revealed through the Church.

Hope: The theological virtue by which we trust in God and rely on him to provide what we need for our salvation.

Charity: The theological virtue by which we love God above all things for his own sake and love our neighbor as ourselves because we love God.

Name:

The Cardinal Virtues

Quiz 15

Part I: Define the following terms.

Cardinal virtues: The four main natural virtues or habits of good actions; all of our good actions depend on them.

Prudence: Helps us to make the right decisions, to judge what is truly good and to choose the right means of attaining it.

Justice: Helps us respect the rights of others and give to each person what is due to him.

Temperance: The power to control ourselves, to keep our desires under control.

Fortitude: Helps us face every difficulty or danger with peace and courage.

Part II: Fill in the blank with the correct letter to match the seven capital sins with the virtues that work against them.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>F</u> pride | a. diligence in the service of God |
| 2. <u>D</u> avarice | b. brotherliness |
| 3. <u>C</u> lust | c. chastity |
| 4. <u>E</u> anger | d. liberality |
| 5. <u>G</u> gluttony | e. patience |
| 6. <u>B</u> envy | f. humility |
| 7. <u>A</u> sloth | g. sobriety |

Part III: Write a paragraph.

On the back of this paper write a paragraph about one of the saints described in your textbook who exercised a cardinal virtue. Explain why he or she is a model for us.

Answers should explain how Saint Maria Goretti is a model of prudence, Saint Dominic Savio is a model of temperance, or Saint Pancras is a model of fortitude.

Name: _____

The Seven Sacraments

Quiz 16

Part I: Finish the descriptions of the sacramental grace of each sacrament by writing the name of the sacrament in the blank.

1. Penance gives us the grace to overcome our sinful desires and actions.
2. Matrimony gives a husband and wife the grace of loving each other until death and of being good parents.
3. Baptism gives us the grace to live a holy life.
4. Anointing gives us the grace to accept our sicknesses and to die a good death.
5. Holy Eucharist gives us the grace to love Jesus with all our hearts and to love our neighbors as ourselves.
6. Confirmation gives us the grace to be strong in faith and loyal to Jesus as we journey to heaven.
7. Holy Orders gives priests the grace to live good lives dedicated to preaching the Gospel and administering the sacraments.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is a sacrament?
A sign instituted by Christ to give grace.
2. What is a sign?
A sign is a word or other symbol that gives us a message.
3. What is an efficacious sign? How is this different than a stop sign?
An efficacious sign is a sign that causes what it signifies. A stop sign only signifies stopping, but does not make a car stop.
4. What is the matter of Baptism? What words are its form?
The matter of Baptism is water. The form is "I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."
5. What is the matter of the Holy Eucharist? What words are its form?
The matter of the Eucharist is the bread and wine. The form is "This is my Body . . . This is the cup of my Blood."
6. What types of grace do the sacraments give us?
The sacraments give sanctifying grace and sacramental grace.
7. Whose power gives grace through the sacraments, regardless of the minister's holiness?
God's power, through Christ himself, gives grace through the sacraments.

Name:

Unit 4 Test

Chapters 13–16

Part I: Define six of the following terms.

Supernatural: Something that is above the powers of man or of nature. A supernatural event can be done only by God.

Sacramental grace: The supernatural help to reach heaven that we receive from God through the sacraments; Each sacrament gives its own special sacramental grace.

Actual grace: Day to day helps enlightening the mind and strengthening the will that we may do good and avoid evil.

Sign: A word or symbol that brings a message to those who see it.

Cardinal virtues: The four main virtues or habits of good actions; all of our good actions depend on them.

Prudence: Guides our other virtues and directs our actions to the true good in every situation.

Justice: To give each one what is due to him.

Temperance: To hold our passions and desires under control.

Fortitude: To confront with courage any difficulty or danger, even death itself, for the service of God and the welfare of neighbor.

Part II: Write the name of the correct sacrament beside the clues about its form, matter, or both.

1. Holy Orders The bishop's laying on of hands; "... give these servants of yours the dignity of the presbyterate ..."
2. Confirmation The bishop's laying on of hands and anointing with chrism while saying, "Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit."
3. Anointing of the Sick "Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. . . . May the Lord, who frees you from sin, save you and raise you up."
4. Penance The verbal confession of sins
5. Matrimony The exchange of wedding vows
6. Holy Eucharist Bread and wine
7. Baptism Water

Name:

Unit 4 Test (continued)

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the difference between natural and supernatural virtues?
Natural virtues are things that we work for; they are acquired by repeating naturally good acts. A supernatural virtue is one given directly by God.
2. What is a theological virtue?
A theological virtue is one that comes from God and helps us to live for him.
3. Define the theological virtues of:
Faith: The theological virtue by which we believe God and all that he has revealed through the Church.

Hope: The theological virtue by which we trust in God and rely on him to provide what we need for our salvation.

Charity: The theological virtue by which we love God above all things for his own sake and love our neighbors as ourselves because we love God.
4. What is a sacrament? Why do we say that the sacraments are efficacious?
A sacrament is a visible sign instituted by Christ to give grace. The sacraments are efficacious because they truly give the grace that they symbolize.
5. What is sanctifying grace? What do we become through it?
Sanctifying grace is the life of God in our souls by which we are made the adopted children of the Father, brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ, and temples of the Holy Spirit.
6. What sacrament first gives us sanctifying grace? How does it increase?
Baptism first gives us sanctifying grace and the other sacraments increase it.
7. How can we lose sanctifying grace? What sacrament restores sanctifying grace if we lose it?
We lose sanctifying grace through mortal sin. The Sacrament of Penance restores sanctifying grace if we lose it.

Name:

God Calls Us to Reconciliation

Quiz 17

Part I: Define the following terms.

Reconciliation: The act of re-establishing friendship between two or more persons; refers specifically to the result of Jesus' sacrifice.

Baptismal seal: The permanent spiritual mark, or sign, on the soul of the baptized.

Part II: Short answer.

1. What do we call the Baptism that can be received by a person who is sorry for his sins, who tried to live a good life, and who would have received the Sacrament of Baptism if he had known about it or had been given the chance? Baptism of desire
2. What do we call the Baptism that can be received by a person who dies defending the faith even though he has not received the Sacrament of Baptism? Baptism of blood

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What gift does Baptism give that makes it necessary for salvation? Can we receive any other sacrament before receiving Baptism?
Baptism gives sanctifying grace. (Spiritual rebirth and reconciliation with God are also acceptable answers.) We cannot receive any other sacrament before receiving Baptism.
2. What are the matter and form of Baptism?
The matter of Baptism is water. The form is "I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."
3. What does Baptism do?
Baptism gives sanctifying grace, the theological virtues, and an indelible spiritual seal marking us for Christ. It removes original sin and any personal sin. It makes us members of the Church and enables us to receive the other sacraments.
4. What are some of our duties once we are baptized?
Some of our duties are living a sacramental life, learning about the Catholic faith, etc.

Name:

The Rite of Baptism

Quiz 18

Part I: Explain the following symbols used in Baptism.

Water: Its cleansing power symbolizes that we are cleansed from sin.

Chrism: Reminds us that we share in the three-fold ministry of Christ as priest, prophet, and king.

Candle: Symbolizes that we receive the light of Christ.

White garment: Symbolizes that we are pure and clothed in Christ.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Who gives ordinary water the power to free us from sin and fill us with God's life?
God gives ordinary water these powers when it is used in Baptism according to the plan of Jesus.
2. Give an example of how the water of Baptism was prefigured in the Old Testament.
The water of Baptism was prefigured in the Old Testament in the flood, in the parting of the Red Sea, and in the crossing of the Jordan River by the Chosen People. In these events, God used water to renew life and wash away sin.
3. What do godparents do?
Godparents help the parents raise the child in the Catholic Faith. If the parents are not educating their child in the Catholic Faith, the godparents have the responsibility to do so.
4. What is an exorcism?
An exorcism is the special and powerful ceremony of the Church that drives away the devil and destroys his influence.
5. How do infants being baptized renounce Satan and sin and accept the teachings of Christ?
The parents and godparents do these things for the infant.

Name:

The Sacrament of Confirmation

Quiz 19

Part I: Explain the following titles or symbols of the Holy Spirit.

Paraclete: A paraclete is someone who pleads before a judge on behalf of someone else. The Holy Spirit pleads for us and helps us to pray.

Wind: Wind is an invisible but real power. It symbolizes the Holy Spirit's power in us. (Answers may vary.)

Fire: Fire symbolizes cleansing. The Holy Spirit cleanses our hearts of sin and selfish desires.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the sign of Confirmation?
The sign of Confirmation is the laying on of hands, and the anointing with sacred chrism.
2. What are the effects of Confirmation?
Confirmation gives a spiritual seal. It deepens and increases the life of sanctifying grace in us. It makes us spiritual adults who have the responsibility of spreading the faith to others.
3. Who usually administers Confirmation? Can he delegate, or give, this power to anyone else?
The bishop usually administers confirmation, but he can delegate this power to priests.
4. When did Jesus promise to send the Holy Spirit? When was this fulfilled?
Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit at the Last Supper. His promise was fulfilled at Pentecost.
5. How is Confirmation different from Baptism?
The power of the Holy Spirit we received in Baptism is increased in us in the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Name: _____

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

Quiz 20

Part I: Fill in the chart.

| <i>Gift of the Holy Spirit</i> | <i>Definition</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>Wisdom</u> | To see things as God sees them. |
| <u>Understanding</u> | Insight into the mysteries of faith. |
| <u>Knowledge</u> | To see everything in relation to God and eternity. |
| <u>Counsel</u> | To make correct decisions about God's will for our lives. |
| <u>Fortitude</u> | The strength to be faithful to Christ when it is difficult. |
| <u>Piety</u> | To worship God and love him as our Father. |
| <u>Fear of the Lord</u> | To see the evil of sin and the goodness of God. |

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the "Indwelling of the Trinity"?

The indwelling of the Trinity is the gift of God dwelling within us. When we are in a state of grace, God lives in our souls, making our bodies a temple.

2. Explain how the gifts and the fruits of the Holy Spirit are related.

As we grow in the gifts of the Holy Spirit, we will see certain effects in our lives. These effects are called the fruits of the Holy Spirit.

3. What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?

The fruits of the Holy Spirit are charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, and chastity.

Name:

Unit 5 Test

Chapters 17–20

Part I: Define the following.

Baptismal Seal: The permanent spiritual mark, or sign, on the soul of the baptized that shows we belong to Christ.

Paraclete: Someone who pleads before a judge on behalf of someone else; refers to the Holy Spirit who pleads for us and helps us to pray.

Wisdom: To see things as God sees them.

Understanding: Insight into the mysteries of faith.

Knowledge: To see everything in relation to God and eternity.

Counsel: To make correct decisions about God's will for our lives.

Fortitude: The strength to be faithful to Christ when it is difficult.

Piety: To worship God and love him as our Father.

Fear of the Lord: To see the evil of sin and the goodness of God.

Part II: Answer the following.

1. What gift does Baptism give that makes it necessary for salvation?
Baptism gives sanctifying grace. (Spiritual rebirth and reconciliation with God are also acceptable answers.)
2. What is a vow? What vow do we make at Baptism?
A vow is a solemn promise to God. At Baptism we vow to give up sin and to live according to the teachings of Christ, as taught to us by the Church.
3. What does Baptism do?
Baptism gives sanctifying grace, the theological virtues, and an indelible spiritual seal marking us for Christ. It removes original sin and any personal sin. It makes us members of the Church and enables us to receive the other sacraments.

Name:

Unit 5 Test (continued)

4. Give two examples of how Baptism was prefigured in the Old Testament.
Answers will vary. the following are possibilities: the Spirit over the water at creation; Noah being saved by passing through the waters of the flood; passing through the Red Sea; passing through the waters of the Jordan.
5. What are the effects of Confirmation?
Confirmation gives a spiritual seal. It deepens and increases the life of sanctifying grace in us. It makes us spiritual adults who have the responsibility of spreading the faith to others.
6. Who is the usual minister of Baptism? Who can baptize in an emergency?
A priest is the usual minister of Baptism. In an emergency anyone can baptize.

Part III: Explain or fill in the following symbols.

FROM THE RITE OF BAPTISM:

Water: Its cleansing power symbolizes that we are cleansed from sin.

Chrism: Reminds us that we share in the threefold ministry of Christ as priest, prophet, and king.

Candle: Symbolizes that we receive the light of Christ.

FROM THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION:

Laying on of hands : Shows us that a spiritual gift is being handed on to the Christian.

Anointing with sacred chrism : Reminds us of our share in Jesus' triple office and connects this sacrament with Baptism.

Name:

The Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist

Quiz 21

Part I: Define the following terms.

Transubstantiation: The change of bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Christ.

Real Presence: The fact that Jesus is really and truly present in the Holy Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine.

Tabernacle: The special solid and immovable container, often adorned with symbols of Jesus, in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept.

Sacrilege: A serious mistreatment of people, places, or things that have been consecrated to God.

Part II: Yes or No.

1. Yes Do we bring bread and wine up to the priest at the offertory?
2. Yes As soon as the priest says, “This is my Body . . .” does the bread become Jesus?
3. No Does the consecrated Host look like Jesus?
4. Yes When the priest says, “This is the cup of my Blood . . .” does the wine become Jesus?
5. No Do our senses of sight and taste tell us who is really present in the Eucharist?
6. Yes Does faith in Jesus’ words tell us who is really present in the Eucharist?
7. No Do the Body and Blood of Jesus stop being present as soon as Mass ends?
8. Yes Is the Host in the tabernacle still Jesus’ Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity?
9. Yes Do we continue to honor Jesus while he is present in the tabernacle?
10. Yes Do we need the Eucharist to have life and health in our souls?
11. Yes Are there any requirements for when and how we may receive the Eucharist?
12. No May we receive the Eucharist if we have a mortal sin on our souls?

Part III: Answer the following in a complete sentence.

What does Holy Communion do for us?

Holy Communion gives us grace, forgives our venial sins, helps us to avoid sin, and gives us joy, consolation and hope.

Name: _____

The Eucharistic Sacrifice

Quiz 22

Part I: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Explain how the Mass is a meal.

The Mass looks like a meal because it has a "table" (altar) with bread and wine, and people eating and praying together.

2. Explain how the Mass is a sacrifice.

The Mass is a sacrifice because it has an altar, a victim, and a priest. The one perfect sacrifice of Christ is made present and offered to the Father.

3. Although the two events are one sacrifice, what is the difference between the Cross and the Eucharist?

The manner of the sacrifice is different. On the Cross, Jesus offered himself in a painful and bloody sacrifice; at Mass, Jesus offers himself in an unbloody manner. In addition, Jesus offered his sacrifice by himself on the Cross, but in the Mass he offers it through the priest and with the whole Church.

4. When does the Consecration occur at Mass? Where do the words of the Consecration come from? What happens at the Consecration?

The Consecration occurs when the priest says over the bread and the wine, "This is my body . . ." and "This is the cup of my blood . . ." These words come from the Gospels. They were spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper. At the Consecration the bread and the wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus.

5. What are two ways we can prepare for Mass?

Answers may vary and include going to confession, reading the Gospel passage that will be read at Mass, arriving early and praying before Mass begins.

Name:

The Eucharist in Our Lives

Quiz 23

Part I: Explain how each of the sacraments relate to the Eucharist.

Baptism: Makes us a member of the Church so we can receive the Eucharist.

Confirmation: Gives us the gifts of the Holy Spirit so that we can know and love Jesus whom we receive in the Eucharist.

Penance: Takes our sins away and helps us to receive Communion with pure hearts.

Anointing of the Sick: Strengthens and cleanses us, and prepares in a special way those who are going to receive the Eucharist for the last time on earth.

Holy Orders: Gives us priests who will celebrate Mass.

Matrimony: A husband and wife give themselves to each other out of love, as Jesus gives himself to us out of love in the Eucharist.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why do we say that the Eucharist is the source and summit of the Christian life?
The Eucharist is Jesus himself who is the source of all grace, and the goal (summit) of our lives.
2. What three requirements does the Church give us for receiving Jesus in the Eucharist?
The Church requires, first, that we never receive the Eucharist with a mortal sin on our soul. Second, we must have faith in Jesus' Real Presence. Third, we must keep the Eucharistic fast, not eating or drinking (except for water or medicine) for one hour before receiving our Lord.
3. What happens if we do not receive the Blessed Sacrament properly?
If we do not receive Communion properly, we do not grow in grace or receive the other effects of the sacrament. A person who receives Jesus while in a state of mortal sin commits a sacrilege, which is another mortal sin.

Name:

Unit 6 Test

Chapters 21–23

Part I: Define the following terms.

Transubstantiation: The change of bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Christ.

Real Presence: The fact that Jesus is really and truly present in the Holy Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine.

Tabernacle: The special solid and immovable container, often adorned with symbols of Jesus, in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept.

Sacrilege: A serious mistreatment of people, places, or things that have been consecrated to God.

Part II: Fill in the blanks.

1. Reading the Gospel ahead of time is one way to prepare for Mass.
2. The same Jesus is the victim and priest in both the Sacrifice of the Cross and the Sacrifice of the Mass. Therefore they are the same sacrifice.
3. In the Eucharist, Jesus is present in his Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity.
4. At the Consecration, the bread and wine stop being present, even though their appearances remain.
5. In order to receive the Eucharist worthily, we must have faith in Jesus' Real Presence.
6. The Church also requires us to keep the Eucharistic fast, which means not eating or drinking for one hour before receiving Holy Communion.
7. It is a sacrilege to receive the Eucharist with a mortal sin on your soul.
8. If we have committed a mortal sin, we must go to confession before receiving Jesus in the Eucharist.
9. The Real Presence of Jesus remains in the Blessed Sacrament even after Mass.
10. At Benediction the priest blesses the people with a Host in a monstrance.

Name: _____

Unit 6 Test (continued)

Part III: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why is the Eucharist the most important sacrament?
The Eucharist is the most important sacrament because in it we receive Jesus Christ himself.
2. What does Holy Communion do for us?
Holy Communion gives us grace, forgives our venial sins, helps us to avoid sin, and gives us joy, consolation and hope.
3. For what four purposes is the Mass offered to God?
The Mass is offered to God to worship him, to thank him for his blessings, to make satisfaction for our sins, and to obtain grace for the living and the dead.

Part IV: Yes or No.

1. Yes Does God deserve our worship at Mass on Sunday?
2. Yes Can we benefit from going to Mass on Sunday?
3. No Does everyone always feel like going to Mass on Sunday?
4. Yes Are there things in life that are good to do even though we do not feel like it?
5. Yes If we do not feel like going to Mass on Sunday, can we pray for the grace to have the right disposition?
6. Yes In danger of death, may one receive Holy Communion without fasting first?
7. No Is there an obligation to receive Holy Communion frequently?
8. Yes Is there an obligation to receive Holy Communion at least once a year during Easter time?
9. Yes Is it beneficial to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day?
10. Yes Are there people in this world who for reasons of sickness or circumstances or the laws in their country cannot go to Mass on Sunday?

Name: _____

Sin and Mankind

Quiz 24

Part I: Fill in the chart with the names of the capital sins.

| <i>Sin</i> | <i>Definition</i> |
|-----------------|---|
| <u>Pride</u> | An exaggerated opinion of oneself. |
| <u>Avarice</u> | An uncontrolled desire for earthly goods. |
| <u>Envy</u> | Unhappiness or discontentment over the good fortune or success of others. |
| <u>Wrath</u> | An uncontrolled feeling of displeasure and antagonism. |
| <u>Lust</u> | An uncontrolled desire for sexual pleasure. |
| <u>Gluttony</u> | An uncontrolled use of food and drink. |
| <u>Sloth</u> | Laziness or carelessness in doing right and practicing virtue. |

Part II: Answer the following.

- What are the two kinds of actual sin? Explain their effects.
 - Mortal sin: destroys grace and charity in the soul and turns us away from God and heaven.
 - Venial sin: does not destroy grace and charity in the soul, but weakens our relationship with God and disposes us to commit mortal sin.
- What are the conditions for a mortal sin?
 - Grave matter
 - Full knowledge
 - Full consent
- What are the four ways that actual sins can be committed?
 - Thought
 - Word
 - Deed
 - Omission
- What is an occasion of sin?

An occasion of sin is a person, place, circumstance, or thing that tempts us or puts us in danger of sinning.

Name: _____

God's Mercy and Forgiveness

Quiz 25

Part I: Define the following terms.

Examination of conscience: Thinking about our sins in order to do better in the future; an important way to have a change of heart and to prepare for the Sacrament of Penance.

Imperfect contrition: Sorrow for sin caused by fear of hell.

Perfect contrition: Sorrow for sin caused by love of God.

Amendment (to sin no more): A firm commitment not to sin again.

Penance: The practice of self-denial by such acts as fasting, giving money to the poor, and spending extra time in prayer.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. How did Jesus treat sinners and how did he make them feel?
Jesus showed mercy in his dealings with sinners. He never ignored them or treated them as outcasts. He made friends with them. He showed them the mercy of God. He made them feel wanted and loved. He hated the sin but loved the sinner.
2. Why can we call Jesus the Divine Physician?
We call Jesus the Divine Physician because he came to heal the sickness of sin in our souls.
3. What are some examples of little acts of penance you can do?
Examples will vary.
4. What do these acts of penance do for you?
They strengthen our will and make it easier to avoid sin and to do good.

Name:

The Sacrament of Penance

Quiz 26

Part I: Match the words of Christ with the part of the Sacrament of Penance that they explain.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>c</u> “Peace be with you”: | a. Jesus gave the power to forgive sins to the apostles and their successors. |
| 2. <u>d</u> “As the Father has sent me, so I send you”: | b. Priests forgive sins by the power of the Holy Spirit. |
| 3. <u>b</u> “Receive the Holy Spirit”: | c. The sacrament frees us from our guilty conscience and gives true peace. |
| 4. <u>a</u> “If you forgive men’s sins they are forgiven them”: | d. Jesus makes priests his ambassadors. |
| 5. <u>e</u> “If you hold them bound, they are held bound”: | e. The priest can refuse to give us absolution if we are not truly sorry for our sins. |

Part II: List the five elements that are part of a good confession.

1. Examination of conscience
2. Sorrow for having sinned
3. A firm resolution not to sin in the future and to avoid the near occasion of sin
4. Confession of sins to a priest, not concealing anything out of shame and embarrassment
5. Reception of absolution and completion of the penance assigned by the priest

Part III: Answer the following.

1. What is the sign of the Sacrament of Penance?
The sign of the Sacrament of Penance is the confession of sins to the priest and the words of absolution that the priest says.
2. Who is the minister of this Sacrament?
A Catholic priest approved by the bishop.
3. What are the effects of this Sacrament?
Forgiveness of sins; grace to avoid sin in the future.

Name: _____

The Sacrament of Anointing

Quiz 27

Part I: Answer the following.

1. What is the main purpose of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?
The main purpose of the Anointing of the Sick is to prepare a person for a possible death and to strengthen him in his sufferings.
2. What does the Anointing of the Sick do?
Anointing of the sick increases sanctifying grace and gives spiritual strength to bear evils, resist temptation, and die a holy death. It takes away venial sins and also mortal sins, if the sick person is unable to confess them but has sorrow for them. If it is God's will, the sacrament restores bodily health.
3. Who is the minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick? What is the sign of this sacrament?
The minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick is the priest. This sign is the anointing with the oil of the sick and the prayer of the priest.
4. Compare plenary and partial indulgences.
A plenary indulgence removes all the temporal punishment due to sin; a partial indulgence removes some of the temporal punishment.
5. How can one obtain a plenary indulgence?
To obtain a plenary indulgence, one must be in a state of grace, do the prescribed good works, pray for the Pope, receive the sacraments of Penance and Communion, and be detached from all sin.
6. How can you prepare for a happy death?
Answers will vary.

Part II: Below is a list of the oils used in the various sacraments. Using the glossary in your textbook, fill in the sacraments in which the oils are used.

| <i>Oil</i> | <i>Sacraments</i> |
|--------------------|---|
| Oil of Catechumens | <u>Baptism</u> |
| Sacred Chrism | <u>Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders</u> |
| Oil of the Sick | <u>Anointing of the Sick</u> |

Name:

Unit 7 Test

Chapters 25–27

Part I: Define the following terms.

Imperfect contrition: Sorrow for sin caused by fear of hell.

Perfect contrition: Sorrow for sin caused by love of God.

Penance: The practice of self-denial by such acts as fasting, giving money to the poor, and spending extra time in prayer.

Absolution: The prayer by which the priest, in the name of Christ and by the authority of the church, forgives our sins.

Part II. List the five elements that are part of a good confession.

1. Examination of conscience
2. Sorrow for having sinned
3. A firm resolution not to sin in the future and to avoid the near occasion of sin
4. Confession of sins to a priest, not concealing anything out of shame and embarrassment
5. Reception of absolution and completion of the penance assigned by the priest

Part III: Put the rite of Penance in the correct order.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>11</u> Dismissal. | <u>10</u> Receive absolution. |
| <u>1</u> Enter the confessional and kneel behind the screen, or go face-to-face. | <u>8</u> Accept your penance. |
| <u>2</u> Make the Sign of the Cross. | <u>4</u> Tell the priest how long it has been since your last confession. |
| <u>5</u> Reveal your mortal sins. | <u>7</u> Answer the priest's questions and accept his advice. |
| <u>3</u> The priest will greet you. | <u>9</u> Make an Act of Contrition. |
| <u>6</u> Reveal your venial sins. | |

Name: _____

Unit 7 Test (continued)

Part IV: Answer the following.

1. What are the two kinds of actual sin? venial and mortal
2. What three things make a sin mortal?
serious matter, full knowledge, and full consent
3. List the seven capital vices.
pride, avarice, envy, wrath, lust, gluttony, sloth
4. What does the Sacrament of Penance do?
The Sacrament of Penance takes away sins and restores the life of grace to our souls if we have lost it through mortal sin. It strengthens sanctifying grace that is already present in our souls and gives us the actual graces to avoid sin in the future.
5. What is the sign of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?
The sign of this sacrament is the anointing with oil of the sick and the prayer that the priest says.
6. What does Anointing of the Sick do?
Anointing of the sick increases sanctifying grace and gives spiritual strength to bear evils, resist temptation, and die a holy death. It takes away venial sins and also mortal sins, if the sick person is unable to confess them but has sorrow for them. If it is God's will, the sacrament restores bodily health.

Part V: Yes or No.

1. Yes Does God hate the sin but love the sinner?
2. Yes Does God want to heal us of our sins?
3. No Is it always easy to confess our sins?
4. No Are we obliged to confess our sins frequently?
5. Yes Are we obliged to confess our mortal sins at least once a year?
6. Yes Are we obliged to confess our mortal sins before receiving Holy Communion?
7. Yes Is it beneficial to confess our sins once a month?
8. Yes Is it beneficial to confess venial sins?
9. Yes Is it possible to have a good death?
10. No If a person is seriously ill, is it wise to wait until the moment of death to receive the Anointing of the Sick?

Name: _____

The Sacrament of Holy Orders

Quiz 28

Part I: Explain the ministry of each degree of Holy Orders.

| <i>Degree</i> | <i>Ministry</i> |
|---------------|--|
| <u>Bishop</u> | <u>The official teachers and sanctifiers of the faithful in a diocese.</u> |
| <u>Priest</u> | <u>Help the bishops in preaching the Word of God, teaching the faithful, and administering the sacraments.</u> |
| <u>Deacon</u> | <u>Serve the Church by carrying out works of mercy, assisting at Mass, and doing other good works.</u> |

Part II: Answer the following.

1. When did Jesus institute the Sacrament of Holy Orders?
Jesus instituted the Sacrament of Holy Orders at the Last Supper when he said to the apostles, "Do this in memory of me."
2. What is apostolic succession? Why is it important?
Apostolic succession is the unbroken chain of bishops from the apostles to the present day. The apostles received the power to become bishops and priests from Jesus himself, and passed it on to others. This is important because our bishops and priests receive their power from that succession.
3. What are the differences between the priesthood of the faithful and the ordained priesthood? Why do we need them both for the life of the Church?
The priesthood of the faithful is carried out by attending Mass and praying privately. The ordained priesthood is the priesthood of men who have received the Sacrament of Holy Orders and can celebrate Mass and the other sacraments. Answers will vary as to why we need both for the life of the Church.
4. What is the sacramental seal for Holy Orders?
The sacramental seal is a spiritual mark on the soul, similar to the seals of Baptism and Confirmation. There is only one seal for all three levels.

Name:

The Sacrament of Matrimony

Quiz 29

Part I: Define the following terms.

Sign of Matrimony: The man and woman vow lifelong love to one another.

Mutual love: One of the purposes of marriage; the husband and wife will love and support one another and help each other to know, love, and serve God.

Procreation: Another purpose of marriage; the husband and wife will cooperate with God in bringing children into the world.

Wedding promises: The solemn promise which a man and woman make to each other on their wedding day. They promise to love one another and remain faithful to each other until death.

Part II: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Explain what is necessary for a valid Christian marriage.
For a valid marriage, the man and woman must be free to make the vows they are making and must agree to live their marriage in accordance with God's plan and the Church's rules.
2. Why is it impossible to end a valid marriage and separate a husband and wife?
In a valid marriage, God makes the husband and wife become one flesh. In his eyes they cannot be separated. He also makes them a symbol of Christ's love for the Church, and Christ can never be separated from his Church.
3. Why do spouses need sacramental grace?
Answers will vary.
4. Marriage is a model of Christ's love for the Church. How should a husband treat his wife? How should a wife treat her husband?
A wife should love and obey her husband, and a husband should love and honor his wife, and be willing to give his life up for her.

Name:

Sacramentals

Quiz 30

Answer the following.

1. Answer the following questions comparing sacraments and sacramentals:
 - a. Define both.
Sacrament: a visible sign instituted by Christ to confer grace.
Sacramental: a sign that gives grace to people who use it with the right disposition through the prayers of the Church.
 - b. Who instituted the sacraments?
Jesus
 - c. Who institutes sacramentals?
the Church
 - d. What do the sacraments do for a person with the proper disposition?
Sacraments give grace; sacramentals prepare us to receive grace through the sacraments and the prayer of the Church.
 - e. What type of signs are they?
Sacraments are efficacious signs; sacramentals are not.
2. What is popular piety?
Popular piety is the way people express their personal reverence or devotion to God or the saints.
3. Give some examples of popular piety.
Answers will vary.
4. What are some of your favorite devotions?
Answers will vary.
5. Name some sacramentals that you have seen at church or have at home.
Answers will vary.

Name:

Mary, Mediatrix of Grace

Quiz 31

Part I: Define the following.

Mediatrix: A title for Mary which reminds us that Jesus came to us through her and that she now prays for us to Jesus.

Mother of the Church: a title that indicates that as Mary is the mother of Christ, so she is the mother of his spiritual body, the Church, and of each individual in the Church.

Consecration to Mary: is giving ourselves entirely to Mary so that she can help us become like Jesus.

Part II: Explain the following privileges of Mary.

Immaculate Conception: God preserved Mary from original sin from the moment of her conception in order to prepare her to be the mother of Jesus. The grace won by Jesus on the Cross was applied in a special way to Mary.

Perpetual Virginity: Mary was a virgin before, during, and after the birth of Christ.

Assumption: The Assumption of Mary is a gift from God, given to Mary at the end of her earthly life, whereby she was taken up into heaven body and soul.

Mother of God: Mary is truly the Mother of God because she is the mother of Jesus Christ, who is true God and true man.

Part III: Write an essay about how Mary is our mother.

YOU MAY CHOOSE TO ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: DO WE WORSHIP MARY?
WHAT IS CONSECRATION TO MARY? DOES IT TAKE HONOR AWAY FROM JESUS?
HOW DID MARY'S ROLE IN SALVATION HISTORY MAKE HER OUR MOTHER?