

Saint Augustine Catholic School

Summer Packet

8th Grade

God Bless You



St Augustine School

Washington, D.C 20009.

Dear students,

My name is Sister Bibiana C. Okoro, HHCJ. I will be your Religion teacher in the 8th grade. I welcome you to this grade. Your religion book in the 8th grade is Sadlier, WE LIVE OUR FAITH. The theme is: AS MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH. The 8th grade is a very important class because it is a Sacrament class and the leaders of the school.

I am therefore giving you the 8th grade glossary to study at home. Your summer package is due on the 10th of September. I wish you a happy and spirit- filled vacation.

Sincerely,

Sister Bibiana, C. Okoro, HHCJ.

8th GRADE QUESTIONS.

NAME: -----

CLASS: -----

GRADE: -----.

SECTION ONE MULTIPLE CHOICE.

- 1) The Gospel of Mark, Matthew, and Luke are known as the -----
a) Old Testament b) synoptic Gospels c) Epistle d) New Testament.
- 2) The word gospel means "-----" a) Savior b) good news c) Anointed one d) blessing.
- 3) In the -----, we pray, "In the name of the Father, and of the son, and of the Holy Spirit." a) Hail Mary b) Lord's Prayer c) sign of peace d) Sign of the Cross.
- 4) In the Bible, a solemn agreement between God and his people is called a ---
----- a) blessing b) covenant c) Torah d) parable.
- 5) The Word MESSIAH comes from a Hebrew word that means "-----"
a) Jesus b) Savior c) Anointed One d) good news.
- 6) God's plan for and protection of all creation is called -----
a) Worship b) providence c) humankind d) the book of Exodus.
- 7) The Gospels are found in the -----
a) New Testament b) Old Testament c) ecumenical movement d) Magisterium.
- 8) In the Sacrament of -----, the laying on of hands and anointing with Sacred Chrism are signs of the Holy Spirit's presence.
a) Baptism b) Confirmation c) Matrimony d) Eucharist.
- 9) In the Sacrament of -----, we are welcomed into the Church, becoming children of God. a) Baptism b) Matrimony c) Confirmation d) Eucharist.

- 10). In the Sacrament of -----, we receive Jesus Christ, the bread of life. a) Baptism b) Confirmation c) Matrimony d) Eucharist.
- 11) ----- are the Sacrament of Healing. a) Matrimony and Holy Orders b) Baptism and Confirmation c) Reconciliation and Anointing of the sick d) Eucharist and Anointing of the Sick.
- 12). In the Sacrament of -----, a baptized man and woman are strengthened for family life and service by their faithful love.
- a) Baptism b) Confirmation c) Matrimony d) Eucharist.
- 13) Through the power of the Holy Spirit, we receive----- in the Sacraments, which enables us to love God, to love ourselves as God loves us, to love others as we love ourselves, and to live as God calls us to live.
- a) charity b) conscience c) Sacred Chrism d) sanctifying grace.
- 14) ----- is turning back to God with all one's heart.
- a) Mortal sin b) Venial Sin c) Conversion d) Confession.
- 15) The four Marks of the church are-----
- a) Faith, Hope, Charity, and peace b) joy, kindness, goodness, and love
c) One Holy Catholic and Apostolic d) Prudence, Fortitude, Justice and Temperance.

SECTION TWO TRUE OR FALSE.

- 16) ----- The works of Mercy are acts of love by which we care for the bodily and spiritual needs of others.
- 17) ----- As disciples of Jesus, we cannot allow unjust conditions to exist without taking a stand against them.
- 18) ----- In the event known as the Annunciation, God blessed Mary by bringing her body and soul to live forever with the Risen Christ.

17) ----- The New Law is the name that we give to the body of laws that govern the Church.

18) ----- Communion of Saints is the value and worth that we share because God created us in his image and likeness.

SECTION THREE MATCHING QUESTIONS.

Write the alphabet that best defines each term.

19) ----- mark of the Church.

20) ----- prayer.

21) ----- human dignity.

22) ----- vows.

23) ----- almsgiving.

24) ----- ecumenism.

25) ----- bless.

26) ----- common good.

27) ----- virtue.

28) ----- common vocation.

a) the sharing of our resources or time to help those who are poor or in need.

b) to dedicate someone or something to God or to make something holy in God's name.

c) opposing every form of injustice in society and working to promote justice for all people.

- d) the teaching of the Church that calls all members to work for justice and peace as Jesus did.
- e) the raising of our minds and hearts to God.
- f) the well-being of every individual person and of the whole society to which everyone belong.
- g) a good habit that helps us to act according to God's love for us.
- h) deliberate and free promises made to God.
- i) the work to promote the unity of all Christians.
- j) the four characteristics of the Church: one, holy, Catholic, and apostolic.
- k) the values and worth that we share because God created us in his image and likeness.
- l) our call from God to holiness and to evangelization.

absolute monarchs (p. 145) the kings and queens of Europe in the 1600s–1700s who had complete, or absolute, power over all aspects of the lives of their people, even the religion the people were to practice

actual graces (p. 229) the urgings or promptings from the Holy Spirit that help us to do good and to deepen our relationship with Christ

adultery (p. 57) infidelity in marriage, unfaithfulness to one's husband or wife

antipope (p. 120) not the true pope

atheism (p. 45) a sin against the First Commandment in which one rejects or denies God's existence

blasphemy (p. 46) a thought, word, or act that makes fun of or shows contempt or hatred for God, the Church and the saints, or sacred objects

chastity (p. 57) the virtue by which we use our human sexuality in a responsible and faithful way

Church (p. 15) the community of people who believe in Jesus Christ, have been baptized in him, and follow his teachings

Christendom (p. 110) a cultural and political atmosphere when nearly everyone was Catholic and Catholicism influenced every aspect of people's lives

common vocation (p. 250) our call from God to holiness and to evangelization

conclave (p. 184) the secret meeting in which the cardinals elect a new pope

conscience (p. 14) the ability to know the difference between good and evil, right and wrong

conversion (p. 35) turning back to God with all one's heart

Counter-Reformation (p. 131) the period in history in which the Church answered, or countered, the crisis begun by the Protestant Reformation

covet (p. 66) to wrongly desire someone or something

cursing (p. 46) calling on God to do harm to someone

Decalogue (p. 44) the Ten Commandments

Deposit of Faith (p. 249) all the truth contained in Scripture and Tradition that Christ revealed and entrusted to the Apostles and thus to their successors, the bishops, and to the entire Church

ecclesial (p. 99) of or relating to the Church

envy (p. 67) a feeling of sadness when someone else has the things we want for ourselves

eternal life (p. 15) a life of happiness with God forever

evangelical counsels (p. 98) poverty, chastity, and obedience

evangelize (p. 144) to proclaim the Good News of Jesus Christ to people everywhere

free will (p. 14) God's gift to human beings of the freedom and ability to choose what to do

Gentile (p. 80) non-Jewish

grace (p. 15) a participation, or a sharing, in God's life and friendship

Great Commandment (p. 44) "You shall love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the greatest and the first commandment. The second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself." (Matthew 22:37–39)

Great Schism of the West (p. 120) a split in the Catholic Church that developed in the late 1300s when competing groups of cardinals elected two new popes, each one claiming to be the real pope

greed (p. 67) an excessive desire to have or own things

holiness (p. 16) a participation in God's goodness and a response to God's love by the way that we live

human dignity (p. 14) the value and worth that we share because God created us in his image and likeness

humanism (p. 121) a Renaissance philosophy that emphasized the importance of the person

human sexuality (p. 57) the gift of being able to feel, think, choose, love, and act as the male or female person God created us to be

idolatry (p. 45) giving worship to a creature or thing instead of God

indulgence (p. 129) the remission of the temporal punishment due to sins already forgiven by God. Indulgences can be obtained from the Church for ourselves or for the souls in Purgatory through certain good works or prayers.

justice (p. 64) respecting the rights of others and giving them what is rightfully theirs

Kingdom of God (p. 17) the power of God's love active in our lives and in our world

lay investiture (p. 109) the illicit practice by secular leaders to invest, or empower, a leader of the Church with authority

lie (p. 65) to speak or act falsely with the intention of deceiving others

- **marks of the Church** (p. 230) the four characteristics of the Church: one, holy, catholic, and apostolic
- **modesty** (p. 66) the virtue by which we think, speak, act, and dress in ways that show respect for ourselves and others
- monastery** (p. 98) a place where monks or nuns live
- monastic life** (p. 98) a life dedicated to prayer, work, study, and the needs of society
- moral decision-making** (p. 24) the process by which we make choices between right and wrong, good and evil, eternal life and...
- natural law** (p. 14) the law of God within us, which is known by human reason
- New Commandment** (p. 37) Jesus' teaching that we are to love one another as he loves us
- Original Sin** (p. 14) the first sin committed by the first human beings
- papal infallibility** (p. 164) the divine guarantee that the pope's official statements of doctrine regarding faith and morals are free from error
- Papal States** (p. 157) a section of central Italy governed by the pope
- parable** (p. 218) a short story with a message
- Paschal Mystery** (p. 47) the suffering, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ
- perjury** (p. 46) the act of making a false oath
- pilgrimage** (p. 108) a journey to a shrine or other holy place for spiritual reasons
- plenary council** (p. 174) a council to be attended by all the bishops of a specific country or region
- poor in spirit** (p. 67) depending on God and making God more important than anyone or anything else
- prayer** (p. 240) the raising of our minds and hearts to God
- providence** (p. 218) God's plan for and protection of all creation
- pure of heart** (p. 66) living in the love of God, our Father, just as his Son, Jesus Christ, calls us to do, and allowing the Holy Spirit to fill us with goodness and love
- relativism** (p. 186) the viewpoint that concepts such as right and wrong, good and evil, or truth and falsehood are not absolute but change from culture to culture and situation to situation
- Renaissance** (p. 121) a period marking the end of the Middle Ages and beginning of the Modern Age, characterized by a rediscovery of the cultures of ancient Greece and Rome and a revival of European culture
- reverence** (p. 46) honor, love, and respect
- Sabbath** (p. 47) a day set apart to rest and honor God
- sacrament** (p. 239) an effective sign given to us by Jesus Christ through which we share in God's life
- sacred** (p. 46) holy
- sanctifying grace** (p. 229) the grace that we receive in the sacraments
- scribes** (p. 44) scholars of the Law during the time of Jesus
- Shema** (p. 44) a prayer from the Book of Deuteronomy reminding the Jewish People to love God with all their heart, soul, and strength
- social sin** (p. 27) unjust situations and conditions that negatively impact society and its institutions
- solidarity** (p. 209) a virtue calling us to recognize that we are all one human family and that our decisions have consequences that reach around the world
- stealing** (p. 64) any action that unjustly takes away the property or rights of others
- temperance** (p. 66) a Cardinal Virtue that moderates the attraction of pleasures and helps us to bring our desires into balance
- Temple** (p. 44) the holy place in Jerusalem where the Jewish People gathered to worship God
- temptation** (p. 66) an attraction to choose sin
- transubstantiation** (p. 110) the term used to describe the changing of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ that takes place during the Consecration of the Mass, by the power of the Holy Spirit through the words and actions of the priest
- well-formed conscience** (p. 25) a conscience that is educated so that it is able to recognize what is good and then direct us to act on that good