

BASIC CATHOLIC QUESTIONS: 4th GRADE 2020-2021

Faith and Life 4: Jesus Our Guide

Chapter 1 – Adam and Eve

1. *What is a pilgrimage?* A pilgrimage is a journey to a holy place to offer worship to God (CCC 1674).
2. *How is our life on earth like a pilgrimage?* Our life on earth is like a pilgrimage because we are here to journey toward our heavenly home, to be united with God and to give him glory and due worship (CCC 302, 853-54).
3. *What is our guidebook for this pilgrimage?* The Bible, which is the inspired Word of God, is our guidebook for this pilgrimage (CCC 105-108).
4. *Who is our guide on our pilgrimage to heaven?* Jesus is our guide on our pilgrimage to heaven (CCC 1698, 2232-33).
5. *How can we be sure that we are following the guidebook (the Bible) and our guide (Jesus) on our pilgrimage?* We can be sure that we are following the guidebook, the Bible, and our guide, Jesus, by being faithful to the church that Jesus founded. Jesus has sent the Holy Spirit to the Church to guard the truths he has given us (CCC 171, 551).
6. *What is heaven?* Heaven is eternal life and happiness with God (CCC 1023-24).
7. *What is hell?* Hell is eternal suffering of separation from God (CCC 1033-35).
8. *What are the angels?* The angels are pure spirits, created to glorify and serve God (CCC 328-29).
9. *Was man created weak and sinful as we are now?* Man was not created weak and sinful as we are now, but was created holy, in a state of happiness (CCC 374-76).
10. *How is man different from the animals and special in God's eyes?* Man is different from the animals and special in God's eyes because he possesses an immortal soul (CCC 356-58, 363).
11. *Why did God test Adam and Eve with the forbidden fruit?* God tested Adam and Eve with the forbidden fruit in order to give them a chance to obey him freely (CCC 387, 396, 412).
12. *When Adam and Eve failed God's test, did God abandon them without any hope?* When Adam and Eve failed God's test, God did not abandon them without any hope. He promised them a Savior and God's final victory over sin and death (CCC 55, 410-11).

Chapter 2 – Cain and Abel

13. *Is murder wrong in God's eyes?* Yes, murder is very wrong in God's eyes, and it is forbidden by the Fifth Commandment (CCC 2268).
14. *Why was Abel's sacrifice acceptable, while Cain's was not?* Abel's sacrifice was offered with faith and love, and so his sacrifice was pleasing to God, while Cain's sacrifice was not (Heb. 11:4).
15. *Did God stop loving Cain because of his sin?* No, God did not stop loving Cain because of his sin. God marked Cain to protect him and sent him away to do penance (CCC 1856, 1430, Gen. 4:11-16).

Chapter 3 – Noah – Tower of Babel

16. *Why did God send the flood?* God sent the flood to wash away evil from the earth and save the human race (CCC 56, 71).
17. *How do we know from the story of Noah that the human family is very important to God?* We know that the human family is very important to God because God saved Noah, his wife, his three sons, and their wives on the ark during the great flood (CCC 56, 58, 2203, Gen. 6:18).
18. *Did God want division among the nations?* No, division among the nations was the result of the sin of pride committed at Babel (CCC 57).

Chapter 4 – Abraham, Sarah, Isaac

19. *Why is Abraham called our father in faith?* Abraham is called our father in faith because God made him the father of a holy people (CCC 59, 144-47, Gen. 22:12).

20. *Why did God test Abraham?* God tested Abraham to allow him to choose to be faithful to God (Gen. 22:12).

21. *How did God bless Abraham for passing his test?* God blessed Abraham for passing his test by giving him many descendants, who would also share in Abraham's blessing; God would also bless Abraham's descendants by giving them the land of their enemies (CCC 60, Gen. 22:15-18).

Chapter 5 – Rebekah, Jacob/Israel, Esau, Leah, Rachel

22. *Why did Rebekah want Jacob to receive Isaac's blessing instead of Esau?* Rebekah wanted Jacob to receive Isaac's blessing instead of Esau because she favored Jacob and because God had told her, "the elder shall serve the younger" (Gen. 25:23)

23. *How did God show Jacob that it was wrong to trick people?* God showed Jacob that it was wrong to trick people by letting Laban trick Jacob into marrying Leah instead of Rachel, the one whom Jacob really loved (Gen. 29:25).

24. *From where did the name Israel come?* The name Israel was given by God to Jacob, when Jacob returned to Canaan. This name was passed on to his descendants (Gen. 35:10-12).

Chapter 6 – Joseph and Pharaoh

25. *How did God communicate with Joseph?* God communicated with Joseph through his dreams (Gen. 37:5-11).

26. *Why did God allow Joseph to be sold into slavery in Egypt?* God allowed Joseph to be sold into slavery in Egypt to save his people from the great famine (Gen. 45:5-11).

Chapter 7

27. *Why did the people of Israel come to live in Egypt?* The people of Israel came to live in Egypt because of the rule and authority of Joseph. Pharaoh gave them the best land because he loved Joseph dearly (Gen 45:9-10, 18).

28. *Were the people of Israel to stay in Egypt?* No, the people of Israel were not to stay in Egypt. They went there for safety and food during the famine, but it was God's plan to bring them back to the Promised Land (Gen 46:3-4).

Chapter 8 – Moses, Aaron

29. *Does sin harm our relationship with God and our neighbor?* Yes, sin harms our relationship with God and also with our neighbor. All sin hurts us and other people (CCC 1440).

30. *How did God communicate with Moses?* God communicated with Moses through a burning bush and by filling Moses with God's Word (Ex. 3:2-4, 4:12).

31. *Does God choose the people whom men believe are best able to do his work or be his servants?* No, to do his work or be his servants, God does not choose the people whom men believe best. We see that God chose Moses, even though he was not a good speaker and was fearful (Ex. 4:10).

32. *By what name did God reveal himself to Moses and through Moses to all people?* God revealed himself to be "I AM," the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Ex. 3:14-15).

Chapter 9 – Plagues, Passover

33. *Why did God send plagues upon Egypt?* God sent plagues upon Egypt to redeem Israel and to show the Egyptians and Yahweh in the one true God (Ex. 6:7, 7:5).

a. *Who is the Sanctifier?* God the Son is the Sanctifier.

b. *Who is the Redeemer?* God the Holy Spirit is the Redeemer.

34. *What is Passover?* The Passover is the great feast to remember when God delivered the Israelites from slavery out of Egypt (CCC 62, 1363, Ex 12:21-27).

35. *How did God finally free the Israelites, from slavery to Pharaoh and the Egyptians?* God allowed the Israelites to cross the Red Sea safely, while the Egyptians were swallowed up into the Red Sea (Ex. 14:21-30).

Chapter 10 – Ten Commandments

36. *Why did God call the people of Israel to enter into a covenant with him?* God called the people of Israel to enter into a covenant with him, so that they could come to know him and serve him as the one true God. God gathered his people to give them hope of salvation (CCC 54-64).

37. *What did the people of Israel have to do to keep the covenant?* To keep the covenant, the people of Israel had to obey the Ten Commandments (CCC 62, 2061-62).

38. *Who must obey the Ten Commandments?* All people must obey the Ten Commandments. God revealed them to Moses for all people (CCC 2072).

39. *What was manna?* Manna was bread rained down from heaven. God provided manna for his people in the desert so they would live (Ex. 16:4-32).

40. *Why can we believe what Moses said and what God revealed through Moses?* We can believe Moses because God descended upon Mount Sinai so all could see him in a dense cloud and hear him when he spoke to Moses. God did this so that all would believe in him forever (Ex 19:9).

41. *What was the Ark of the Covenant?* The Ark of the Covenant was a chest lined with pure gold, in which the Ten Commandments were kept. In the Old Testament, God's presence remained with the Ark (Ex 25:8-10, Deut. 10:5).

42. *Who were the priests of the people of Israel?* Aaron and the Levites were the priests of the people of Israel (Ex. 28:43-29:9).

Chapter 11 – Joshua, Samson, Delilah, Ruth, Boaz, Jesse

43. *How did God bless and protect his people in the Promised Land?* God blessed and protected his people in the Promised Land by giving them leaders, such as Joshua and Samson, holy women, such as Ruth and Naomi, and many prophets to prepare people for the Savior (CCC 64, Josh 1:1-9, Judg. 13:24, Ruth 1:16).

Chapter 12 – Samuel, Saul

44. *How did God know that Dagon was a false god?* The statue of Dagon was found face down before the Ark of the Covenant. Its head and hands were cut off as a sign that Dagon was a false god (1 Sam 5:4).

45. *Why was it wrong for Israel to want a king?* It was wrong for Israel to want a king because God had claimed the people of Israel for his own nation – God was their king, and they were rejecting him (1 Sam 8:7).

46. *How was a king chosen for the Israelites?* God sent Samuel the prophet to Saul, whom God had chosen. Samuel anointed Saul king of Israel (1 Sam 10:1).

Chapter 13 – David, Goliath

47. *Why was David made king, even though Saul was still alive?* David was made king, even though Saul was still alive, because God rejected Saul for his disobedience (1 Sam. 15:23).

48. *What did David show the Israelites when he beat Goliath with only a slingshot?* David showed the Israelites that it was God who fought for Israel and defeated Goliath (1 Sam 17:46).

49. *How did David displease God?* David displeased God by taking Uriah's wife, Bathsheba, for himself, which is a grave sin. After doing this, David had Uriah killed so that he could marry Bathsheba (CCC 2268, 2336).

50. *Did David repent of his sin before God and man?* Yes, David repented of his sin before God and man, and did penance (2 Sam 12:13).

51. *Did God make a covenant with David?* Yes, God made a covenant with David and established the throne of his kingdom forever (2 Sam 7:13).

Chapter 14 – Solomon, Isaiah

52. *What great work did Solomon do to honor God?* Solomon constructed the Temple in Jerusalem to give honor to God (2 Sam 7:13, 1 Kings 6:11-12).

53. *How did God use prophets to prepare Israel for the coming of the Savior?* God used prophets to prepare Israel for the coming of the Savior by forming hope in his people and telling them what to expect? (CCC 64).

Chapter 15 – John the Baptist

54. *Who was the greatest of the prophets sent by God to help the people of Israel prepare for the coming of Jesus?* Saint John the Baptist was the greatest of the prophets sent by God to help the people of Israel prepare for the coming of Jesus (CCC 523).

55. *When John baptized Jesus, how was the new King known?* When John baptized Jesus in the Jordan, the heavens opened, the Holy Spirit appeared as a dove, and the voice of God the Father was heard saying: "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased" (CCC 535, Mt. 3:13-17).

2nd Semester

Chapter 16 - The Ten Commandments

56. *What is man?* Man is a reasoning being composed of body and soul (CCC 355, 362).

57. *What is the soul?* The soul is the spiritual part of man, by which he lives, understands, and is free. The soul allows man to know, love, and serve God (CCC 356, 363).

58. *Does man have free will?* Man has free will because he is able to choose to do or not to do a thing, or to do one thing rather than another (CCC 311).

59. *Can man do evil and be truly free?* No, man cannot do evil and be truly free. Though God allows us to choose between good and evil, to be truly free we must choose to follow the good and say yes to God (CCC 1733).

60. *What are the Commandments of God?* The Commandments of God are the moral law as that God gave to all mankind through Moses on Mount Sinai in the Old Testament, and which Jesus Christ perfected in the New Testament (CCC 1962, 1968).

a. The Ten Commandments:

1. I am the Lord your God, you shall have no other gods besides me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord in vain.
3. You shall keep holy the Lord's Day.
4. You shall honor your father and 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 (lie).
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's spouse/wife.

10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

61. *What are our duties toward God and neighbor?* Our duties toward God and neighbor are to love God and neighbor. The first three Commandments tell us how to love God. The other seven Commandments tell us how to love our neighbor (Mt 22:38-40, CCC 1822-24).

Chapter 17 – Holy Days of Obligation

62. *What are we told to do by the First Commandment?* The First Commandment tells us to believe in God, to trust him, to pray to him, and to love him above all other things (CCC 2134).

63. *What does the First Commandment forbid?* The First Commandment forbids the worship of false gods and ignorance of God's plan (CCC 2110).

64. *What is prayer?* Prayer means talking to God. Prayer is the lifting up of the soul to God in order to know him better, to adore him, to tell him we are sorry, and to ask him for what we need (CCC 2098).

65. *What are we told to do by the Second Commandment?* The Second Commandment tells us to honor the name of God with the greatest respect and to fulfill the vows and promises we have made (CCC 216).

66. *What is forbidden by the Second Commandment?* The Second Commandment forbids us to use God's name without respect; to blaspheme God, the most holy Virgin Mary, the saints, or holy things; or to swear oaths that are false, not necessary, or wrong in any way (CCC 2146-49).

67. *What are we told to do by the Third Commandment?* The Third Commandment teaches us to keep Sunday holy. We do this by assisting at Mass and dedicating the day to God with our prayer and resting from work (CCC 2168, 2180).

68. *What is forbidden by the Third Commandment?* The Third Commandment forbids us to do any unnecessary work on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation (CCC 2184-85).

a. *What are the Holy Days of Obligation?* The Holy Days of Obligation are:

January 1: Feast of Mary, the Mother of God

40 days after Easter Sunday: Ascension Thursday

August 15: Assumption of Mary into heaven

November 1: All Saints' Day

December 8: Feast of the Immaculate Conception

December 25: Christmas, the Nativity of Our Lord

Chapter 18

69. *What does the Fourth Commandment tell us to do?* The Fourth Commandment orders us to love, respect, and obey our parents and whoever hold authority over us. (CCC 2199)

70. *What are we told to do by the Fifth Commandment?* The Fifth Commandment orders us to be of good will to all, including our enemies, and to respect our bodies and souls as well as those of our neighbors. We must do all we can to protect life from its very beginning to natural death (CCC 2258, 2319).

71. *What does the Fifth Commandment forbid?* The Fifth Commandment forbids us to harm the lives of our neighbors or ourselves. It forbids murder, suicide, fighting (out of anger), curses, and scandal (CCC 2261, 2262, 2270, 2284).

Chapter 19 – Jesus

72. *What does the Sixth Commandment forbid?* The Sixth Commandment forbids unfaithfulness in marriage. It forbids impure acts, words, books, pictures, movies, and shows (CCC 2525, 2336).

73. *What does the Ninth Commandment forbid?* The Ninth Commandment forbids impure thoughts and desires (CCC 2514, 2517).

74. *What does the Seventh Commandment tell us to do?* The Seventh Commandment tells us to respect other people's property, to repair damages that we cause, and to pay our debts (CCC 2411-12).

75. *What does the Seventh Commandment forbid?* The Seventh Commandment forbids damaging our neighbor's property and stealing from our neighbors (CCC 2401).

76. *What does the Tenth Commandment tell us to do?* The Tenth Commandment tells us to be just and moderate in the desire to improve our own condition in life, and to suffer with patience the hardships and other sufferings permitted by the Lord for our merits (CCC 2538, 2545, 2549).

77. *What does the Tenth Commandment forbid?* The Tenth Commandment forbids an excessive desire for riches that disregards the rights and welfare of our neighbors (CCC 2536).

78. *What does the Eighth Commandment tell us to do?* The Eighth Commandment tells us to speak the truth carefully and to interpret in the best possible way the actions of our neighbor (CCC 2468, 2478).

79. *What does the Eighth Commandment forbid?* The Eighth Commandment forbids lying and damaging another's reputation. This includes false witness, flattery, unfounded suspicion, and rash judgment (CCC 2464, 2477).

80. *If one has unjustly harmed another's reputation, is he obliged to repair the damage done?* If one damages another's reputation through false accusations, wicked talk about him, or even by speaking and unnecessary truth, he must do everything in his power to repair the damage done (CCC 2487).

Chapter 20

81. *Is Jesus Christ God and man?* Yes, Jesus Christ is true God and true man (CCC 469).

82. *How did the Son of God become man?* The Son of God became man by taking on a human body and soul in the pure womb of the Virgin Mary, by the work of the Holy Spirit. This is called the Incarnation (CCC 484-85).

83. *Did the Son of God cease to be God when he became man?* No, when the son of God became man, he did not cease to be God but remained fully God while at the same time becoming fully man (CCC 464, 470).

84. *Are there two natures in Jesus Christ?* Yes, there are two natures in Jesus Christ: divine nature and human nature (CCC 464-70).

85. *With the two natures in Jesus Christ, are there also two persons?* With the two natures in Jesus Christ, there are not two persons but only one: the Divine Person of the Son of God (CCC 468).

a. *Why is Jesus the Divine Person?* Jesus is a Divine Person with two Natures.

b. *What is the Incarnation?* The mystery of God the Son become man is called the Incarnation.

c. *Who is Jesus?* Jesus is true God and true Man.

d. *What is the Hypostatic Union?* The union of two natures in Jesus is called the Hypostatic Union.

86. *What is a mystery?* A mystery is a truth beyond our reason, but not contrary to it, revealed by God (CCC 42).

87. *What is a miracle?* A miracle is a sign, which is beyond the laws of nature, and therefore something that can be worked only by God (CCC 548).

88. *With what miracles did Jesus Christ confirm his teachings and show that he is true God?* Jesus Christ confirmed his teaching and showed that he is true God by restoring vision to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, health to the sick, and life to the dead. He also commanded demons and forces of nature (CCC 515, 548).

Chapter 21

89. *Why did the Son of God become man?* The Son of God became man to save us from sin and to regain heaven for us (CCC 456-60).

90. *What did Jesus Christ do to save us?* To save us, Jesus Christ offered himself, as the perfect sacrifice to the Father by his death on the Cross, and he taught us how to live according to God's will (CCC 461, 462, 571).

91. *What did Jesus do between his death and Resurrection?* After his death on Good Friday, Jesus descended into hell to take the souls of the just with him into heaven. Then he rose again from the dead on Easter Sunday, taking up his Body, which had been buried (CCC 632-35, 638).

92. *How long did the Body of Jesus Christ remain buried?* The body of Jesus Christ remained buried from Friday evening to Easter Sunday morning (CCC 627).

93. *What did Jesus Christ do after his Resurrection?* After his Resurrection, Jesus Christ remained on earth forty days and taught his Apostles all they needed to know to continue his ministry through the Church he had founded. Then he ascended to heaven where he sits at the right hand of God the Father almighty (CCC 642, 659).

94. *Why did Jesus Christ remain on earth forty days after his Resurrection?* Jesus Christ remained on earth forty days after his Resurrection in order to show that he had really and truly risen from the dead, to confirm his disciples in their faith in him, to instruct them more profoundly in his teaching, and to institute the Sacrament of Reconciliation (Jn 20:21-23, CCC 642, 1485).

95. *At the present time is Jesus Christ only in heaven?* At the present time, Jesus Christ is not only in heaven, but as God he is everywhere, by the Holy Spirit he is within his Church, and as God-man he is also in the world in the Holy Eucharist (CCC 663, 667-69).

Chapter 22

96. *What is the Holy Mass?* The Holy Mass is the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, which is offered by the priest to God, under the appearances of bread and wine, in remembrance of the Sacrifice of the Cross (CCC 1341-46).

97. *What is a sacrifice?* A sacrifice is a public offering to God of a thing which is destroyed to give it back to God (CCC 1357).

98. *Is the Sacrifice of the Mass the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross?* The Sacrifice of the Mass is the same sacrifice as the Sacrifice of the Cross; the only difference is in the way it is offered (CCC 1364).

99. *What is the difference between the Sacrifice of the Cross and the Sacrifice of the Mass?* On the Cross, Jesus Christ offered himself in a bloody manner; on the altar, Jesus Christ offers himself sacramentally, in an unbloody manner, by the ministry of the priest (CCC 1366-67).

100. *Are we obliged to take part in Mass?* We are obliged to take part in Mass on Sunday and on the Holy Days of Obligation. It is good also to attend Mass frequently, in order to participate in the greatest act of religion, the one that is most pleasing to God and best for us (CCC 2176).

Chapter 23

101. *What is the Eucharist?* The Eucharist is the Sacrament that contains the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearances of bread and wine, for the nourishment of men's souls (CCC 1333).

102. *When did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?* Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper, before his Passion. He consecrated and changed bread and wine into his Body and Blood, then distributed it among the apostles, commanding them to do the same thing in his memory (CCC 1337-41).

103. *Is the same Jesus Christ, who was born on earth of the Virgin Mary, present in the Eucharist?* Yes, it is the same Jesus Christ who was born on earth of the Virgin Mary who is present in the Holy Eucharist (CCC 1373).

104. *What is the host before the Consecration?* Before the Consecration, the host is bread (CCC 1376-77).

105. *After the Consecration, what is the Host?* After the Consecration the Host is the true Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread (CCC 1374-75).

106. *What does the chalice contain before the Consecration?* Before the Consecration the chalice contains wine with a small amount of water (CCC 1376-77).

107. *After the Consecration is there anything left of the bread and wine?* After the Consecration neither bread nor wine is present any longer. Only the appearances of bread and wine remain without their substance. All that is really present is the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ (CCC 1374-75).

108. *Is only the Body of Jesus Christ present under the appearance of bread and only his Blood under the appearance of wine?* No, under the appearance of the bread, Jesus Christ is present whole and entire in Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity; and under the appearance of wine the whole Jesus is present as well (CCC 1374, 1376-77).

109. *When the Host is broken into parts, is the Body of Jesus Christ broken?* When the Host is broken into parts, the Body of Jesus Christ is not broken; the Body of our Lord remains whole and entire in each part of the bread (CCC 1377).

110. *Is Jesus Christ present in all the consecrated Hosts in the world?* Yes, Jesus Christ is present in all the consecrated Hosts in the world (CCC 1377).

111. *What things are necessary for the worthy reception of Holy Communion?* For a worthy reception of Holy Communion, three things are necessary:

1. To be in the grace of God.
2. To realize and to consider whom we are about to receive.
3. To observe the Eucharistic fast (CCC 1385-87).

112. *How do we observe the Eucharistic fast?* We observe the Eucharistic fast by not eating or drinking anything (except water or medicine) for one hour before Communion in order to receive Jesus worthily in the Eucharist (CCC 1387, CiC can. 919).

113. *Is it good and useful to receive Holy Communion frequently?* It is very good and most useful to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day, provided it is done worthily (CCC 1389).

Chapter 24

114. *What is sin?* Sin is an offense done to God by disobeying his law (CCC 1849-50).

115. *What was Adam's sin?* Adam's sin was a grave sin of pride and disobedience. It was the first sin ever committed, so it is called Original Sin (CCC 397).

116. *What damage did Adam's sin cause?* Adam's sin affected him and all men. It removed God's grace and gifts from man, and caused man to suffer illness, death, ignorance, and temptation to sin (CCC 402-405).

117. *What was Original Sin for Adam and Eve?* Original Sin for Adam and Eve was a sin they committed when they broke God's command (CCC 404).

118. *What is Original Sin?* Original Sin for us is the lack of grace with which we come into existence. It is a result of the sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve. It is not a sin we ourselves commit (CCC 405).

119. *How is Original Sin taken away?* Original Sin is taken away by the Sacrament of Baptism (CCC 1263).

120. *What is actual sin?* Actual sin is a sin that is committed voluntarily by one who has the use of reason (CCC 1850).

121. *In how many ways is actual sin committed?* Actual sin is committed in four ways: in thoughts, in words, in deeds, and in omissions, what we fail to do (CCC 1853).

122. *How many kinds of actual sin are there?* Actual sin is of two kinds: mortal and venial (CCC 1854).

123. *What is mortal sin?* Mortal sin is an act of disobedience to the law of God in a serious matter done with full knowledge and deliberate consent (CCC 1855, 1857).

124. *What is venial sin?* Venial sin is an act of disobedience to the law of God in a lesser matter or in a matter in itself serious, but done without full knowledge of the seriousness of the action or without full consent (CCC 1855, 1862).

Chapter 25

125. *What is the Sacrament of Penance?* The Sacrament of Penance was instituted by Jesus Christ to forgive the sins committed after Baptism. This Sacrament is also sometimes called Confession or Reconciliation (CCC 1422, 1428).

126. *How many things are required to make a good Confession?* To make a good Confession, four things are required:

Examination of conscience

1. Sorrow for sins.
2. The intention of not committing sin again.
3. The accusation of our sin.
4. Satisfaction or penance (CCC 1450).

127. *How is the examination of conscience done?* The examination of conscience is done by remembering the sins we have committed in thoughts, words, actions, and omissions against the Commandments of God, beginning from the last good Confession (CCC 1454).

128. *What is sorrow?* Sorrow or repentance is displeasure and hatred for the sins we have committed, which bring us to form the intention not to sin again (CCC 1451).

129. *What is absolution?* Absolution is the judgment by which the priest, in the name of Jesus Christ, forgives the penitent his sins, saying, "I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen." (CCC 1449)

130. *What is the penance given in the Sacrament of Penance?* The Penance is a good work imposed by the confessor for the punishment and correction of the sinner and to take away some of the temporal punishment due to sin (CCC 1459).

131. *What is an occasion of sin?* An occasion of sin is a person, place, or thing that puts us in danger of sinning (1 Jn 2:15-17).

132. *Are we obliged to avoid occasions of sin?* Yes, we are obliged to avoid occasions of sin because we are obliged to avoid sin itself (1 Tim 5:14).

- a. *What are the three Theological Virtues?* Faith is to believe in God and His Revelation. Hope is to trust in God and His promises, especially eternal life. Charity is to love God above all things and our neighbors for love of God.

Chapter 26

133. *Is there only one God?* Yes, there is only one God, who exists as three equal and distinct Persons. We call these Persons the Blessed Trinity (CCC 233, 253).

134. *What are the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity called?* The three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are called the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (CCC 233, 254).

a. *What is the role of the Blessed Trinity at Pentecost?* God the Father and God the Son sent God the Holy Spirit to the Church at Pentecost.

135. *Is each Person of the Blessed Trinity God?* Yes, each Person of the Blessed Trinity is God (CCC 253).

136. *Who is the First Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the Father (CCC 238-40, 255).

137. *Who is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Second Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the Son (CCC 240-42, 255).

138. *Who is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity?* The Third Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the Holy Spirit (CCC 243-44, 255).

139. *Are the three Divine Persons equal, or is one greater than the others?* The three Divine Persons, since there are only one God, are equal in every respect and possess equally and in common every perfection and every action (CCC 253, 255, 266-67).

Chapter 27

140. *What is the Church?* The Church is the community of disciples, the People of God, who profess the same Faith and the teaching of Jesus Christ, share in his Sacraments, and obey the pastors whom he has appointed (CCC 751).

141. *Who founded the Church?* Jesus Christ founded the Church (CCC 763).

142. *Who are the chief pastors of the Church?* The chief pastors of the Church are the Pope, who is the Vicar of Christ, and the bishops united with him (CCC 880).

143. *Who is the Pope?* The Pope is the successor of Saint Peter, the Bishop of Rome, the visible head of the entire Church on earth, with Christ as the invisible head of the Church (CCC 881-82).

144. *What do the Pope and the bishops united with him make up?* The Pope and the bishops united with him make up the chief teachers in the Church. They have received from Jesus Christ the mission of teaching the truths and laws of God to all men (CCC 888).

145. *What is infallibility?* It is the gift Christ gave the Church by which she cannot err in matters involving faith (what we believe) and morals (how we are to live) (CCC 890).

146. *What are the ways in which infallibility is exercised?* Infallibility is exercised when the Pope, as chief shepherd, defines Catholic teaching on matters of faith and morals. It is also exercised when the bishops, united with the Pope, define Catholic teaching or when they teach that something must be held by all Catholics. Infallibility is also exercised when everyone in the Church agrees on matters of faith and morals (CCC 891-92).

Chapter 28

147. *What are the Sacraments?* The Sacraments are signs of grace instituted by Jesus Christ to make us holy (CCC 114, 1123, 1128).

a. *What does the Holy Spirit give us through the Sacraments?* The Holy Spirit gives us grace through the seven Sacraments?

148. *Why are the Sacraments signs of grace?* The Sacraments are signs of grace because those aspects of them that we can perceive with our senses signify or indicate the invisible grace that they give

(CCC 1123, 1127).

149. *Who gave the Sacraments the power of giving grace?* Jesus Christ, true God and true man, gave the Sacraments the power of giving grace, which he himself merited for us by his Passion and death (CCC 116, 1127).

150. *What should we do to receive and preserve the grace of the Sacraments?* To receive the grace of the Sacraments, we must be ready for them and open to them. To preserve the grace of the Sacraments, we must cooperate by doing good and avoiding evil (CCC 1123, 1128).

151. *What is Baptism?* Baptism is the Sacrament by which people are made children of God and members of Jesus' Church through the power of the Holy Spirit, who washes away Original Sin and any actual sin, and gives the life of grace (CCC 1213, 1262).

152. *What is Confirmation?* Confirmation is the Sacrament that makes us more perfect Christians and witnesses of Christ by the gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC 1285).

153. *What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?* The Sacrament of Matrimony is Christian marriage. This Sacrament unites a man and a woman permanently. It also gives them special graces in order to live in a holy way and to raise and educate their children in a Christian manner (CCC 1601).

154. *What duties do husbands and wives assume?* Husbands and wives assume the duties of helping each other with unfailing affection in their temporal and spiritual necessities, and of raising and forming their children well, especially in the Faith (CCC 1641).

155. *What is Holy Orders?* Holy Orders is the Sacrament which gives a man the power to carry out the sacred actions regarding the salvation of souls (CCC 1536).

156. *What is the Anointing of the Sick?* The Anointing of the Sick is the Sacrament instituted for the spiritual and also the bodily strengthening of Christians who are gravely ill. The Anointing of the Sick increases sanctifying grace. It takes away venial sins and also mortal sins, if the sick person is unable to confess them. It gives the Christian the strength to bear patiently the evil he suffers, to resist all temptations, and, if such is the case, to die a holy death; and finally, it also helps to regain bodily health, if this is good for the souls (CCC 1499, 1508, 1520, 1523).

a. *What are the three holy oils?* Oil of the Catechumens, Oil of the Infirm, and Sacred Chrism.

Chapter 29

157. *Was anyone among the descendants of Adam ever preserved from Original Sin?* Besides Jesus, Mary his mother has been preserved from Original Sin. Because she was chosen to be the Mother of God, she was "full of grace" (Lk 1:28), free from the stain of Original Sin from the first instant of her existence. The Church celebrates Mary as the Immaculate Conception (CCC 490-91).

a. *What are the Mysteries of the Rosary?*

The Joyful Mysteries are:

The Annunciation of the Lord to Mary

The Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth

The Nativity of our Lord, Jesus Christ

The Presentation of our Lord in the Temple

Finding the Child Jesus in the Temple

The Sorrowful Mysteries

The Agony in the Garden

The Scourging at the Pillar

The Crowning with Thorns

The Carrying of the Cross

The Crucifixion

The Luminous Mysteries are:

The Baptism of Jesus in the Jordan

The Wedding at Cana

The Proclamation of the Kingdom

The Transfiguration

The Institution of the Eucharist

The Glorious Mysteries

The Resurrection

The Ascension

The Descent of the Holy Spirit

The Assumption

The Coronation

Chapter 30

158. *Will Jesus Christ ever return visibly to this earth?* Yes, Jesus Christ will return visibly to this earth to judge the living and the dead at the end of the world (CCC 671).

159. *Will Jesus Christ wait until the end of the world to judge us?* Jesus Christ will not wait until the end of the world to judge us, but he will judge each one of us immediately after death at the Particular Judgment (CCC 1021-22).

160. *On what will Jesus Christ judge us?* Jesus Christ will judge us on the good and evil that we have done in life, including our thoughts and the things we failed to do (CCC 1022).

161. *After the Particular Judgment, what happens to the soul?* After the Particular Judgment, if a person is without sin and without a debt of punishment for sin, his soul goes to heaven. If a person has some venial sin or temporal punishment due for sin, his soul goes to purgatory to be purified. If a person is in mortal sin, as a changeless rebel against God, his soul goes to hell (CCC 1022).

162. *What is purgatory?* Purgatory is the temporary suffering of the lack of the vision of God and also of other punishments that remove from the soul the remains of venial sin. Purgatory holds the punishments that were not endured for sin in earthly life, and makes the soul worthy to see God (CCC 1030-32).

163. *What does “resurrection of the body” mean?* The “resurrection of the body” means that at the Last Judgment our body will be reunited to our soul, by the power of God in order for us to participate for all eternity in the reward or punishment that our souls have merited (CCC 988, 997-98).

164. *Who may go to heaven?* Every good person, who loves God, serves him faithfully, and dies in his grace, may go to heaven, either directly if he is without a debt of sin, or after a purification in purgatory (CCC 1023).

165. *Why should we want to go to heaven?* We should want to go to heaven because in heaven we will perfectly possess God, who alone can make us eternally and perfectly happy (CCC 1023-24).

Prayers

✠ Sign of the Cross, How to Genuflect, Grace Before Meals, Our Father, Guardian Angel Prayer, Hail Mary, Glory Be, Morning Offering, Act of Contrition, Apostles’ Creed, Fatima Prayer, Hail Holy Queen, Concluding Rosary Prayer, How to Say the Rosary, and Mass Responses

Sign of the Cross: (K)

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen

When/How to Genuflect: (K)

A genuflection is made by bending the right knee to the ground (while facing the Blessed Sacrament). We genuflect when we pass before the Blessed Sacrament, and when we enter/exit our pews at church (when the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the tabernacle).

When the Blessed Sacrament is exposed (in a Monstrance for public adoration), then we kneel on both knees.

Note: We may also genuflect to the Holy Cross during the liturgical celebration of Good Friday until the beginning of the Easter Vigil. Sometimes, when we recite the Creed (on the Annunciation and Christmas) we genuflect at the words “and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, and became man.”

Grace before Meals: (K)

Bless us O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father [The Lord’s Prayer]: (1)

Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Guardian Angel Prayer: (1)

Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom God’s love commits me here. Ever this day be at my side to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

Hail Mary: (1)

Hail Mary, full of grace the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Glory Be: (1)

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit. As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Morning Offering: (2)

O my God, I offer You every thought and word and act of today. Please bless me, my God, and make me good today. Amen.

Act of Contrition: (2)

O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended thee. I detest all my sins because of thy just punishments, but most of all because they offend thee, my God, who art all good and deserving of all my love. I firmly resolve, with the help of thy grace, to sin no more and to avoid the near occasion of sin. Amen.

Apostles' Creed: (2)

I believe in God, the Father almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; he descended into hell; on the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

Fatima Prayer: (2)

O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell. Lead all souls to heaven, especially those in most need of thy mercy.

Hail Holy Queen: (2)

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness, and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve. To thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn, then, oh most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy toward us; and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary.

V. Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Concluding Rosary Prayer: (2)

O God whose only begotten Son, by His life, death, and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal life, grant, we beseech Thee, that meditating upon this mysteries of the Most Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise, through the same Christ Our Lord. Amen.

How to Pray the Rosary: (2)

Make and say the Sign of the Cross

Then say: The Apostles' Creed, one Our Father, three Hail Marys, and one Glory Be

There are five decades in the Rosary. For each one you say: one Our Father, ten Hail Marys, one Glory Be and the Fatima Prayer.

After the five decades are completed, pray the Hail, Holy Queen and the Concluding Rosary Prayer.

Joyful Mysteries

(Monday & Saturdays)

The Annunciation

The Visitation

The Birth of Our Lord

The Presentation

The Finding in the

Temple

Luminous Mysteries

(Thursdays)

The Baptism in the

Jordan

The Wedding at Cana

The Proclamation of the

Kingdom

The Transfiguration

The Institution of the

Eucharist

Sorrowful Mysteries

(Tuesday & Fridays)

The Agony in the

Garden

The Scourging at the

Pillar

The Crowning with

Thorns

The Carrying of the

Cross

The Crucifixion

Glorious Mysteries

(Sundays &

Wednesdays)

The Resurrection

The Ascension

The Descent of the

Holy Spirit

The Assumption of

Mary

The Crowning of Mary

Mass Responses: (3)

(Bold responses are “age-appropriate” for memorization):

Greeting

Priest: In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Assembly: [Make the Sign of the Cross] **Amen.**

Form A

Priest: The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Form B

Priest: Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Form C

Priest: The Lord be with you. (Bishop: Peace be with you.)

Assembly: And with your spirit.

Penitential Act

Form A

I confess to almighty God and to you, my brothers and sisters, that I have greatly sinned, in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done and in what I have failed to do, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault; therefore I ask blessed Mary ever-Virgin, all the Angels and Saints, and you, my brothers and sisters, to pray for me to the Lord our God.

Form B

Priest: Have mercy on us, O Lord. **Assembly: For we have sinned against You.**

Priest: Show us, O Lord, your mercy. **Assembly: And grant us Your salvation.**

Form C

Priest: Lord, have mercy. **Assembly: Lord, have mercy.**

Priest: Christ, have mercy. **Assembly: Christ, have mercy.**

Priest: Lord, have mercy. **Assembly: Lord, have mercy.**

Gloria (omitted during Advent and Lent)

Assembly: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to people of good will. We praise You, we bless You, we adore You, we glorify You, we give You thanks for Your great glory, Lord God, Heavenly King, O God, almighty Father. Lord Jesus Christ, Only Begotten Son, Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, You take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us; You take away the sins of the world, receive our prayer; You are seated at the right hand of the Father, have mercy on us. For You alone are the Holy One, You alone are the Lord, You alone are the Most High, Jesus Christ, with the Holy Spirit, in the glory of God the Father. Amen.

Response to Biblical Readings

After First and Second Reading:

Reader: The Word of the Lord

Assembly: Thanks be to God.

Gospel Acclamation:

Assembly: Alleluia (this is omitted during Lent).

Gospel Dialogue

Priest (or Deacon): The Lord be with you. **Assembly: And with your spirit.**

Priest (or Deacon): A reading from the holy Gospel according to _____.

Assembly: Glory to You, O Lord.

Profession of Faith (Nicene Creed)

Assembly: I believe in one God, the Father almighty, maker of Heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible. I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages. God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father; through Him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation He came down from Heaven, and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, and became man. For our sake He was crucified under Pontius Pilate, He suffered death and was buried, and rose again on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures. He ascended into Heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead and His kingdom will have no end. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, Who proceeds from the Father and the Son, Who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, Who has spoken through the prophets. I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. I confess one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come. Amen.

Invitation to Prayer

Priest: Pray, brethren ... acceptable to God, the almighty Father.

Assembly: May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands for the praise and glory of His Name, for our good and the good of all His holy Church.

Preface Dialogue

Priest: The Lord be with you. **Assembly: And with your spirit.**

Priest: Lift up your hearts. **Assembly: We lift them up to the Lord.**

Priest: Let us give thanks to the Lord our God. **Assembly: It is right and just.**

Preface Acclamation (Holy, Holy, Holy)

Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of Your glory. Hosanna in the highest. Blessed is He who comes in the Name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest.

The Mystery of Faith

Priest: The mystery of faith.

Assembly: (learn the one used at your parish):

Form A

We proclaim Your Death, O Lord, and profess Your Resurrection until You come again.

Form B

When we eat this Bread and drink this Cup, we proclaim Your Death, O Lord, until You come again.

Form C

Save us, Savior of the world, for by Your Cross and Resurrection, You have set us free.

Doxology

Priest: Through Him, and with Him, and in Him, O God almighty Father, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, all glory and honor is Yours, forever and ever. **Assembly: Amen.**

The Lord's Prayer

Assembly: Our Father, Who art in Heaven, Hallowed by Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

Priest: ... and the coming of our Savior, Jesus Christ.

Assembly: For the kingdom, the power and the glory are Yours now and forever.

Sign of Peace

Priest: The peace of the Lord be with you always. **Assembly: And with your spirit.**

Lamb of God

Assembly: Lamb of God, You take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us. Lamb of God, You take away the sins of the world, have mercy on us. Lamb of God, You take away the sins of the world, grant us peace.

Invitation to Communion

Priest: Behold the Lamb of God, behold Him who takes away the sins of the world. Blessed are those called to the supper of the Lamb.

Assembly: Lord, I am not worthy that You should enter under my roof, but only say the word, and my soul shall be healed.

Communion

Priest/Minister of Holy Communion (Host): The Body of Christ. **Individual Response: Amen.**

Priest/Minister of Holy Communion (Chalice): The Blood of Christ. **Individual Response: Amen.**

Concluding Rites

Priest: The Lord be with you. **Assembly: And with your spirit.**

Final Blessing

Simple Blessing:

Priest: May almighty God bless you, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

Assembly: [make the sign of the cross] **Amen.**

Solemn Blessing:

We bow and respond Amen to each petition of the blessing. **Assembly: Amen.**

Dismissal

Priest (or Deacon): Go forth, the Mass is ended.

OR

Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord.

OR

Go in peace, glorifying the Lord by your life.

OR

Go in peace.

Assembly: Thanks be to God.

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