

# BASIC CATHOLIC QUESTIONS: 6<sup>th</sup> GRADE 2020-2021

## Faith and Life 6: Following Christ

### Chapter 1 – God Gives Us the Law

1. *What must we do to live according to the will of God?* To live according to the will of God, we must believe the truths that he has revealed, and with the help of his grace obey his commandments (CCC 1692).
2. *What are the commandments of God?* The commandments of God are the Ten Commandments, the moral laws that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai in the Old Testament, and which Jesus Christ perfected in the New Testament.
3. *What is the foundation of all our duties toward God and neighbor?* The foundation of all our duties toward God and neighbor is charity, as Jesus Christ explained: the greatest and first commandment is the love of God, and the second is love of neighbor; upon these two commandments depends the whole law and the prophets (CCC 2055).
4. *Why are we obliged to keep the commandments of God?* We are obliged to keep the commandments of God because they sum up our basic duties toward God and our neighbor (CCC 2072).
5. *Does one who deliberately breaks a commandment of God in a serious matter sin gravely?* One who deliberately breaks even one commandment of God in a serious matter sins gravely against God, and thus risks hell (CCC 1855, 2072).

### Chapter 2 – The First Commandment In Our Own Day

6. *What are we required to do by the First Commandment?* The First Commandment commands us to believe in God, to hope in him, and to love him above all else (CCC 2134).
7. *What does the First Commandment forbid?* The First Commandment forbids heresy, apostasy, voluntary doubt, deliberate ignorance of God's truth, despair, presumption, idolatry, indifference to God, hatred of God, superstition, and irreligious behavior (CCC 2110).
8. *How does the story of the rich young man teach us to avoid putting possession above God?* The story of the rich young man showed that he was overly attached to his many possessions and therefore did not follow Jesus. This is an example of how many people, even today, commit idolatry (CCC 2113).
9. *How did the Hebrews offer worship to God?* The Hebrews offered worship to God through animal sacrifice (CCC 1539).
10. *What was the perfect sacrifice made to God?* The perfect sacrifice made to God was the offering of Jesus Christ upon the Cross, which was the perfect act of worship (CCC 2100).
11. *How can we participate in Jesus' perfect act of worship due to God?* We can participate in Jesus' perfect act of worship due to God by participating in the Mass, since the Sacrifice of the Mass and the Sacrifice of the Cross are one and the same sacrifice (CCC 1369, 2100).

### Chapter 3 – Prayer, Hidden Treasure

12. *What is prayer?* Prayer is the lifting of the mind and heart to God, in order to know him better, to adore him, to thank him, and to ask him for what we need (CCC 2590).
13. *What kinds of prayer are there?* There are five kinds of prayer: blessing and adoration, prayer of petition, prayer of intercession, prayer of thanksgiving, and prayer of praise (CCC 2626 - 49).
14. *What is mental prayer?* Mental prayer is that which is said with the mind and heart alone (CCC 2708).

15. *What is vocal prayer?* Vocal prayer is that which is expressed by spoken words with the participation (CCC 2700).

16. *How should we pray?* We should pray humbly, attentively, and devoutly (CCC 2559).

17. *Why is it necessary to pray?* It is necessary to pray in order to grow in our faith in God, in our hope in him, and in our love for him, and in this way to receive the grace necessary to be united with him in heaven (CCC 2558).

18. *How should we pray, and what for?* We should give glory, thanksgiving, and praise to God in our daily prayer. We should hallow (make holy) his name. We should ask for whatever is necessary to obtain eternal life, including things necessary for life in this world. We should ask forgiveness of our sins. Jesus Christ taught us to do this in the Our Father (CCC 2857).

19. *What is the most perfect prayer?* The Mass is the most perfect prayer because in it Jesus offers himself to the Father for us. We offer ourselves along with Jesus to the Father by the power of the Holy Spirit (CCC 1358 – 59, 1369, 1407).

#### **Chapter 4 – Saints – They Made the Most of It**

20. *Who are the saints?* The saints are those who, by practicing the virtues to a heroic degree according to the teachings and example of Jesus Christ, have merited special glory in heaven and also on earth, where, by the authority of the Church, they are publicly honored and called upon (CCC 828, 927).

21. *Why should we pray to the saints in addition to God?* We should pray to the saints in addition to God because God wills to help us through the prayers of others, including the saints, who are very holy and close to God (CCC 956).

22. *Why are the angels, the saints, and our Lady powerful intercessors with God?* The angels and saints are powerful intercessors with God because they are his faithful servants and his beloved friends. Our Lady is the most powerful intercessor of all because she is the Mother of God. She is also a model for all who pray (CCC 956, 2679).

23. *What is the prayer that we use in a special way to invoke the intercession of our Lady?* We invoke the intercession of our Lady especially with the Hail Mary (CCC 2676 - 77).

#### **Chapter 5 – The Holy Name**

24. *What does the Second Commandment require us to do?* The Second Commandment requires us to respect and revere the Holy Name of God and to fulfill the vows and promises to which we have bound ourselves (CCD 2142, 2150).

25. *What does the Second Commandment forbid?* The Second Commandment forbids us from dishonoring the name of God. To dishonor the name of God means to use his name without respect; to blaspheme God, the Holy Virgin, the saints, or holy things; or to swear oaths that are false, unnecessary, or wrong in anyway (CCC 2146 - 49).

26. *What is an oath?* An oath is calling upon God as witness for what is declared or promised. A person who swears falsely offends God seriously, for God is holiness and truth itself (CCC 2149 – 50).

27. *Is blasphemy a serious sin?* Yes, blasphemy is a serious sin because it is injury and scorn toward God and his saints (CCC 2148).

28. *What is a vow?* A vow is a promise made to God of some good that is pleasing to him (CCC 2102).

#### **Chapter 6 – The Lord's Day**

29. *What does the Third Commandment require us to do?* The Third Commandment requires us to honor God on Sundays and Holy Days by acts of public worship. We do this most perfectly by taking part in Holy Mass (CCC 2180).

30. *Why must we do acts of external worship?* It is not sufficient to adore God internally in the heart. We must also give him external worship because we are subject to God in our entire being – body and soul. We are also bound to give good examples. If we were to omit external worship we might lose our religious spirit.

31. *Are we required to take part in Mass?* We are required to take part in Mass on Sunday and on the Holy Days of Obligation (CCC 2180).

32. *What does the Third Commandment forbid?* The Third Commandment forbids unnecessary work or other activity that hinders worship of God and proper relaxation of the mind and body on Sunday and other Holy Days (CCC 2185).

33. *Which days are the Holy Days of Obligation?* In the United States, the Holy Days of Obligation include the Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God, the Ascension, the Assumption of Mary, All Saints Day, the Immaculate Conception of Mary, and Christmas (CCC 2042, 2177).

34. *Why do Christians worship on Sunday?* Christians worship on Sunday, the first day of the week, because Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday (CCC 2169, 2174).

### **Chapter 7 – The Cross and True Riches**

35. *What is abstinence?* To abstain from something is to give it up voluntarily. A day of abstinence in the Church is one during which we abstain from eating meat (CIC, Canon 1251).

36. *What is penance?* Penance is an act of self-denial or prayer that helps strengthen us to do God's will and, by his grace, to make up for sin (CCC 1434, 2043).

37. *When are the days and times for penance for the universal Church?* All Fridays of the year and the time of Lent are days and times of penance for the universal Church (CCC 1438).

38. *What are the days when both fasting and abstinence are required in the universal Church?* The days when both fasting and abstinence are required in the universal Church are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday (CIC, Canon 1251).

39. *In the United States what other days are days of required abstinence?* Other days of required abstinence in the United States are all Fridays during Lent (CCC 1438).

### **Chapter 8 – In the Heart of the Family**

40. *What does the Fourth Commandment require us to do?* The Fourth Commandment commands us to love, respect, and obey our parents and others who have authority over us (CCC 2199).

41. *What does the Fourth Commandment forbid?* The Fourth Commandment forbids us to disobey our parents and others in legitimate authority over us (CCC 2197).

### **Chapter 9 – Citizenship – Rights and Duties**

42. *Why must we obey those in authority?* We must obey those in authority because this authority comes from God. To oppose it is to oppose the authority of God (CCC 2197, 2234).

43. *What must we do if men in authority command us to violate God's law?* If men in authority command us to violate God's law, we must obey God rather than men (CCC 2242).

44. *What is the duty of a citizen?* The duty of a citizen is to contribute to the good of society by obeying all just laws, paying taxes, voting, and defending one's own country (CCC 2239 - 40).

### **Chapter 10 – Church Authority – Our Fathers in Faith**

45. *Why does the Church have the authority to make laws and precepts?* The Church have the authority to make laws and precepts because she has received this authority from Jesus Christ through his Apostles. Thus he who disobeys the Church disobeys God himself (CCC 2035 - 37).

46. *Who can make laws and precepts in the Church?* The bishops in union with the Pope, as successors of the Apostles, can make laws and precepts in the Church. Jesus Christ said to them: “He who hears you hears me, and he who rejects you rejects me, and he who rejects me rejects him who sent me” (CCC 2041, Lk 10:16).

47. *Must members of the Church obey the precepts of the Church?* Yes, members of the Church must obey the precepts of the Church (CCC 2037).

### **Chapter 11 – Respect Life**

48. *What does the Fifth Commandment require?* The Fifth Commandment requires that we respect all human life from the moment of conception to natural death, as well as the spiritual life of grace in human beings (CCC 2258, 2287).

49. *What does the Fifth Commandment forbid?* The Fifth Commandment forbids direct and intentional killing. This includes murder, the taking of innocent life, curses, and scandal (CCC 2268, 2284).

### **Chapter 12 – Charity Toward All**

50. *What is scandal?* Scandal is the sin of leading others into sin by the example of our action (CCC 2284).

51. *Does the Fifth Commandment require us to have goodwill toward all, even our enemies?* Yes, the Fifth Commandment requires us to have goodwill toward all, even our enemies (CCC 2262).

### **Chapter 13 – The Sacred Flame**

52. *What does the Sixth Commandment require?* The Sixth Commandment requires us to be chaste in our actions and words (CCC 2331, 2336).

53. *What does the Sixth Commandment forbid?* The Sixth Commandment forbids unchastity, or impurity, of any kind, including looking at immoral pictures, movies, games, and shows (CCC 2351, 2354, 2396, 2523).

54. *What does the Ninth Commandment require?* The Ninth Commandment requires us to be chaste in our thoughts and desires (CCC 2517, 2532 – 33).

55. *What does the Ninth Commandment forbid?* The Ninth Commandment forbids unchaste or impure thoughts and desires (CCC 2520, 2528 – 30).

### **Chapter 14 – Ownership**

56. *What does the Seventh Commandment require us to do?* The Seventh Commandment requires us to respect the property of others, to return anything we have stolen or borrowed, to repair damages for which we are responsible, to pay our debts, and to pay a just wage to those who work for us (CCC 2411 – 12).

57. *What does the Seventh Commandment forbid?* The Seventh Commandment forbids unjustly taking or keeping our neighbor’s property. Sins against the Seventh Commandment include theft, damage of property, usury, and fraud (CCC 2408 –9).

58. *What does the Tenth Commandment require us to do?* The Tenth Commandment requires us to be just and moderate in the desire to improve our own condition of life. We are called to suffer with patience the hardships and other difficulties permitted by the Lord for our good (CCC 2545).

59. *What does the Tenth Commandment forbid?* The Tenth Commandment forbids wrongly desiring what others have and excessively desiring riches and power (CCC 2536, 2538).

### **Chapter 15 – Backed by the Truth**

60. *What does the Eighth Commandment require?* The Eighth Commandment requires us to speak the truth responsibly and to avoid rash judgment of our neighbors’ actions (CCC 2464, 2475).

61. *What does the Eighth Commandment forbid?* The Eighth Commandment forbids all deliberate falsehood and unjust damage to another person's reputation. Sins against the Eighth Commandment include bearing false witness, slander, lying, detraction, flattery, unfounded suspicion, and rash judgment (CCC 2464, 2476 – 77).

62. *What must one do who has damaged his neighbor's good reputation by accusing him falsely or speaking badly of him?* One who has damaged his neighbor's good reputation by false accusation or speaking badly of him must repair the damage he has done, so far as he is able (CCC 2487).

63. *What is the supreme witness of the truth?* Martyrdom is the supreme witness given to the truth of faith, bearing witness unto death (CCC 2473).

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**

### **Chapter 16 – The Beatitudes**

64. *How are the Beatitudes related to the Ten Commandments?* The Beatitudes are the fulfillment of the Ten Commandments and reveal the goal of human existence. The Beatitudes promise the reign of the Kingdom of God, which is at the heart of Jesus' teaching (CCC 1716, 1727).

65. *How do the Beatitudes call us to moral choices?* The Beatitudes call us to moral choices by inviting us to purify our hearts and seek the love of God above all else (CCC 1723).

### **Chapter 17 – At the Last Supper**

66. *What is the Eucharist?* The Eucharist is the Sacrament of the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Christ, really and truly present under the appearances of bread and wine (CCC 1333).

67. *What does it mean to say that the whole Christ is contained in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine?* To say that the whole Christ is contained in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine means that the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus are present (CCC 1374).

68. *When did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?* Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper when he changed bread and wine into his Body and Blood and commanded the Apostles to do the same in his memory (CCC 1323, 1337).

69. *Why did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?* Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist in order to leave his Church a visible sacrifice by which the Sacrifice of the Cross would be re-presented and recalled. In the Eucharist, the benefits of the Cross are applied and spiritual food is given to our souls in Holy Communion (CCC 1366, 1382).

70. *What is a sacrifice?* A sacrifice is the public offering of something to God in order to profess that he is Creator and Supreme Ruler to whom everything belongs (CCC 1366, 2099).

### **Chapter 18 – The Living Sacrifice**

71. *What is the Holy Mass?* The Holy Mass is the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. This sacrifice is offered to God under the appearances of bread, and wine through the ministry of a priest, in order to remember, renew, and re-present the Sacrifice of the Cross, and to be received in the sacred meal of Holy Communion (CCC 1367, 1382).

72. *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 manner of offering it (CCC 1364, 1367).

73. *Who is the priest and the victim in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass?* In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass Jesus Christ is the priest, acting through his ordained minister, and Christ is the victim, offered to the Father under the appearances of bread and wine (CCC 1367).

74. *What is the difference between the Sacrifice of the Cross and the Sacrifice of the Mass?* On the Cross, Christ shed his blood and died; in the Mass, he offers himself under the appearances of bread and wine by the ministry of a priest, in an unbloody manner and without dying; on the Cross he merited redemption for man; in the Mass, he applies the benefits of his sacrifice on the Cross (CCC 1367).

75. *Why is the Mass offered to God?* The Mass is offered to God to give him the supreme worship of adoration; to thank him for his blessings to us; to make satisfaction for our sins; and to obtain graces for the good of the faithful, living and dead (CCC 1365, 1368).

### **Chapter 19 – The Feast of God**

76. *How is the Mass a sacrifice and a meal?* The Mass is a sacrifice because, on the altar, Jesus is offered to the Father in an unbloody re-presentation of the Sacrifice of the Cross. It is a meal because we are invited to receive Jesus, who has offered himself for us (CCC 1382).

77. *How can we most perfectly participate in the Mass?* We can most perfectly participate in the Mass by listening to and meditating upon the Word of God, uniting ourselves in the sacrifice of Christ offered to the Father, and worthily receiving Holy Communion (CCC 1388 - 89).

78. *Is the same Jesus Christ, who was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary, truly present in the Eucharist?* Yes, the same Jesus Christ, who was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is truly present in the Eucharist (CCC 1373).

79. *How is the Eucharist food for our souls?* Just as normal food preserves and renews the body, the Eucharist preserves, renews, and increases the soul's life of grace we received at Baptism (CCC 1392).

80. *How does the Eucharist unite us in Christ?* The Eucharist unites us in Christ by bringing all of the faithful into one body; the Mystical Body of Christ (CCC 1396).

### **Chapter 20 – Promise and Fulfillment**

81. *Why do you believe that Jesus Christ is truly present in the Eucharist?* I believe that Jesus Christ is truly present in the Eucharist because he himself said that he would give us his Body to eat and his Blood to drink. At the Last Supper, he consecrated bread and wine and made them his Body and Blood, and commanded the Church to "Do this in memory of me" (CCC 1375).

82. *What effect does the Eucharist have on one who receives it worthily?* In one who receives it worthily, the Holy Eucharist preserves and increases grace, which is the life of the soul. The Holy Eucharist takes away venial sin and strengthens us against mortal sin, and it gives spiritual joy and consolation by increasing charity and the hope of eternal life, or which it is the pledge (CCC 1392, 1394, 1402).

83. *How do we receive the Eucharist worthily?* To receive the Eucharist worthily, we must be in a state of grace, we must recognize whom we are receiving in Communion, and we must participate in the Eucharistic fast (CCC 1385, 1387).

### **Chapter 21 – New Life**

84. *After his death, what did Jesus Christ do?* After his death, Jesus Christ descended into hell to take the souls of the just who had died before that time into paradise. Then he rose from the dead, taking up his body which had been buried (CCC 632, 638).

85. *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. Then he ascended to heaven, where he sits at the right hand of God the Father almighty (CCC 642, 659).

86. *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 truly risen from the dead, to confirm his disciples' faith in him, and to instruct them more profoundly in his teaching (CCC 642, 659).

87. *What is the significance of the Resurrection?* The Resurrection proves that Jesus is God, and that all he taught and promised, including our share in the Resurrection, is true (CCC 651, 653 – 54).

### **Chapter 22 – Come into the Lord's Presence Singing for Joy**

88. *Who presides over every Mass?* Christ himself, through his ordained priest, presides over every Mass (CCC 1348).

89. *What are the two main parts of the Mass?* The two main parts of the Mass are the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist (CCC 1346).

### **Chapter 23 – Speak Lord, Your Servant is Listening**

90. *What does the Liturgy of the Word include?* The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old Testament, Psalms, Epistles, and the Gospel, a homily, the profession of faith, and the Prayers of the Faithful (CCC 1349).

91. *What is the homily?* The homily is an exhortation to accept the Word of God proclaimed in the readings, and to put the Word of God into practice (CCC 1349).

### **Chapter 24 – Lift Up the Cup of Salvation**

92. *When do the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus?* By the power of the Holy Spirit, the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus at the moment of the Consecration when the priest says "This Is My Body" and "This Is My Blood" (CCC 1353, 1376).

93. *After the Consecration is there anything left of the bread and wine?* After the Consecration neither the bread nor the wine is present any longer, but there remain only the appearances of bread and wine (CCC 1376).

94. *What is the change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus called?* The change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus is called transubstantiation (CCC 1376).

### **Chapter 25 – Come to the Table of the Lord**

95. *Who is the Lamb of God?* Jesus is the Lamb of God, whose sacrifice takes away the sin of the world (CCC 608).

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

97. *Is only the Body of Jesus Christ present under the appearances of bread and only his Blood under the appearances of the wine?* No, under the appearances of the bread Jesus Christ is present whole and entire in Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity; and the same under the appearances of the wine (CCC 1374, 1390).

### **Chapter 26 – Preparing Our Hearts For Jesus**

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

99. *How often must a Catholic take part in Mass?* A Catholic must take part in Mass every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation (CCC 1389).

100. *How often must a Catholic receive the Holy Eucharist?* A Catholic must receive Holy Eucharist at least once a year during the Easter season (CCC 1389).

## **Chapter 27 – Come Lord Jesus**

101. *What is necessary for the worthy reception of Holy Communion?* For the worthy reception of Holy Communion three things are necessary; first, to be in the state of grace; second, to recognize and to consider whom we are about to receive; third, to observe the Eucharistic fast (CCC 1385 – 87).

102. *What does it mean to be in the state of grace?* Being in the state of grace means to be free of all serious sin (CCC 1861).

103. *How should we receive Holy Communion?* We should receive Holy Communion reverently and prayerfully. We must be reverent in our behavior and even in our clothing, remembering that we are receiving Jesus Christ as our guest (CCC 1386 – 87).

104. *What does the Eucharistic fast require?* The Eucharistic fast requires one who is to receive the Holy Eucharist to abstain from any food or drink (except for water or medicine) for one hour before Holy Communion (CCC CCC 1387, CIC, Canon 919).

105. *In danger of death, may one receive Holy Communion even without fasting?* Yes, in danger of death one may receive Holy Communion without fasting (CCC 1387, CIC, Canon 919).

106. *What is Viaticum?* Viaticum is “food for the journey”: one’s last reception of Holy Communion as he is about to leave this life. It is the Sacrament of passing from death to life (CCC 1524).

## **Chapter 28 – His Abiding Presence**

107. *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).

108. *Why is the Most Holy Eucharist kept in the churches?* The Most Holy Eucharist is kept in the churches so that the faithful may adore it, so that they may receive it in Communion, and so that they may receive it in Communion, and so that they may recognize in the Holy Eucharist the perpetual assistance and presence of Jesus Christ in the Church (CCC 1378 – 79).

109. *Where in the church is the Holy Eucharist kept?* The Holy Eucharist is kept in a tabernacle, as a worthy place for the presence of the Lord and a place to be recognized by the faithful in Eucharistic devotion (CCC 1379).

## **Chapter 29 – Passage into Eternity**

110. *What happens to each of us at the end of life?* At the end of life each of us will die, our body and soul will be separated, and we will face a Particular Judgment (CCC 1005, 1022).

111. *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 things we failed to do in response to God’s grace (CCC 1021, 1868).

112. *What happens to each man after the Particular Judgment?* After the Particular Judgment, those who love God and are perfectly holy go immediately to heaven to be with him. Those who love God but still need purification go to purgatory until they are ready to be with God in heaven. Those who have rejected God, through dying in mortal sin, go to hell (CCC 1022).

## **Chapter 30 – Heaven – Purgatory – Hell**

113. *What is eternal life?* Eternal life is the reward of living forever with God in the happiness of heaven. The souls of those who die in grace and God’s friendship enter heaven after death, either immediately or after purification (CCC 1022).

114. *What is heaven?* Heaven is our eternal enjoyment of God, who is our happiness, with the angels and the blessed (CCC 1023 – 24).

115. *What is purgatory?* Purgatory is the temporary state of purifying suffering after death for those who die in God's friendship, but who do not yet have the holiness needed to be with God in heaven (CCC 1030 – 31).

116. *What is hell?* Hell is the eternal suffering of separation from God (CCC 1033 – 35).

117. *Is it certain that heaven and hell exist?* Yes, it is certain that heaven and hell exist. God has revealed this, frequently promising eternal life and happiness with him to the good, and threatening the wicked with damnation and eternal fire (CCC 1024, 1034).

118. *How long will heaven and hell last?* Heaven and hell will last forever (CCC 1029, 1035).

### **Chapter 31 – He Shall Come Again**

119. *Will Jesus Christ visibly return to earth?* Yes, Jesus Christ will visibly return to this earth at the end of the world to judge the living and the dead, at the General Judgment (CCC 680 – 82).

120. *What awaits us at the end of the world?* The resurrection of the body and the General Judgment awaits us at the end of the world (CCC 1016, 1038).

121. *What does “resurrection of the body” mean?* The “resurrection of the body” means that our bodies will be transformed by the power of God and reunited with our souls, so that we will share in the eternal reward or punishment we have merited (CCC 997 – 99, 1005).

### **Christmas Season Supplement – Angels We Have Heard on High**

122. *How did God prepare Mary to be the Mother of his Son?* God prepared Mary to be the Mother of his Son by preserving her from Original Sin, which means that she was filled with grace from the moment of her conception. This is called the Immaculate Conception (CCC 491).

123. *What is the mystery of God made man called?* The mystery of God made man is called the Incarnation (CCC 470).

124. *Did the Son of God cease to be God when he became man?* No, the Son of God did not cease to be God when he became man. God is eternal (CCC 470).

125. *Is Jesus true God and true man?* Yes, Jesus is true God and true man. He has two natures: human and divine (CCC 464).

126. *Is Jesus two persons?* No, Jesus is one Divine Person, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity (CCC 466).

### **Christmas Season Supplement – Fruit Upon the Bough: The Mission**

127. *In what ways is Jesus' whole life a mystery of redemption?* Jesus' whole life is a mystery of redemption by God's act of becoming man in the Incarnation which brought us a share in his life, by Jesus' obedience which atoned for our disobedience, by Jesus' miracles and healings through which he bore our infirmities, and by his death and Resurrection which justifies man (CCC 517).

### **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, 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 will 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 who are 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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