

BASIC CATHOLIC QUESTIONS: 7th GRADE 2020-2021

Faith and Life 7: The Life of Grace

Chapter 1 – Knowing God Through Creation

1. *Using reasoning, can man know with certainty that there is a God?* Yes, by using reason man can know with certainty that there is a God, on the basis of his works (CCC 50).
2. *Can man understand God's plan through reason alone?* No, man cannot understand God's plan through reason alone. Man must also rely upon faith and God's revelation (CCC 50).
3. *How has man come to know God as the Blessed Trinity?* Man has come to know God as the Blessed Trinity through the revelation of Jesus Christ, the Son of God made man (CCC 240, 243).
4. *What is the Blessed Trinity?* The Blessed Trinity is the mystery of the one true God in three Divine Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (CCC 234).
5. *Who is the First Person of the Blessed Trinity?* God the Father is the First Person of the Blessed Trinity (CCC 198, 238).
6. *Who is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity?* God the Son is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity. The Son became man in the Divine Person of Jesus Christ (CCC 240, 423).
7. *Who is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity?* God the Holy Spirit is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity (CCC 245, 685).
8. *Is each of the three Divine Persons of the Blessed Trinity God?* Yes, each of the three Divine Persons of the Blessed Trinity is God. They have the same nature and substance (what something is), and they are one God (CCC 253-55).
9. *Is any one Person of the Blessed Trinity greater than the others?* No, the Persons of the Blessed Trinity are each infinitely great. They are each eternal. No one Person of the Blessed Trinity is greater than the others (CCC 202, 256).
10. *What is faith?* Faith is the gift of God whereby man assents to and believes in God and the truths he has revealed (CCC 153, 155).

Chapter 2 – Divine Revelation

11. *What is revelation?* Revelation is God's communication to man in words and deeds, and most fully in the Person of Jesus Christ. Revelation is found in Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition (CCC 53, 65).
12. *What is Sacred Scripture?* Sacred Scripture, also called the Bible, is the Word of God written by human authors under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit (CCC 81).
13. *What is Sacred Tradition?* Sacred Tradition is the entire Word of God entrusted by Jesus Christ to the Apostles, who in turn passed it on to their successors (CCC 81).
14. *Who safeguards and interprets revelation?* The Magisterium, or the teaching Church, safeguards and interprets revelation. The Pope and the bishops in union with him make up the Magisterium (CCC 85, 95).
15. *When did God's public revelation of himself end?* God's public revelation of himself ended with the New Covenant offered in Jesus Christ. There will be no further public revelation before the Second Coming of our Lord (CCC 66).
16. *How is God the author of Sacred Scripture?* God, as the author of Sacred Scripture, inspired the writers by the work of the Holy Spirit to write all that he wanted written and no more (CCC 105-06).
17. *What is the Old Testament?* The Old Testament is the collection of sacred books intended to prepare God's people for the coming of Jesus Christ (CCC 122).

18. *What is the New Testament?* The New Testament is a collection of sacred books that records the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, the Church's beginnings, and the teachings of the Apostles (CCC 124, 126, 129)
19. *Is Sacred Scripture free from error?* Yes, Sacred Scripture is free from error in teaching us about God and what is necessary for our salvation (CCC 107).
20. *What is infallibility?* Infallibility, a gift of the Holy Spirit, protects the Church from teaching errors in matters of faith and morals (CCC 890-91).
21. *What is the Apostles' Creed?* The Apostles' Creed is the summary and profession of faith in the chief mysteries and other truths revealed by God through Jesus Christ and handed down by the Apostles (CCC 187, 194).
22. *What is a mystery?* A mystery is a truth beyond our reason, which is revealed by God (CCC 237).
23. *What are the chief mysteries of faith that we profess in the Apostles' Creed?* The chief mysteries of faith that we profess in the Apostles' Creed are the Blessed Trinity and the Incarnation, Passion, death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ (CCC 189-90).

Chapter 3 – Creation

24. *Why is God called "Creator of heaven and earth?"* God is called "Creator of heaven and earth" because he made heaven and earth out of nothing (CCC 279, 296).
25. *Is the world entirely the work of God?* Yes, the world is entirely the work of God (CCC 296, 299).
26. *Did God create only the material things that are in the world?* No, God not only created the material things that are in the world, but he also created the spiritual things, such as the angels and the soul of each human being (CCC 327-28, 355).
27. *What are the pure spirits?* The pure spirits are intelligent beings who do not have bodies (CCC 328-30, 391-93).
28. *What are the angels?* The angels are pure spirits, invisible servants of God, and some are our guardians (CCC 329, 336).
29. *Do we have duties toward the angels?* We have the duty of reverence and respect toward the angels (CCC 335).
30. *What are the demons?* The demons are fallen angels who rebelled against God in pride and were cast into hell because of their rejection of God. They tempt man to do evil (CCC 391-94, 414).
31. *What is man?* Man is a created reasoning being composed of body and soul (CCC 355).
32. *What is the soul?* The soul is the spiritual part of man, by which he lives, understands, and is free. The soul makes man able to know, love, and serve God (CCC 363).
33. *What is the body?* The body is the material part of man (CCC 364).
34. *Does man's soul die with his body?* No, man's soul does not die with his body; it lives forever because it is a spiritual reality (CCC 1703).
35. *Why must we take care of our soul?* We must take the greatest care of our soul because it is immortal (CCC 366-367).
36. *Does man have free will?* Yes, man has free will because he can choose to do something or not do something, or to do one thing rather than another (CCC 1731).
37. *Who were the first human beings?* The first human beings and our first parents were Adam and Eve (CCC 375).
38. *Was man created weak and sinful as we are now?* No, man was not created weak and sinful as we are now, but in a state of original holiness and justice (CCC 374).

39. *What destiny did God ordain for man?* The destiny that God ordained for man was happiness in union with God forever. Because this destiny is entirely above and beyond the capacity of human nature, man also received from God a supernatural power called grace (CCC 27, 1998).
40. *What gift did God give man in order to help him achieve his destiny?* God gave man the supernatural gift of grace in order to help him achieve his destiny (CCC 2021).
41. *In addition to grace, what else did God give to man?* In addition to grace, God gave man the gift of freedom from all the weaknesses and sufferings of life, including death, provided that he not sin (CCC 376).
42. *Why does man not have these gifts from God today?* Man does not have these gifts from God today because Adam, who was the father of mankind, sinned (CCC 399, 402).
43. *What was Adam's sin?* Adam's sin was a grave sin of pride and disobedience (CCC 397-98).
44. *What damage did the sin of Adam cause?* The sin of Adam lost grace and every other supernatural gift for man. Adam and all men were made subject to sin, to the demons, to death, to ignorance, to evil inclinations and every other sort of suffering, and finally to exclusion from heaven (CCC 403, 405).
45. *What is the sin called to which Adam subjected the rest of mankind by his fault?* The sin to which Adam subjected all mankind by his fault is called Original Sin (CCC 404).
46. *In what does Original Sin consist?* Original Sin consists in the loss of original holiness and justice, which would have been passed on to us, but was lost by Adam for all mankind (CCC 400).
47. *Did God abandon man after his sin?* No, God did not abandon man after his sin. Because God loved man, he promised to send a Savior who would redeem man, restore the life of grace to his soul, and make it possible for him to go to heaven (CCC 410).

Chapter 4 – God's Plan of Salvation

48. *What is salvation history?* Salvation history is the story of God's saving plan, fulfilled in Jesus Christ, to reunite man with him and share in his glory forever (CCC 430-31).
49. *From whom would be born the Redeemer of the world?* The Redeemer of the world would be born from among God's chosen people, of a woman named Mary, who was of the house of David (CCC 488).
50. *Why is Abraham our father in faith?* Abraham is our father in faith because he believed God's promise to make him the father of a holy people from whom our Savior was born (CCC 59-60).
51. *What is a covenant?* A covenant is a promise or an oath that binds two people (or groups of people) together. God's covenant with the Israelites bound them to his laws so that they could know and serve him faithfully (CCC 62).
52. *Who were the Israelites?* The Israelites were God's chosen people of the Old Testament. They were the first to hear the Word of God. God prepared them for the coming of the Savior, who would redeem the whole world (CCC 64).

Chapter 5 – The Holy Prophet Moses

53. *Who was Moses?* Moses was a great prophet in the Old Testament, through whom God established his covenant with the Israelites and gave them the Ten Commandments (CCC 62).
54. *What was the Passover?* The Passover was the great event of the liberation of Israel from slavery in Egypt (CCC 1334).
55. *What are the Ten Commandments?* The Ten Commandments are the moral laws that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai and which Jesus Christ fulfilled in the New Testament (CCC 2056).

Chapter 6 – God's Special Spokesmen – The Prophets

56. *Who were the prophets?* The prophets were God's servants who prepared his people for the coming of the Messiah by calling for repentance from sin and faithfulness to God (CCC 64).

57. *What does “Messiah” mean?* The word “Messiah” is the Hebrew word for “Anointed One” and refers to the one who is anointed by the Holy Spirit as the Savior of God’s people (CCC 436).

58. *Who was the last and greatest of all the prophets?* Saint John the Baptist was the last and greatest of the prophets because he prepared the way of the Lord Jesus (CCC 523).

Chapter 7 – Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ

59. *What was the Annunciation?* The Annunciation was the holy Event of the angel Gabriel announcing to Mary that she was the Mother of the Messiah, Jesus, the Son of God (CCC 494).

60. *Who is Jesus Christ?* Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, is the Son of God made man in the Incarnation (CCC 461).

61. *How was the Son of God made man?* The Son of God was made man by the power of the Holy Spirit in the pure womb of the Virgin Mary (CCC497).

62. *From whom was Jesus Christ born?* Jesus Christ was born of Mary, ever Virgin, who is therefore the Mother of God (CCC 495).

63. *Who is the father of Jesus Christ?* God the Father is the father of Jesus Christ? (CCC 496, 502)

64. *Who was Saint Joseph?* Saint Joseph was the foster father and guardian of Jesus, and the spouse of Mary (CCC 497).

65. *Did the Son of God cease to be God when he was made man?* When the Son of God was made man he did not cease to be God, but while remaining true God, he became true man (CCC 469, 479).

66. *Are there two natures in Jesus Christ?* Yes, in Jesus Christ there are two natures: divine and human (CCC 470, 481).

67. *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, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity (CCC 468, 481).

68. *Did Jesus Christ always exist?* Jesus Christ has always existed as God; he began to exist as man from the moment of the Incarnation (CCC 479).

69. *Where was Jesus Christ born?* Jesus Christ was born in a stable at Bethlehem (CCC 525).

Chapter 8 – The Saving Mission of Jesus

70. *What is the triple office of Jesus?* The triple office of Jesus is that of prophet, priest, and king (CCC 436).

Chapter 9 – The Priesthood of Jesus

71. *How is the sacrifice of Christ on the Cross a perfect sacrifice?* The sacrifice of Christ on the Cross is a perfect sacrifice because he is the perfect priest who offered himself as the perfect victim in obedience and love for the salvation of man (CCC 2100).

72. *When was the sacrifice of Christ offered?* The sacrifice of Christ was offered at the Last Supper and fulfilled on the Cross, in one and the same sacrifice to the Father (CCC 1340).

73. *How does the sacrifice of Christ continue today?* The sacrifice of Christ continues today in the Holy Eucharist, in which Christ’s Body and Blood are offered for the forgiveness of sins (CCC 1365-67).

Chapter 10 – Christ, Source of All Grace

74. *What is heaven?* Heaven is the perfect and everlasting life of love and happiness with the Blessed Trinity, the Virgin Mary, the saints, and the angels (CCC 1024).

75. *Who may go to heaven?* Those who die in God’s friendship and grace and are perfectly purified will live with God forever in heaven (CCC 1023).

76. *How was the life of grace won?* The life of grace was won by Jesus' suffering, death, and Resurrection (CCC 654).

77. *How can man receive God's life of grace and grow in it?* Man can receive God's life of grace through faith and Baptism, and he grows in it through prayer, acts of charity, and reception of the Sacraments (CCC 1692, 1996-2005).

Chapter 11 – Jesus Found His Church

78. *What is the Church?* The Church is the community of disciples, who, through the Holy Spirit, profess the faith of Jesus Christ, participate in his Sacraments, and are united in communion with the pastors he has appointed (CCC 815).

79. *Who founded the Church?* The Church was founded by Jesus Christ, who, by the Holy Spirit, united his followers into one community, under the direction of the Apostles, with Saint Peter as their head (CCC 763-66).

80. *Why did Jesus Christ institute the Church?* Jesus Christ instituted the Church so that men might have in her a secure guide and the means of holiness and eternal salvation (CCC 775-76).

81. *Where do we find the Church of Jesus Christ?* The Church of Jesus Christ continues to exist fully in the Catholic Church alone because she alone is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic in the way which Jesus Christ himself willed the Church to be (CCC 811).

82. *How is the Church one?* The Church is one in her origin from God; in her founder Jesus Christ; and in her life of the Holy Spirit; and also one in her faith in the Sacraments, and in her pastors (CCC 813, 815).

83. *How is the Church holy?* The Church is holy through her founder Jesus Christ and his Holy Spirit, as well as through her holy faith, her Sacraments, and the obedience of her members as manifested in the Saints (CCC 823).

84. *How is the Church catholic?* The Church is catholic, or universal, in that she was instituted for all men, is suitable for all men, and has extended over the whole world (CCC 836).

85. *How is the Church apostolic?* The Church is apostolic in that she was founded on the Apostles and continues in their teaching, Sacraments, and authority, through their successors, the bishops (CCC 862, 880).

86. *Who are the chief pastors of the Church?* The chief pastors of the Church are the Pope and the bishop in union with him (CCC 862, 880).

87. *Who is the Pope?* The Pope is the successor of Saint Peter, the Bishop of Rome, the visible head of the Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who is the invisible head of the Church (CCC 881).

Chapter 12 – The Church in Our Time

88. *Who is the Holy Spirit?* The Holy Spirit is God, the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, the Sanctifier of souls (CCC 691, 703).

89. *Who sent the Holy Spirit for the life of the Church?* The Father and the Son sent the Holy Spirit for the life of the Church (CCC 245-46).

90. *What is Pentecost?* Pentecost is the event of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Mary and the Apostles fifty days after Easter. It is the birthday of the Church (CCC 731, 737).

91. *What do the Pope and the bishops united with him constitute?* The Pope and the bishops united with him constitute the teaching body of the Church, called the Magisterium (CCC 888-89).

92. *Can the Pope and the bishops united with him err in teaching the truths revealed by God?* The Pope and the bishops united with him cannot err in teaching the truths revealed by God because the Spirit of Truth assists them in teaching (CCC 889).

93. *Can the Pope acting alone err in teaching the truths revealed by God?* The Pope acting alone cannot err in teaching the truths revealed by God because the Spirit of Truth assists him (CCC 891).

Chapter 13 – Doctrine of Grace

94. *What is sanctifying grace?* Sanctifying grace is a supernatural gift which abides in our soul and makes us holy, children of God, and heirs of heaven (CCC 1999).

95. *If sanctifying grace is lost by mortal sin, how can it be restored?* Sanctifying grace lost by mortal sin can be restored by receiving the Sacrament of Penance (CCC 1468).

96. *Is sanctifying grace necessary to go to heaven?* Yes, sanctifying grace is necessary to go to heaven (CCC 1023).

Chapter 14 – Faith, Hope, and Charity

97. *What is virtue?* A virtue is an abiding habit to do good (CCC 1803).

98. *What are the two kinds of virtues?* The two kinds of virtues are natural virtues, which are acquired by repeating naturally good acts, and supernatural virtues which come to us only as gifts of God (CCC 1804, 1812-13).

99. *What are the virtues proper to the Christian?* The virtues proper to the Christian are the theological virtues (CCC 1812).

100. *What are the theological virtues?* The theological virtues, which have God as their motive and object, are faith, hope, and charity (CCC 1266).

101. *How do we receive the theological virtues?* We receive the theological virtues through sanctifying grace by means of the Sacraments (CCC 1266).

102. *Which is the most excellent among the theological virtues?* The most excellent among the theological virtues is charity because it unites intimately to God to our neighbor (CCC 1826-27).

103. *What is faith?* Faith is the theological virtue by which we believe God and all that he has revealed, as it is proposed by the Church (CCC 1814).

104. *What is hope?* Hope is the theological virtue by which we trust God and rely on him to provide what is necessary to obey him and to merit eternal life (CCC 1917).

105. *What is charity?* Charity is the theological virtue by which we love God above all things for his own sake and love our neighbor as ourselves because we love God (CCC 1822).

106. *Why should we love God for his own sake?* We should love God for his own sake because he is supremely good and the source of every good thing we have (CCC 1844, 2055).

107. *Why must we love our neighbor?* We must love our neighbor because it is God's commandment that we love one another as he has loved us (CCC 1823).

108. *Are we obliged to love our enemies?* Yes, we are obliged to love our enemies, forgiving them any offense, because they are also our neighbors (CCC 1824, 2303).

Chapter 15 – The Cardinal Virtues

109. *What is a moral virtue?* A moral virtue is a habit of doing good, acquired by repeatedly doing good acts (CCC 1803-04).

110. *What are the principal moral virtues?* The principal moral virtues are the four cardinal virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance (CCC 1804).

111. *What is the virtue of prudence?* Prudence is the virtue that helps us to judge what is truly good and to choose the right means of attaining it (CCC 1806).

112. *What is the virtue of justice?* Justice is the virtue by which we give each one what is due to him (CCC 1807).

113. *What is the virtue of fortitude?* Fortitude is the virtue by which we hold firm in pursuing the good, despite difficulty or danger (CCC 1808).
114. *What is the virtue of temperance?* Temperance is the virtue by which we moderate and direct our passions and desires (CCC 1809).
115. *What are the passions?* The passions are strong emotions that incline us to act or not act and must be moderated by reason and will in order to do good and avoid evil (CCC 1763-66).
116. *Where did Jesus Christ sum up the virtues of the Christian life?* Jesus Christ summed up the virtues of the Christian life in the Beatitudes (CCC 1716).
117. *What is a vice?* Vice is a habit of doing evil, acquired by repeating bad actions (CCC 1865).
118. *What are the principal vices?* The principal vices are linked to the seven capital sins of pride, avarice, envy, anger, lust, gluttony, and sloth (CCC 1866).

2nd Semester

Chapter 16 – The Seven Sacraments

119. *What are the Sacraments?* The Sacraments are visible signs instituted by Jesus Christ to give us grace and to make us holy (CCC 1131).
120. *What are the seven Sacraments?* The seven Sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony (CCC 1113).
121. *Who gave the Sacraments the power of conferring grace?* Jesus Christ gave the Sacraments the power of conferring grace which he merited for us by his Passion, death, and Resurrection (CCC 1115, 1127).
122. *What kinds of graces do we obtain through the Sacraments?* Through the Sacraments we obtain sanctifying grace and sacramental grace (CCC 1129).
123. *What is sacramental grace?* Sacramental grace is the grace of the Holy Spirit given by Jesus Christ that is proper to each of the Sacraments (CCC 1129, 2003).
124. *How do Sacraments make us holy?* The Sacraments make us holy either by giving us sanctifying grace or restoring it, by increasing the grace which we already possess (CCC 1127, 1129).
125. *Which Sacraments give us the grace of justification, or sanctifying grace?* The grace of justification, sanctifying grace, is given to us at Baptism and Penance, which are sometimes called “Sacraments of the dead” because they give life to souls that have been dead through sin (CCC 1279, 1446).
126. *Which Sacraments increase grace in us?* The Sacraments that increase grace in us are Confirmation, the Eucharist, the Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony (CCC 1131).
127. *How do we grow in the grace of the Sacraments?* We grow in the grace of Sacraments by receiving them with the proper disposition and living according to Jesus’ teaching (CCC 1128).
128. *What three things are required for a Sacrament?* The three things required for a Sacrament are the matter, the form, and the minister of the Sacrament (CCC 1812-13).
129. *What is the matter of a Sacrament?* The things and actions of which a Sacrament is composed are the matter of a Sacrament (CCC 1084).
130. *What is the form of a Sacrament?* The form of a Sacrament is the set of words pronounced by the minister in administering the Sacrament (CCC 1084).
131. *Who is the minister of a Sacrament?* The minister of a Sacrament is the person who has the power to confer the Sacrament in the name of Jesus Christ (CCC 1084).

Chapter 17 – God Calls Us to Reconciliation

132. *What is Baptism?* Baptism is the Sacrament that makes us Christians, that is, followers of Jesus Christ, sons of God, and members of the Church (CCC 1213).

133. *What is the substance, or matter, that must be used in Baptism?* Water must be used in Baptism (CCC 1228, 1239).

134. *What is the form of Baptism?* The form of Baptism is the following words: “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.” (CCC 1240).

135. *Who is the minister of Baptism?* The ordinary minister of Baptism is one who has received Holy Orders but, in case of necessity, anyone can baptize provided he has the intention of doing what the Church does (CCC 1256).

136. *How is Baptism given?* Baptism is given by immersing a person in water or pouring water on his head three times while saying “I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit” (CCC 1239-40).

137. *What effects does Baptism produce?* Baptism makes the baptized person a child of God and a member of the Church by removing Original Sin and any personal sin, bestowing the life of grace, marking the baptized person as belonging to Christ, and enabling him to receive the other Sacraments (CCC 1279-80).

138. *Why can Baptism be received only once?* Baptism can be received only once because it impresses a permanent spiritual mark, or character, on the soul, which distinguishes a person as Christ’s own forever (CCC 1246, 1274, 1280).

139. *If Baptism is necessary for all men, is no one saved without Baptism?* Without Baptism, no one can be saved. However, when it is impossible to receive the Sacrament of Baptism, the Baptism of blood, which is martyrdom for Jesus Christ or Baptism of desire, the desire for Baptism, brings about the benefits of the Sacrament of Baptism (CCC 1257-60)

140. *What are the duties of one who is baptized?* One who is baptized has the duties of following the teachings of Jesus Christ as found in his Church, including believing the Faith of the Church, receiving the Sacraments, and obeying the Church’s pastors (CCC 1273).

Chapter 18 – The Rite of Baptism

141. *What does one renounce when receiving Baptism?* When receiving Baptism, one renounces Satan and sin (CCC 1237).

142. *How do infants renounce the devil in their Baptism?* Infants renounce the devil in their Baptism by means of their parents and godparents (CCC 1231, 1237, 1250-1252).

143. *Who are godparents in Baptism?* The godparents become spiritual parents who assume responsibility for the Christian education of their godchild if the parents should fail in the matter; hence the godparents should be good Christians (CCC 1253, 1255).

144. *What does sacred chrism signify?* Sacred chrism signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit and the baptized person’s incorporation into Christ who is anointed priest, prophet, and king (CCC 1241).

145. *What does the white garment signify?* The white garment signifies that we put on a new identity in Christ, one that is pure and radiant in his grace (CCC 1243).

146. *What does the baptismal candle signify?* The baptismal candle signifies our receiving Christ who is the Light of the world into our lives and his grace into our souls (CCC 1242).

147. *What is an exorcism?* An exorcism is the casting out by the Church in the name of Jesus of any evil spirit or evil oppression from the soul (CCC 1673).

Chapter 19 – The Sacrament of Confirmation

148. *What is the Sacrament of Confirmation?* The Sacrament of Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and soldiers of Christ by means of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the strengthening of his gifts which we first received at Baptism (CCC 1285, 1316)

149. *What is the matter of Confirmation?* The matter of Confirmation is the laying on of the hand and anointing with sacred chrism (CCC 1293, 1300).

150. *What is the form of Confirmation?* The form of Confirmation is the following words: “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit” (CCC 1300).

151. *Who is the minister of Confirmation?* The ordinary minister of Confirmation is a bishop, although a priest may receive the special faculty to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation (CCC 1313).

152. *How does the bishop administer Confirmation?* The bishop administers Confirmation to the one being confirmed by anointing him with chrism on the forehead, which is done by the laying on of the hand, and through the words, “Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit” (CCC 1300).

153. *How does Confirmation make us more perfect Christians?* Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and witnesses of Jesus Christ by giving us an abundance of the Holy Spirit, his grace and his gifts, which confirm and strengthen us in faith and in the other virtues (CCC 1303).

154. *What does the anointing on the forehead in the form of a cross signify?* The anointing on the forehead in the form of a cross signifies that the confirmed person, as a brave witness of Jesus Christ, should not be ashamed of the Cross nor fear enemies of the Faith (CCC 1295-96).

155. *Who are the sponsors in Confirmation?* The sponsors should be good Christians in order to give good example and spiritual assistance to those who are confirmed (CCC 1311).

156. *What are the duties of one who is confirmed?* One who is confirmed has the duties of witnessing to and defending the Faith, and continuing to live his baptismal promises (CCC 900, 1303).

Chapter 20 – The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

157. *What are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit?* The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord (CCC 1831).

158. *What are the twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit?* The twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit are charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, and chastity (CCC 1832).

Chapter 21 – The Sacrament of the Eucharist

159. *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 (CCC 1333).

160. *When did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?* Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper, when he consecrated and changed bread and wine into his Body and Blood and distributed it to the Apostles, commanding them to “do this in memory of me” (CCC 1337, 1339).

161. *Why did Jesus Christ institute the Eucharist?* Jesus Christ instituted the Eucharist to be a perpetual sacrifice of the New Covenant, a memorial of his Passion, death, and Resurrection, spiritual food to nourish his Church, and it is wholly directed toward our intimate union with him (CCC 1341, 1365, 1382).

162. *Is the same Jesus Christ present in the Eucharist who was born on earth of the Virgin Mary?* Yes, the same Jesus Christ is present in the Eucharist who was born on earth of the Virgin Mary (CCC 1373-75).

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

164. *What is the Host after the Consecration?* After the Consecration, the Host is the true Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread (CCC 1376).

165. *What is contained in the chalice before the Consecration?* Before the Consecration, wine and a small amount of water are contained in the chalice (CCC 1376).

166. *What is contained in the chalice after the Consecration?* After the Consecration, the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ is contained in the chalice under the appearance of wine (CCC 1376).

167. *When do the bread and wine become the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ?* The bread and wine become the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ at the moment of the Consecration (CCC 1353, 1376).

168. *After the Consecration, is there anything left of the bread and the wine?* After the Consecration, the appearances of bread and wine remain, without their substance, so that what is really present is Jesus Christ, Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity (CCC 1374-75).

169. *What effects does the Eucharist produce in him who receives it worthily?* In him who receives it worthily, the Holy Eucharist preserves, increases, and renews the life of grace; forgives venial sins and strengthens us against future sins; and gives us joy and consolation by increasing charity and hope of eternal life (CCC 1392, 1394, 1402).

170. *What do we call the change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ?* The change from bread and wine into the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ is called transubstantiation (CCC 1376).

Chapter 22 – The Eucharist Sacrifice

171. *Is the Eucharist only a Sacrament?* No, the Eucharist is not only a Sacrament; it is also the permanent sacrifice of the New Covenant (CCC 1367, 1382).

172. *What is the Holy Mass?* The Holy Mass is the sacrifice and sacred meal of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, which is offered on the altar by Jesus, through the priest to God under the appearances of bread and wine, in memory of the Sacrifice of the Cross and in renewal of that same sacrifice (CCC 1367, 1382).

173. *Is the Sacrifice of the Mass the same sacrifice 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 the offering it (CCC 1366-67).

174. *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 in an unbloody manner, by the ministry of the priest (CCC 1367).

175. *For what purposes 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 sin, and to obtain graces for the welfare of the faithful, living and dead (CCC 1368).

Chapter 23 – The Eucharist in Our Lives

176. *What things are necessary for the worthy reception of Holy Communion?* For a worthy reception of Holy Communion, three things are necessary: first, to be in the grace of God; second, to recognize and to consider whom we are about to receive; third, to observe the Eucharistic fast (CCC 1385, 1387).

177. *What does it mean “to be in the grace of God”?* “To be in the grace of God” means to have one’s soul free from all mortal sin (CCC 1385).

178. *If a person receives Holy Communion knowing that he is in mortal sin, does he receive Jesus Christ?* He who receives Holy Communion knowing that he is in mortal sin, does indeed receive Jesus Christ, but not his grace. In fact, he commits a sacrilege, another mortal sin (CCC 1385).

179. *What does it mean to “recognize and to consider whom one is about to receive”?* To “recognize and to consider whom one is about to receive” means that we should approach our Lord Jesus Christ in the Eucharist with a living faith, with an ardent desire, and with deep humility and modesty (CCC 1386).

180. *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 water and medicine) for one hour before Holy Communion (CCC 1387, CIC 919, §1).

181. *In danger of death, may one receive Holy Communion without fasting?* Yes, in danger of death, one may receive Holy Communion without fasting (CCC 1387).

182. *Is there an obligation to receive Holy Communion?* Yes, there is an obligation to receive Holy Communion at least once a year during the Easter season (CCC 1389).

183. *Is it beneficial to receive Holy Communion frequently?* It is beneficial to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day, provided one has the proper dispositions (CCC 1389).

184. *Why is the Most Holy Eucharist kept in the church?* The Most Holy Eucharist is kept in the churches so that the faithful may adore Jesus in the Eucharist, and so that it is available for Holy Communion (CCC 1378-79).

Chapter 24 – Sin and Mankind

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

186. *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 1857).

187. *What are the effects of mortal sin?* Mortal sin destroys sanctifying grace and charity in the soul and turns us away from God and heaven (CCC 1855-56).

188. *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 or consent (CCC 1862).

189. *Why is a sin that is less serious called “venial?”* A less serious sin is called “venial” that is, forgivable, because it does not take sanctifying grace away and because it can be forgiven by repentance and good works, even without sacramental Confession (CCC 1855).

190. *What is an occasion of sin?* An occasion of sin is any person, circumstance, or thing that puts us in danger of sinning.

191. *Are we obliged to avoid the occasions of sin?* Yes, we are obliged to avoid the occasions of sin because we are obliged to avoid sin itself.

Chapter 25 – God’s Mercy and Forgiveness

192. *How is the examination of conscience made?* The examination of conscience is made by calling to mind the sins we have committed (in thought, word, act, or omission) against the commandments of God, against the Precepts of the Church, and against the obligations to our state in the life (CCC 1454).

193. *What is contrition?* Contrition is sorrow and hatred for our sins and the resolution not to sin again (CCC 1451-53).

194. *How many kinds of contrition are there?* There are two kinds of contrition: perfect and imperfect (CCC 1452-53).

195. *What is perfect contrition?* Perfect contrition is sorrow for sin that results from love of God above all things and includes a hatred of the sins we have committed because they offend God (CCC 1452).

196. *What is imperfect contrition?* Imperfect contrition is sorrow for sin that results from the fear of punishments for sin, or from the ugliness of sin (CCC 1453).

197. *Should we have contrition for all the sins we have committed?* Yes, we should have contrition for all the sins we have committed (CCC 1453).

198. *What is the purpose of amendment?* The purpose of amendment is the steadfast will not to sin again and to avoid the occasions of sin (CCC 1451).

Chapter 26 – The Sacrament of Penance

199. *What is the Sacrament of Penance?* The Sacrament of Penance (also called confession and reconciliation) is the Sacrament instituted by Jesus Christ to forgive the sins committed after Baptism (CCC 1422, 1425).

200. *When was the Sacrament of Penance instituted by Jesus Christ?* The Sacrament of Penance was instituted by Jesus Christ when he said to the Apostles, and through them to their successors: “Receive the Holy Spirit. If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained” (CCC 1442-44, Jn 20: 22-23).

201. *Who is the minister of the Sacrament of Penance?* The minister of the Sacrament of Penance is a priest approved by the bishop (CCC 1444).

202. *What is required to make a good confession?* Five things are required to make a good confession: 1: examination of conscience, 2) sorrow for sin, 3)intention not to sin again, 4) accusation of sins to a priest, and 5) reception of absolution and penance (CCC 1451, 1454-55, 1459).

203. *What is the accusation of sins?* The accusation of sins is the declaration of our sins made to the priest (CCC 1456).

204. *Which sins are we obliged to confess?* We are obliged to confess all mortal sins that have not been confessed yet, or which were not confessed the right way (CCC 1456).

205. *How should we accuse ourselves of our mortal sins?* We should accuse ourselves of every remembered mortal sin according to kind and number, and any important circumstances that may have affected our guilt (CCC 1455-56).

206. *What should a person do if he does not remember the precise number of his mortal sins?* He who does not remember the precise number of his mortal sins should indicate his best estimate to the confessor (CCC 1456).

207. *Why must we not allow ourselves to hide a mortal sin through shame?* We must not allow ourselves to hide a mortal sin through shame because we are confessing to Jesus Christ in the person of the priest-confessor (CCC 1455-56).

208. *Does he make a good confession who unwittingly omits or forgets a mortal sin?* Yes, he who unwittingly omits or forgets a mortal sin makes a good confession. When the sin is remembered, the obligation remains to confess it at his next opportunity (CCC 1456).

209. *What must one do if he has made a bad confession?* He who knows that he did not make a good confession must confess again and accuse himself of his bad confession (CCC 1456).

210. *Can a priest ever tell anyone your sins?* No, a priest may not reveal any sin confessed in the Sacrament of Penance even at the cost of his own life (CCC 1467, 2490).

211. *What is absolution?* Absolution is the pardoning of the penitent’s sins by Jesus Christ, through the priest who says: “I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.” (CCC 1449).

212. *When sins have been forgiven by absolution, is all punishment for sin also taken away?* When sins have been taken away by absolution, there remains a debt of temporal punishment to be undergone either in this life or in purgatory (CCC 1472-73).

213. *What is the “satisfaction,” or the penance given in the Sacrament of Penance?* The satisfaction or penance given is an action, usually a good work or prayers, imposed by the confessor on the penitent in order, by the grace of Christ, to make up for sin (CCC 1459-60).

214. *When is it proper to do the penance given in the Sacrament of Penance?* It is fitting to do the penance as soon as possible, unless the confessor has assigned a particular time for it (CCC 1460).

Chapter 27 – The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick

215. *What is the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?* The Anointing of the Sick is the Sacrament given to Christians who are gravely ill for their spiritual and bodily strengthening (CCC 1499, 1532).

216. *Who is the minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?* The minister of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick is a priest (CCC 1516).

217. *How does the priest administer the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?* The priest administers the Anointing of the Sick by anointing the forehead and the hands of the sick person with the oil blessed by the bishop (or priest in the case of a necessity) and by saying: “Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. *Amen.* May the Lord, who frees you from sin, save you and raise you up. *Amen*” (CCC 1517-19).

218. *What effects does the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick produce?* The Sacrament of 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, provided he has sorrow for sin. It gives strength to bear patiently the condition he suffers, to resist temptations, to die a holy death, or, if it is God’s will, to regain bodily health (CCC 1520-23).

219. *When can the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick be given?* The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick can be given whenever a person begins to be in danger of death, either on account of a serious illness, a serious injury, or old age (CCC 1514).

220. *What is indulgence?* An indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, which the Church grants under certain conditions to persons in the state of grace (CCC 1471).

221. *How many kinds of indulgences are there?* There are two kinds of indulgences: plenary and partial (CCC 1471).

222. *What is a plenary indulgence?* A plenary indulgence is a remission of all the temporal punishment due to us for our sins (CCC 1471).

223. *What is a partial indulgence?* A partial indulgence is a remission of part of the temporal punishment which is due to us for our sins (CCC 1471).

224. *What is required to obtain indulgences?* To obtain indulgences, it is necessary that we be in the state of grace and that we carry out the good works prescribed for the indulgence. In order to obtain a plenary indulgence, it is also necessary to: 1) pray for the intentions of the Holy Father, 2) make a sacramental Confession and receive the Eucharist within eight days, and 3) have no attachment to venial sin (CCC 1471, 1478).

Chapter 28 – The Sacrament of Holy Orders

225. *What is the Sacrament of Holy Orders?* Holy Orders is the Sacrament by which a man is configured to Christ and is given the power to continue the apostolic ministry as a bishop, priest, or deacon (CCC 1536).

226. *Who confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders?* The bishop confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders (CCC 1576).

227. *What are the degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders?* The degrees of the Sacrament of Holy Orders are bishop, priest, and deacon (CCC 1554).

228. *How does the bishop confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders?* The bishop confers the Sacrament of Holy Orders by imposing hands and praying that the Holy Spirit be sent upon the man receiving Holy Orders (CCC 1573, 1576).

229. *What is a bishop?* A bishop is a man who has received the fullness of the Sacrament of Holy Orders, which includes the power to confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders on others, and to teach, sanctify, and govern the people of a diocese (CCC 1558, 1594).

230. *What is a priest?* A priest is a man who has received, through the Sacrament of Holy Orders, a share in the apostolic ministry, including the power to consecrate the Holy Eucharist and to forgive sins (CCC 1565-66).

231. *What is a deacon?* A deacon is a man who, through the Sacrament of Holy Orders, is ordained to assist the bishop and priests in service to the Church (CCC 1596).

232. *How does a man go about entering into Holy Orders?* A man goes about entering into Holy Orders by discerning a vocation, or call from God, and submitting his discernment to the judgment of the Church (CCC 1578).

Chapter 29 – The Sacrament of Matrimony

233. *What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?* In the Sacrament of Matrimony, a baptized man and a baptized woman are united in Christ for the good of one another and for the procreation and education of children (CCC 1601).

234. *Who is the minister of the Sacrament of Matrimony?* The spouses, by, conferring the Sacrament of Matrimony on each other, are the ministries of this Sacrament (CCC 1623).

235. *What duties do the spouses assume?* The spouses assume the duties of living together in a holy way, helping each other with unflinching affection in their temporal and spiritual necessities, and raising their children in the Catholic Faith (CCC 1638, 1641).

Chapter 30 – Sacramentals

236. *What is a sacramental?* A sacramental is a sacred sign that prepared people to receive grace, especially through the Sacraments (CCC 1677).

237. *What is popular piety?* Popular piety refers to the way people express their personal reverence or devotion to God or the saints, in addition to the ceremonies of the Sacred Liturgy (CCC 1674).

Chapter 31 – Mary, Mediatrix of Grace

238. *What is the Immaculate Conception?* The Immaculate Conception is the gift of God by which Mary was preserved from Original Sin, from the moment of her conception, by the merits of Jesus Christ (CCC 491).

239. *What is the Assumption of Mary?* The Assumption of Mary is a gift from God, given to Mary at the end of her earthly life, whereby she was taken up into heaven body and soul (CCC 966).

240. *Why is it proper to say that Mary is the Mother of God?* It is proper to say that Mary is the Mother of God because she is the Mother of Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, who is true God and true man (CCC 495).

Prayers

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

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.

July 16, 2020 Revised by chapter - Faith and Life Series – Grade 3

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