

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. The Church considers all goodness and Truth in other religions as preparation for the Gospel and given by God to enlighten them.	True
2. Jesus was just a “good guy” and not God.	False
3. If the big bang theory of the universe is correct, who created the spark that caused the Big Bang?	God
4. The Natural Law is: a. The light of understanding placed in us by God, through it we know what we must do and what we must avoid. b. Survival of the fittest c. Understanding what comes from determining what the majority of people around us think is right.	a. The light of understanding placed in us by God, through it we know what we must do and what we must avoid.
5. The Epistles are: a. Women apostles b. Letters written by Paul and other apostles to the Early Church c. Holy cards given for good behavior	b. Letters written by Paul and other apostles to the Early Church
6. When asked, “have you been saved?” all of the following are truthful responses except: a. Salvation is an ongoing process, which requires our active and continuing cooperation with God’s grace. b. Like Paul I am working out my salvation in fear and trembling. c. I’ve been saved therefore I know I am going to heaven	c. I’ve been saved therefore I know I am going to heaven
7. According to the Catechism of the Catholic Church, what does a name given someone signify?	A name expresses a person’s essence and identity and the meaning of this person’s life.
8. What name did God use to identify Himself to Moses in the burning bush?	Yahweh
9. What does the name Yahweh mean?	Either of the following answers are acceptable: I am He who is; I am who Am, or I am Who I Am

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10. What is another name used in place of Yahweh?	Adonai
11. Why does the Church avoid using the name of Yahweh in liturgy and music?	The Church seeks to respect the Jewish tradition in which the Jewish people avoid pronouncing or even writing the name of God out of holy respect and awe for God’s name.
12. What does the name Adonai mean?	Lord
13. Which of the following is not true of human life? a. Life must be protected and respected absolutely from the moment of conception to the point of natural death b. Marriage is a human act by which a man and woman give themselves to each other for the rest of their lives. c. Marriage can be between two people of the same sex who love each other and are committed to each other	c. Marriage can be between two people of the same sex who love each other and are committed to each other
14. Giving money and service to others in charity is all of the following except: a. A respect for others and their rights b. Inspires a life of self-giving and detachment from material goods c. Is a way to increase your popularity	c. Is a way to increase your popularity
15. Mercy means all of the following except: a. Pardon for a wrong done b. Not exacting a “fair punishment” for a wrong done c. Indifference to a wrong done	c. Indifference to a wrong done
16. The difference between “tolerance” and relativism” in society is all of the following except : a. Tolerance is an acceptance of a wide range of behaviors (some good, some bad), for sake of the common good. b. Relativism denies that there is anything good or bad and is an acceptance of all behavior. c. Tolerance and Relativism are the same thing	c. Tolerance and Relativism are the same thing

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<p>17. If Jesus literally did not rise from the dead then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. According to St. Paul our faith is in vain. b. The Martyrs had no reason to give up their lives for Christ. c. Jesus was a liar d. All of the above 	<p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>18. Jesus identified himself as which of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Love b. The way, the truth and the life. c. Son of the living God d. All of the above 	<p>d. All of the above</p>
<p>19. According to the Catechism of the Catholic Church love is?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A fuzzy warm feeling b. A sentimental emotion c. The free self giving of the heart 	<p>c. The free self giving of the heart</p>
<p>20. Jesus says, “if one says he loves God, whom he cannot see, but hates his brother whom he can see,” what is he being?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Honest b. A hypocrite c. Fair 	<p>b. A hypocrite</p>
<p>21. To love one’s enemy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is too hard b. Is ridiculous c. Is what is asked of us by God 	<p>c. Is what is asked of us by God</p>
<p>22. What does the word “Satan” mean?</p>	<p>Enemy, to be adverse, plot against, opposed to goodness and the designs of God</p>
<p>23. How many men did Jesus choose to follow him and lead the Church and what were they called?</p>	<p>12 apostles</p>
<p>24. What did God give Moses, which still guides the Church in following Christ?</p>	<p>The Ten Commandments</p>

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
25. How many days did it take God to make the world?	6
26. What did God make the world out of?	Nothing

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
SCRIPTURE	
<p>27. Explain from Matthew 21:42 what is meant by, “the stone that the builders rejected has become the cornerstone.”</p>	<p>Jesus is referring to himself as “the stone the builders rejected.” Although Jesus was rejected by many of His people, He became the cornerstone of His new building, the Church.</p>
<p>28. In the book of Job, God refers to Job as a man who feared God and avoided evil (Job 2, 6-12). Why then did Job come to such misfortune?</p>	<p>The Lord described Job to Satan as being blameless, upright, fearing God and avoiding evil. Satan’s reply was that Job had no reason to fear God because God had surrounded him with God’s protection. Satan tempted God to put forth His hand on what Job had and destroy it. Satan thought this would cause Job to blaspheme God to His face. God knew Job’s strength and love for God would never cause him to fail. So instead God told Satan not to lay a hand on Job, but gave Satan power over all that Job had.</p>
<p>29. What are the “Duties towards God” as described in the book of Sirach 2:1-4?</p>	<p>When you come to serve the Lord, prepare yourself for trials, be sincere of heart, and undisturbed in times of adversity. Cling to God and your future will be great. Accept whatever befalls you, and be patient in any misfortunes.</p>
<p>30. After Israel passed through the Red Sea on dry ground and the Egyptians drowned, what did Moses do?</p>	<p>He wrote a song of praise to God (Exodus 15)</p>
<p>31. According to Isaiah 40, what will come to those who wait on (hope in) the Lord?</p>	<p>Renewed strength (Isaiah 40:28-31)</p>
<p>32. According to John 13:34-35, how can Christians be effective witnesses for Jesus?</p>	<p>By demonstrating love for one another.</p>
<p>33. According to Matthew 20:26-28, what must we do in order to be greatly honored by God for all eternity?</p>	<p>We must serve others.</p>
<p>34. What does Jesus teach about worrying in Luke Chapter 12?</p>	<p>Worrying shows a lack of trust in God. (Luke 12:22-34)</p>

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35. Since Psalm 139:12-16 teaches that God forms each person in his mother’s womb, what can we conclude about abortion?	It is murder.
36. According to Colossians 3:23, with what attitude should Christians do their work?	With whole hearts, as if working for God.
37. Which person in the bible said to God, “When Your words came, I ate them; they were my joy and heart’s delight?”	Jeremiah
38. Which book of the Bible ends with the following exhortation: “Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is man’s all; because God will bring to judgment every work, with all its hidden qualities, whether good or bad.”	Ecclesiastes
39. Which book of the New Testament is categorized as a book of history?	The Acts of the Apostles
40. Which book of the New Testament is categorized as a book of prophecy?	Revelation
41. In light of Matthew 19:3-6, what is God’s view on marriage?	What God has joined together let no man separate.
42. According to Proverbs 31:30, what personal quality has eternal value?	Inward beauty produced through having a right relationship with God.
43. According to Proverbs 12:27, what is considered a precious possession?	Diligence
44. When Solomon was given the chance to ask God for anything, what did he request?	The ability to lead Israel with Godly wisdom.
45. How did God reward Ruth’s loyal love for her mother-in-law, Naomi?	He gave her a godly husband (Boaz) and a child (Obed) who became an ancestor of Jesus Christ (Ruth 4:13-17, Mathew 1:1-16)
46. When the Israelites were threatened by their enemies, what promise did God give them?	“Do not be afraid; the battle is not yours, but Mine.” (2 Chronicles 20:14-15)
47. What did King Josiah do to help sinful Israel revive its love for God?	He read Scripture, resolved to serve God, and removed all idols (2 Chronicles 34:29-33)

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
48. Why did God allow Satan to take away Job’s children, possessions, and health?	To show Satan that Job would still love Him for who He is, apart from His gifts. (Job 2:1-10)
49. What book of the Old Testament covers the Hebrew race in bondage in Egypt, a time period called the Confinement?	Book of Exodus
50. What portion of the Old Testament tells us about the Covenant, when a new generation of Israelites was exhorted to love God?	Deuteronomy
51. What portion of the Old Testament covers the Conquest, during which Israel conquered most of Canaan?	Joshua
52. What portion of the Old Testament records seven Cycles, during which Israel repeatedly falls in sin, is judged and then repents?	Judges
53. According to Ephesians, in what two ways are husbands to love their wives?	As Christ loves the church and as their own bodies (Ephesians 5:25, 28)
54. What does the fact that God is omnipresent mean?	God is everywhere (Psalm 139:7)
55. According to Hebrews 10:26-36, how does God view the actions of a Christian who continues in a sinful lifestyle?	As an insult with the risk of losing the rewards in heaven.
56. Which of the following para-phrases is from the Bible? a. If you’re basically a “nice guy” you will go to Heaven b. Red at night, sailor’s delight: red in the morning, sailors take warning. c. Everybody goes to Heaven.	b. Red at night, sailor’s delight: red in the morning, sailors take warning.

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
57. Which came first the Bible or the Catholic Church?	The Catholic Church
58. St. Jerome is noted for: a. Translating the Bible from the ancient languages into Latin, the common man’s language b. Wrestling with a lion c. Printing the first Bible on the printing press	a. Translating the Bible from the ancient languages into Latin, the common man’s language
59. What book of the Bible in the Old Testament does Archangel Raphael appear in?	The Book of Tobit
60. Name the two parts of the Bible?	The Old Testament, and New Testament
61. What does the word “Testament” mean?	It is Hebrew for covenant or agreement
62. What Gospel is reserved primarily for the Christmas and Easter season?	The Gospel of John
63. What does the word “Gospel” mean?	God story, the Good News, and God Spell (any one answer acceptable)
64. How is God’s Word a “Living Word?”	God’s teachings are timeless
65. What did the Hebrews call the Psalms?	Book of Praises
66. What are the Epistles?	They are letters that St. Paul and other disciples wrote to Christian communities to encourage and guide them in their faith
67. What is the last book of the Bible?	Book of Revelation
68. What is the name of the first five (5) books of the Bible?	The Pentateuch
69. The Pentateuch are special to the Jewish people because they contain what?	The laws revealed to them by God
70. Name the four Gospel writers	Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
71. What are the names of the first people God created to live in the Garden of Eden?	Adam and Eve
72. Who are we descendants of?	Adam and Eve

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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THE CONSECRATED LIFE

73. Consecrated persons make a public profession, a vow to follow the evangelical counsels, which are what?	Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience
74. To be consecrated means what?	To set apart for holy use
75. What way does a consecrated person encourage others?	By their example and the way they live.
76. How does a consecrated person show us that our true home is heaven, and the way there is Christ?	By their witness to follow Christ

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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PASCHAL MYSTERY

77. Who of the following did not see Jesus after he rose from the dead? a. Mary Magdalene b. Thomas c. All of the Apostles d. Great throngs of people	d. Great throngs of people
78. One of the Apostles was referred to as “doubting Thomas” because? a. He doubted that Jesus could love him. b. His faithfulness was in doubt. c. He said he would not believe Jesus rose from the dead unless he could put his hand in the side of Jesus, where the spear had pierced Him.	c. He said he would not believe Jesus rose from the dead unless he could put his hand in the side of Jesus, where the spear had pierced Him.
79. What changed in the world as a result of the Resurrection?	Joy and hope came into the world and death is no longer the end of everything
80. Why did Jesus call the Apostles?	The apostles became witnesses of Jesus Resurrection
81. Why did Jesus perform miracles? a. They were signs that the Kingdom of God was here b. To show he was the Messiah c. Both a. and b.	c. Both a. and b.
82. Did Jesus know he was going to die when he entered Jerusalem?	Yes, (three times Jesus had predicted his suffering and death before consciously and voluntarily going to the place of his Passion and his Resurrection)
83. Jesus chose the Jewish feast of Passover for his death and Resurrection because: a. Passover was the feast celebrating the liberation of Israel high taxes in Egypt b. During this feast He became the sacrificial lamb c. Passover is only a symbol for the Jewish people	b. During this feast He became the sacrificial lamb

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
84. Jesus suffered under? a. Julius Caesar b. The Roman soldiers c. Pontius Pilate	c. Pontius Pilate
85. What did Jesus do on Palm Sunday?	He returned to Jerusalem

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
SACRAMENTS	
86. How many sacraments did Jesus institute?	7
87. Name the four sacraments that use oil for anointing as a sign of strength.	Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders, and Anointing of the Sick
88. Name the 3 Initiation Sacraments	Baptism, Confirmation, First Eucharist
89. Anointing with Oil is used during Baptism. What is it a sign of?	Cleansing
90. What does the sacrament of Confirmation do and why is it necessary?	It completes the grace given at Baptism
91. The physical sign of the sacrament of Confirmation is anointing with a perfumed oil consecrated by the bishop. What is the name of the oil?	Chrism Oil
92. When does the bishop consecrate the sacred oil of Confirmation?	Holy Thursday <i>(the church calls for this to be done on Holy Thursday morning, however, allows for a bishop to decide otherwise. In the Diocese of Gaylord it is done at the Chrism Mass, which is held on Tuesday of Holy Week.)</i>
93. What are the basic and necessary elements of the sacrament of Confirmation?	Anointing with oil and laying on of hands
94. What does the bishop say when he administers the sacrament of Confirmation?	“Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”
95. Why is the bishop the ordinary minister of the sacrament of Confirmation?	Because he is a successor to the apostles, who bore witness to Christ.
96. Upon receiving the sacrament of Confirmation, the confirmand receives an indelible spiritual mark, the seal of the Holy Spirit. What does this mean?	This means he or she has received a special power from Christ to be His witness.
97. Who is eligible to receive the sacrament of Confirmation?	Every baptized person not yet confirmed is eligible.
98. Does the person receiving Confirmation have to receive the Sacrament of Penance before being confirmed?	Yes, if he has committed a mortal sin.

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
99. Name the sacrament that it is necessary to examine one’s conscience.	Penance
100. An examination of one’s conscience is done for what purpose?	To examine the choices we made, along with our thoughts and actions, to see if they have lived up to our call from Christ.
101. Name one of the guidelines that can be used when you examine your conscience.	The Ten Commandments, Jesus’ two Great Commandments, and the Beatitudes.
102. An examination of conscience should always be made in the light of what?	The Word of God
103. Some sins are things we should not do, others are what?	Things we don’t do that we should do. “sins of omission.”
104. God, who created man out of love, also calls man to what?	Love
105. The consent which the man and woman mutually give and receive one another is sealed by who?	God
106. The marriage bond between baptized persons can never be what?	Broken
107. The promise or covenant that spouses have freely entered into entails what?	Faithful love
108. Human love demands a total and definitive gift of one person to another. It does not tolerate what?	Trial marriages
109. What is the source of “grace” given in marriage?	Christ
110. What is Christ’s “grace” in marriage intended to do for a marriage?	Perfect the marriage
111. In marriage, what is the supreme gift given by God?	Children
112. The fundamental task of marriage and family is to be at the service of what?	Life
113. Anointing with Oil is used for the sacrament of Holy Orders. What is this a sign of?	Consecration

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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YOU AND SOCIETY

114. What does the Holy Spirit do in my life?	The Holy Spirit makes me receptive to God; he teaches me to pray and helps me to be there for others
115. How can we heal our family wounds and tighten family structure and relationship	By forgiving we heal
116. A society is an organized group of individuals who come together of a common purpose that is beyond any one of those individuals. Name one or more of the societies to which you belong that share some common features.	Family, school, sports teams, clubs, the Church
117. All societies have some form of authority that govern and take responsibility for its wellbeing. This authority is legitimate when it is what?	Moral and seeks the good of all.
118. What is the purpose or common mission of a society?	It holds them together and focuses the efforts of the individual
119. Fill in the blank. Each person has the _____ to perform within the communities to which he belongs.	Duty

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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THE GOSPEL OF LIFE

120. In 1995, Pope John Paul II addressed the bishop, the universal Church, and “all people of good will” with the powerful encyclical letter EVANGLIUM VITAE. What is another name for this encyclical?	The Gospel of Life
121. Give an example of attacks on human life that Pope John Paul II describes in this encyclical.	Abortion and euthanasia
122. What does Pope John Paul II say happens when there is a loss of a sense of God?	It leads to materialism
123. What does it mean when one is materialistic?	Their only goal is the pursuit of one’s own material well-being. The values of God are being replaced by those of having material goods.
124. Pope John Paul II says this about the death penalty. “The nature and extent of the punishment must be carefully evaluated and decided upon, and ought not go to the extreme of executing the offender except in cases of absolute necessity.” What does that mean?	In other words, when it would not be possible otherwise to defend society.
125. Because of steady improvements in the organization of the penal system, the death penalty should be what?	Rare or practically non-existent.
126. What does Pope John Paul II say about the direct and voluntary killing of an innocent human being?	That it is gravely immoral.
127. According to the Second Vatican Council, what is the most serious unspeakable crime?	Abortion
128. What makes abortion so morally evil as to be called unspeakable?	Because it suddenly interrupts a life of a human being that is open to a future and experiences.
129. What is the prevailing tendency of today’s culture regarding life?	To value life only to the extent that it brings pleasure and well-being. Also that life is held to be no longer meaningful because it is filled with pain and is doomed to great suffering.

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
130. What value does a Christian find in suffering?	Suffering can be offered to Christ for remission of sins of self or others, can increase one’s identification with Christ who suffered on the Cross, can encourage others if endured bravely and so on.
131. Describe the Gospel of Life.	The Gospel of Life is to be celebrated above all in daily living, which should be filled with self-giving love for others.
132. What is Euthanasia?	Euthanasia is an action or omission which of itself and by intention causes death, with the purpose of eliminating all suffering.
133. Give examples of participating in euthanasia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To discuss and plan with another person to commit suicide and to help in carrying it out through any method, including assisted suicide. b. When certain people, such as physicians or legislators, appoint themselves the power to decide who ought to live and who ought to die.
134. Give examples of caring for an individual that would not be participating in euthanasia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Palliative care, which helps make the suffering more bearable in the final stages of illness. b. The decision to not seek out medical treatment which no longer would be appropriate either because they may impose excessive burden on the patient, or death is clearly imminent or inevitable.

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE	
135. What is the eighth commandment?	You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
136. What does it mean to bear false witness?	To tell a lie, or to conceal the truth.
137. Name examples of breaking the eighth commandment.	To commit perjury, to break an oath by not telling the truth before a judge or jury in a court of law.
138. What harm could come from perjury?	The guilty person might go free, or the innocent person might be found guilty.
139. What does the word detraction mean?	It means talking about someone's faults to another person who didn't know of those faults.
140. What harm can come from talking about someone's faults?	It can hurt the person's reputation, and weaken trust between the speaker and listener.
141. What is rash judgment?	It means believing without evidence something bad about another person.
142. Why is rash judgment wrong?	We are accountable to God for our thoughts; Jesus told us not to judge others, for that is how we will be judged.
143. What does it mean to boast?	To talk about oneself or one's accomplishments in a proud or vain way.
144. Does boasting or bragging break the eighth commandment?	Yes
145. Why is boasting an offense against truth?	We are all here by the grace of God and are not self-sufficient.
146. Why is it important to receive sincere praise from others?	Receiving praise helps me to know myself, to love myself, and to recognize that I am created in the image of God.

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
147. Why is it important to give sincere praise to others? What should be a motive for doing so?	Giving praise helps to look for the good in others and to recognize that they are created in the image of God. Giving praise is a way to love others. To love someone for his own sake and not for any benefit to myself should be the motive for giving praise.
148. What is flattery, why is it given, and why is it against the eighth commandment?	Flattery is untrue or insincere praise. It is against the eighth commandment because it is a form of deceit. Flattery is usually given in order to obtain something from someone.
149. Is it ever right or correct to give constructive criticism? When? And what should be the motive or reason for doing so?	Giving correction can sometimes be a moral duty when the soul or welfare of another person is at stake. It is also the responsibility of those with authority – such as parents, teachers, pastors and civil leaders – who teach, train, or govern others. The motive for giving correction must always be love of the person for his or her own sake; that is, concern or his or her welfare.

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
FREEDOM AND MORALITY	
150. There is no sin too big for God to forgive.	True
151. We are not to judge others.	True
152. We cannot judge right from wrong.	False
153. The Catholic Church teaches that those who through no fault of their own do not know God, but who seek God with a sincere heart to do His will, will go to Heaven.	True
154. We say that the Catholic Church is “holy.” Does this mean that its leaders and members will never do anything sinful or scandalous?	No
155. One general guideline of morality is that a person may not do evil even if the results are what?	Good
156. A source of morality which refers to the purpose in mind of the one committing the action is called what?	Intention
157. When one goes against the judgment of one’s conscience, or what one knows or believes is right, it is called what?	Sin
158. What is another name for “feelings or passions?”	Emotions
159. Emotions themselves are not immoral, but can contribute to what?	A good or bad action
160. Fill in the blank. Because we have free will, we are _____ for our actions.	Responsible
161. What is the inner voice that helps a person decide if an act is right or wrong?	Conscience
162. Name one of the three sources of morality of human acts.	Circumstances, intention, and the object which the good directs itself.
163. Fill in the blank. The end does not justify the _____.	Means. Give an example
164. A habitual and firm disposition to do well is called what?	A virtue

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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ANGELS

165. There are how many orders of heavenly angels?	Nine
166. Can you name the heavenly angels?	Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominions, Principalities, Powers, Virtues, Archangels, and Angels
167. What is the purpose of the heavenly angels?	Some constantly adore God, others are messengers, protectors, and guides
168. Who are the three Archangels?	Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael
169. What day of the year do we honor the three Archangels?	September 29th
170. Name the archangel who battled the disobedient, adverse angel.	St. Michael, the Archangel
171. What do we believe are the attributes of the Archangel Raphael?	Angel of healing, also science and knowledge
172. What is the name of the angels God gives when each person is born?	Guardian Angels
173. What is the Angelus?	A prayer in honor of the Incarnation, commemorating the Angel Gabriel's annunciation to the Blessed Virgin
174. What hours of the day is the Angelus devotion traditionally recited?	6:00am, Noon, and 6:00pm

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
SAINTS	
<p>175. What saint has been credited with founding monasticism?</p> <p>a. St. Anthony of the Desert b. St. Augustine of Hippo c. St. Catherine of Sienna</p>	<p>a. St. Anthony of the Desert</p>
<p>176. St. Anthony of Padua is often pictured holding a white lily and someone in his arms. Who is this?</p> <p>a. A lamb b. Baby Jesus c. A small dog</p>	<p>b. Baby Jesus</p>
<p>177. What is a saint?</p>	<p>A holy person declared by the Church to be in heaven because of his or her life on earth and the miracles worked through the prayers after his or her death, or anyone who has died for the faith.</p>
<p>178. What is a patron saint?</p>	<p>A holy person in heaven who cares for someone on earth.</p>
<p>179. Who can become a saint?</p> <p>a. Anyone with a halo b. Anyone who has been properly baptized and has received the gift of the Holy Spirit. c. Only anyone who has never committed a sin</p>	<p>b. Anyone who has been properly baptized and has received the gift of the Holy Spirit.</p>
<p>180. Where was St. Bernadette born?</p> <p>a. Ireland b. Italy c. France</p>	<p>c. France</p>
<p>181. How old was St. Bernadette when Our Lady appeared to her under her title: The Immaculate Conception?</p> <p>a. 85 b. 34 c. 14</p>	<p>c. 14</p>

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QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>182. On Feb 3rd we celebrate St. Blaise’s Feast Day. What part of our body is blessed by a priest holding 2 crossed candles on this day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Forehead b. Hands c. Throat 	<p>c. Throat</p>
<p>183. Who is the female patron saint of Ireland?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. St. Maureen b. St. Fiona c. St. Brigid 	<p>c. St. Brigid</p>
<p>184. Of what is St. Cecelia the patroness of?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soccer players b. Musicians c. School children 	<p>b. Musicians</p>
<p>185. Who is the first U.S. born Saint?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kateri Tekakwitha b. Elizabeth Ann Seton c. Edith Stein 	<p>b. Elizabeth Ann Seton</p>
<p>186. St. Francis Xavier along with St. Ignatius and others came together in Rome and with the approval of Pope Paul III, to create what religious order?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Society of Jesus, the Jesuits b. The Carmelites c. The News Boys 	<p>a. The Society of Jesus, the Jesuits</p>
<p>187. What saint is considered the greatest missionary since St. Paul?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. St. Theresa of Calcutta b. St. Francis Xavier c. St. Brendan the Navigator 	<p>b. St. Francis Xavier</p>
<p>188. St. Jude, one of Jesus’ Apostles, is credited with writing the Letter of Jude in the New Testament. What is he also the patron saint of?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lost causes b. Bad storms c. Dogs 	<p>a. Lost causes</p>

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>189. What is the name of the saint, who was captured by the Nazis, put in the Auschwitz Concentration camp along with other Catholics and offered his life to save another?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. St. Juan Diego b. St. Maximillian Kolbe c. St. John Bosco 	<p>b. St. Maximillian Kolbe</p>
<p>190. What century did St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra in Asia Minor, live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1st Century b. 18th Century c. 4th Century 	<p>c. 4th Century</p>
<p>191. Why is St. Nicholas associated with Santa Claus? Legend has it that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. He wore a red suit and had a white beard. b. He sold toys. c. He secretly provided dowries and bags of gold for those in need 	<p>a. He secretly provided dowries and bags of gold for those in need</p>
<p>192. What is St. Nicholas' Feast day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dec 6 b. Dec 25 c. Dec 1 	<p>b. Dec 6</p>
<p>193. What pope declared the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pope Pius the I b. Pope Pius the XXIII c. Pope Pius the IX 	<p>c. Pope Pius the IX</p>
<p>194. What saint was declared patron saint of all charitable societies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. St. Vincent de Paul b. St. Salvation Army c. St. Goodwill 	<p>a. St. Vincent de Paul</p>
<p>195. In the spirit of St. Vincent de Paul who founded the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Paris in 1833?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vincent van Gogh b. Pablo Picasso c. Frederic Ozanam 	<p>c. Frederic Ozanam</p>

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
196. The Missionaries of Charity was founded by: a. Mary Magdalene b. Mother Theresa of Calcutta c. Joan of Arc	b. Mother Theresa of Calcutta
197. Mother Theresa of Calcutta was born in what country? a. Russia b. Albania c. Poland	b. Albania
198. Mother Theresa of Calcutta is best known for her work with: a. The poorest of the poor b. Young children c. Older women	a. The poorest of the poor
199. How many years after her death was Mother Theresa beatified by Blessed Pope John Paul II? a. 2 years b. 6 years c. 8 years	a. 2 years
200. What did St. Augustine say about singing?	“He, who sings, prays twice”

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
THE CHURCH	
201. Who is honored on Trinity Sunday?	God (the Father), Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit
202. What is the first thing we do when we walk into church?	Dip our fingers in the Holy Water, and make the sign of the cross
203. Why do we bless ourselves with holy water?	It reminds us of our Baptism
204. Votive candles are lit for what purpose? a. To give more light in the church b. To honor a saint c. They are used when we want to ask God for a special favor	c. They are used when we want to ask God for a special favor
205. When is the Mass of the Lord’s Supper celebrated?	Holy Thursday
206. What does the Sign of the Cross represent?	It represents the Trinity; the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
207. What does “Amen” mean?	I agree
208. How many yearly cycles are there in the Sunday Scriptures?	Three
209. What posture do we take when we sing the Alleluia?	We stand to show respect
210. Who alone has the honor of proclaiming the Gospel?	Priest or Deacon
211. When do we NOT sing the “Alleluia”?	During Lent
212. Where does the second Sunday reading come from?	New Testament
213. What does the word “creed” mean?	It is from the Latin word “credo” which means, “I believe”
214. What is the Nicene Creed?	It is the Catholic profession of faith, which expresses the essential beliefs of Catholicism
215. What is the special space set apart for the altar called?	Sanctuary

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
216. What is the sacred place where the Body of Christ remains present?	The Tabernacle
217. What posture or gesture do we take when we come before the Tabernacle?	Genuflect
218. Demonstrate a proper Genuflect	
219. The sanctuary lamp burns brightly to remind us of what?	Jesus' Eucharistic presence in the tabernacle
220. Where is the sanctuary lamp in our church?	By the tabernacle
221. What does the crucifix remind us of?	How much Jesus loves us, and that He died and rose again to save us from our sins and give us eternal life in heaven
222. What is the difference between a cross and a crucifix?	The crucifix has the body of Christ on the cross; a cross is plain without a body
223. The organ used in many churches during the celebration of the Eucharist is sometimes called: a. The presiding instrument b. The King of instruments c. A very difficult instrument to play	b. The King of instruments
224. What is the sacristy?	A room that stores the sacred vessels we use for Mass
225. What are some of the things you might find in the sacristy?	The vestments worn by the priest and other ministers, the chalices, and sacred books
226. What is adoration?	An act of religion offered to God in acknowledgement of His supreme perfection and dominion.
227. What happens in the Reconciliation Room?	We have the opportunity to receive the Sacrament of Forgiveness
228. On Jesus' Ascension, Jesus leaves us with a simple message, which is what?	"Peace be with you."

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
229. Which prophet foresaw the coming of the Messiah? a. Isaiah b. Jeremiah c. Ezekiel d. John the Baptist	d) John the Baptist
230. How important is Sunday? a. Sunday is the center of Christian time b. We celebrate Christ’s resurrection every Sunday c. Every Sunday is a miniature Easter Sunday d. All of the above e. None of the above	d. All of the above
231. When Jesus ascended into heaven he is seated where? a. Next to his Blessed Mother b. At the right hand of God c. With the angels and saints d. On the left hand of God	b. At the right hand of God
232. After Jesus died and before Jesus ascended where was He?	He descended to the dead, hell
233. What is a liturgical calendar?	It is the calendar of the church that marks the mystery of Christ’s life, death and Resurrection.
234. When does the church begin a new liturgical year?	On the first Sunday of Advent
235. As Catholics, what are we obliged to do on Holy Days?	Attend Mass
236. Name two days of Holy Obligation.	Christmas, New Year (Solemnity of Mary), Easter, All Saints Day, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception
237. Is Ascension Thursday a Holy Day?	No
238. Is Ash Wednesday a Holy Day of obligation?	No
239. Is Good Friday a Holy Day of obligation?	No

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
240. Is New Year's Day a Holy Day of obligation?	Yes

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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ARTICLES USED IN WORSHIP/MASS

241. When incense is used in a Mass, what does it symbolize?	Prayers rising to God
242. What is the ambo?	It is the lectern; the place we celebrate the presence of Christ in His Word
243. What is another name for the Easter candle?	Paschal candle
244. What do the five red grains of incense that are placed on the Easter candle symbolize?	The five wounds of Jesus on the cross
245. What is the square white cloth on which the chalice and paten are placed during Mass?	The Corporal
246. What is the priest's outer robe called?	The Chasuble
247. What is the decorative container used to display the Blessed Sacrament called?	The Monstrance
248. What is the long white tunic worn underneath other priestly vestments called?	The alb
249. What is the person called who is responsible for sacred objects and vestments?	The Sacristan
250. What is the cloth called that is used to wipe clean the chalice?	The purificator
251. What is the name of the instrument used for sprinkling holy water?	Aspergillum
252. What is the name of the stiff square piece of cloth placed over the chalice during Mass called?	The pall
253. What is the name of the cloth used for covering placed over the coffin at funeral Masses?	The pall
254. What is the strip of cloth worn over the priest's shoulders; as well as on a deacon, worn over the left shoulder and crossing to the right side called?	The stole

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
255. What is the name of the container used to carry communion to the sick?	Pyx
256. What is the name of the container called that is used for burning incense?	The censer
257. What is the name of the book used for the readings for the Mass organized by liturgical cycles?	The Lectionary
258. What is the name of the covered container for consecrated Hosts distributed at Mass or storing in the Tabernacle?	The ciborium
259. What is the name of the cord used to tie the alb?	The cincture
260. What are the containers for water and wine brought to the altar at the Offertory called?	The cruets
261. What is the name of the book used by the priest that contains prayers of the Mass?	The Roman Missal
262. What is the cup that holds the wine that becomes the Precious Blood of Christ called?	The chalice

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
LITURGICAL SEASONS/COLORS	
263. During Sundays of ordinary time the priest wears what color?	Green
264. What color candles are used for the Advent wreath?	Pink and purple
265. When does the church year begin?	At Advent
266. During the Christmas season, we celebrate Epiphany. What happened on that day?	The Magi or Kings followed a star to visit Jesus
267. What does the color purple (violet) symbolize?	Repentance
268. The color pink helps us to: a. Remember b. Rejoice c. Repent	a. Rejoice
269. White is a color sometimes worn by the priest to celebrate Mass. What does it mean?	It is the color of rejoicing and purity of soul.

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE	
270. What is the end of earthly life and the consequence of sin referring to?	Death
271. What is it called when each person receives eternal retribution in his immortal soul at the very moment of death?	Particular judgment
272. What is it call when “all who die in God’s grace and friendship are still imperfectly purified...undergo purification, so as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the way of heaven”	Purgatory
273. “To die in mortal sin without repenting and accepting God’s merciful love means remaining separated from Him forever by our own free choice.” What is this called?	Hell
274. What is the ultimate end and fulfillment of the deepest human longings and the state of supreme definitive happiness?	Heaven
275. “In the presence of Christ, who is Truth itself, the truth of each man’s relationship with God will be laid bare.” What is this hour called?	The last judgment

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
PRAYER	
276. What is the name of the spiritual prayer which saying certain prayers for nine days in a row?	Novena
277. The Apostles Creed starts with I believe. What is it referring to?	The Creator of Heaven and Earth
278. Why do we call the God of the universe “Our Father?”	Through Christ we are God’s children.
279. If God is our Father, who are we to each other?	Christians are brothers and sisters in Christ.
280. When we say “hallowed be thy name,” we are saying on of the seven what?	Petitions
281. When we pray the petition “thy kingdom come” what are asking for?	For Jesus Christ to return in glory and judge the world.
282. What is God’s will when we petition “thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven?”	That we love one another as He loves us.
283. “Give us this day our daily bread,” means that God satisfies what kind of hunger?	Physical and spiritual
284. What is the “food which endures to eternal life” that Jesus feeds us?	The Eucharist
285. This petition also implies responsibilities. What are they?	To share our bread with the hungry, to receive Holy Communion, to bring Communion to those unable to attend Mass.
286. “And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.” What does this mean?	The forgiveness we ask of God is the forgiveness we grant others, even our enemies.
287. The divine forgiveness Jesus asks of us would be impossible for us to give on our strength alone. Who dwells within us to enable us to forgive one another as God has forgiven us?	The Holy Spirit.
288. “And lead us not into temptation.” How does God help us in time of temptation?	He keeps us from being tempted beyond our strength and gives us a way out to avoid sin.

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
289. “But deliver us from evil.” In this petition, from whom do we ask to be delivered?	Satan
290. Who are we praying to for intercession when we pray the Rosary?	Mary
291. What does a decade consist of in the Rosary?	One Our Father, ten Hail Mary’s and one Glory Be

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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NICENE CREED

292. Fill in the blanks I believe in one _____,	God
293. the Father _____,	almighty
294. maker of heaven and _____, of all things visible and invisible.	Earth
295. I believe in one Lord _____ _____,	Jesus Christ
296. The Only _____ Son of God,	Begotten
297. Born of the Father before all _____.	ages
298. God from God, Light from Light, True God from True God, Begotten, not made, _____ with the Father;	consubstantial
299. Through him all _____ were made.	things
300. For us men and for our _____	salvation
301. He came down from _____, and became man,	heaven
302. and by the Holy Spirit was _____ of the Virgin Mary, and became Man	incarnate
303. For our sake he was _____ under Pontius Pilate,	Crucified
304. He suffered _____ and was buried,	death
305. and rose again on the _____ day in accordance with the Scriptures.	third
306. He _____ into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father.	ascended

6TH GRADE ~ SCHOOL CATECHISM BEE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
307. He will come again in glory to _____ The living and the dead	judge
308. and his _____ will have no end.	kingdom
309. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the _____ of life,	giver
310. who proceeds from the _____ and the Son,	Father
311. who with the Father and the Son is _____ and glorified,	adored
312. who has spoken through the _____.	Prophets
313. I believe in one, holy, catholic and _____ Church.	apostolic
314. I confess one _____ for the forgiveness of sins and	Baptism
315. I look forward to the _____ of the dead and the life of the world to come. Amen.	resurrection

The Names of God

NAME _____

What is in a name? According to the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, a “name expresses a person’s essence and identity and the meaning of this person’s life”. So it is with God’s name.

God revealed himself to Moses in the burning bush as “Yhwh”, sometimes spelled out “Yahweh”. This mysterious name means “I am he who is”. Out of reverence, this name is not spoken by the Jewish people, who instead use the name “Adonai”—that is, “Lord”, when reading aloud the Scriptures. Through the generations God’s people have used other names—many of them linked with “Yahweh”—to highlight different aspects of God’s character. In our Christian faith, we can see how these qualities are perfectly reflected in Jesus.

Using your Bibles, match each name for God with the Scriptures where that name can be found.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| ___ 1. Yahweh Tsidkenu (<i>The Lord Our Righteousness</i>) | a. Ezekiel 48:35 |
| ___ 2. Yahweh Shalom (<i>The Lord Our Peace</i>) | b. Judges 6:22–24 |
| ___ 3. Yahweh Rapha (<i>The Lord Heals</i>) | c. Ezekiel 34:11–16 |
| ___ 4. Yahweh Yireh (<i>The Lord Provides</i>) | d. Jeremiah 23:5–6 |
| ___ 5. Yahweh Shammah (<i>The Lord Is There</i>) | e. Exodus 15:26 |
| ___ 6. Yahweh M’Kaddesh (<i>The Lord Who Sanctifies</i>) | f. Leviticus 20:8 |
| ___ 7. Yahweh Raah (<i>The Lord Our Shepherd</i>) | g. Genesis 22:14 |
| ___ 8. Yahweh Sabaoth (<i>The Lord of Hosts*</i>) | h. 1 Samuel 17:40–47 |

*hosts = an army, or a great multitude

The Names of God Essay

On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph explaining which of the above names of God appeals to you most, and why.

Images of the Church

NAME _____

What comes to mind when you hear the words “the Church”? Do you picture the celebration of the Mass? Your local parish and its building, people, or activities? The pope and bishops? The apostles, saints, and martyrs?

The Church is all of these and more. The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* defines the Church as “the People that God gathers in the whole world”. This includes the Eucharistic assembly, the local community of believers, and all believers everywhere, on earth and in heaven.

The Church is also a mystery, composed of human and divine, visible and invisible parts. The Scriptures shed light on this mystery by using symbols and images based on everyday human experience to describe the Church. These include a sheepfold, a field prepared for growing, a temple, a bride, and a mother.

At right are given the dominant images of the Church in the New Testament. Look up the Scriptures for each one, and complete the sentence with a quality of the symbol that applies to the Church.

The Body of Christ

Like a body, the Church . . .

1. John 6:55–56 _____
2. 1 Corinthians 12:12 _____
3. 1 Corinthians 12:14 _____
4. 1 Corinthians 12:18 _____
5. 1 Corinthians 12:26 _____
6. Ephesians 4:15 _____
7. Colossians 1:18 _____

The Bride of Christ

Like a bride, the Church . . .

8. Ephesians 5:25 _____
9. Ephesians 5:27 _____
10. Ephesians 5:29 _____

The Temple of the Holy Spirit

Like a temple, the Church . . .

11. 1 Corinthians 3:9 _____
12. 1 Corinthians 3:17 _____
13. 2 Corinthians 6:16 _____
14. Ephesians 2:20 _____
15. 1 Peter 2:6 _____

Images of the Church Essay

Choose one of the images of the Church given above. On a separate paper, write a paragraph examining how the image suitably describes the Church. Develop the analogy; for example, if the Church is like a body, what is its food (Jn 6:55–56)? If it is a bride, who is the bridegroom? If it is a temple, who is the builder? Are there other characteristics in addition to those found in Scripture that also fit both the image and the Church?

The Consecrated Life

NAME _____

Among the various states in life to which a person may be called by God, the *consecrated life* offers many opportunities for a person to follow Christ intimately, and thus be a sign of our life in the world to come.

Read each clue, then unscramble the hidden words, which apply to the consecrated life.

- Consecrated persons make a public profession—that is, a vow—to follow the three evangelical counsels, which are: _____, _____, and _____.
Y V R P E T O T T S A H I Y C E N E O B I D C E
- Some consecrated persons live apart from the world in solitude, prayer, and penance. They are called _____.
M I S T R E H
- A consecrated woman who is spiritually betrothed to Christ, and thus becomes a special sign of the Church’s love for Christ, is called a _____.
I I N G V R
- Consecrated persons who live together in a common fraternal life under a particular rule, or order, are called _____.
U L R I O S G I E
- To be “consecrated” means to be “_____ for holy use”.
E T S T R A A P
- Many consecrated persons have been influential in the _____ work of the Church, that is, the spreading of the gospel to all the world.
S R A S I Y M N I O
- Belonging to a secular institute is a way in which Christians can live a consecrated life while remaining in _____ and working for its sanctification.
E H T L W R O D
- By consecrating himself more closely to God, a person also presents himself to the _____ for its good.
R H H C U C
- Consecrated persons encourage others by their _____. They _____ that our true home is heaven, and the way there is Christ.
P L X M E A E E S T I S W N

A Charade of Saints

TEACHER-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Materials: index cards, prepared with names from list on page 89; book of saints, such as *Butler's Lives of the Saints* or *The Picture Book of Saints* (Catholic Book Publishing); photocopies of list on page 89, one for each student.

Purpose: to acquaint students with the saints and remind them that these holy ones are alive in Christ and serve him by praying for us. A helpful resource would be a book on the saints, so that some general information can be given during the course of the game.

As the *Catechism* instructs us, the saints in heaven “contemplate God, praise him and constantly care for those whom they have left on earth. . . . We can and should ask them to intercede for us and for the whole world” (2683). Through the years, saints have become known for their special concern and effective prayers for certain persons, countries, or institutions.

Directions

Pass out index cards and lists, one of each per student.

Say: We are going to play a variation on the game Charades. Remember that the object of Charades is to guess what the player is acting out from the player's motions alone; he is not allowed to speak. Sometimes Charades is played with movie titles, books, or songs. Our game is going to be about patron saints.

Have you ever heard the word “patron”? [*It means someone who protects or helps another person; a benefactor.*] What is a saint? [*A holy person declared by the Church to be in heaven because of his exemplary life on earth and the miracles worked through his prayers after his death; also, anyone who has died for the faith.*] So then, what might a patron saint be? [*A holy person in heaven who cares for someone on earth.*]

Over the years, for different reasons, certain saints have come to be known as patron saints for certain people, institutions, or even things. Have you ever heard of praying to Saint Anthony to help you find a lost object? Or perhaps you've learned that Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland, where he was a great missionary during his life. We can at any time ask any of the saints

to pray for us, because that is their heavenly “work”, to bring our prayers and needs to Christ, with whom they dwell in glory. But it is interesting to learn which saints are believed to have a special love for certain people and circumstances.

You have a list and an index card with names of some saints and those for whom they are patrons. When it is your turn to play, you act out what is on your card, either the saint or the person for whom the saint is a patron. The rest of the class must choose from the list which saint you are charading. For example, Saint Clare is the patroness of television. When Saint Clare consecrated herself to Christ, Saint Francis of Assisi cut off her hair. You could act out someone cutting hair; or you could act out a person watching television or making a TV show. When you've guessed the saint, please raise your hand and wait to be called on, then tell the class the name of the saint and that for which he is a patron—“Saint Clare, the patron saint of television.” The first person to make a correct guess is the next player.

Choose a student to begin the game. Proceed as described. After a saint has been identified, you can share some interesting facts with the students such as when and where he lived, what miracles are associated with him, and so forth.

The Resurrection and the Life

NAME _____

In a group of three or four, take turns looking up these definitions from the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*. Fill in the words being defined.

1. The end of earthly life; the consequence of sin (paragraphs 1007–8).

2. The reunion of our eternal souls with our transfigured bodies through the power of Christ at the end of time (paragraphs 997, 1001).

3. The sacrament through which we died and rose with Christ, and henceforth have already entered into his heavenly life (paragraphs 1002–3).

4. “Each man receives his eternal retribution in his immortal soul at the very moment of his death” (paragraph 1022). This is called the

5. The “ultimate end and fulfillment of the deepest human longings, the state of supreme, definitive happiness” (paragraph 1024).

6. “All who die in God’s grace and friendship, but still imperfectly purified . . . undergo purification, so as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of heaven” (paragraphs 1030–31). This state is called

7. “To die in mortal sin without repenting and accepting God’s merciful love means remaining separated from him forever by our own free choice” (paragraph 1033). This is

8. “In the presence of Christ, who is Truth itself, the truth of each man’s relationship with God will be laid bare” (paragraph 1039). This hour is known as the

9. “Sacred Scripture calls [the] mysterious renewal, which will transform humanity and the world” at the end of time (paragraph 1043) two names:
_____ and a _____

Articles Used in Worship

NAME _____

The signs and symbols of the Church's celebration of the supreme sacrament, the Sacrament of the Eucharist, include sacred clothing, books, and objects used in worship. Reflecting the long history of the Church, many of these liturgical articles have names with roots in the ancient languages of Latin and Greek.

See how many of the terms on the right you can correctly match with the descriptions on the left.

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| <u>h</u> | 1. A square white cloth on which the chalice and paten are placed during Mass. | a. alb |
| <u>e</u> | 2. The priest's outer robe. | b. aspergillum |
| <u>K</u> | 3. Decorative container used to display the Blessed Sacrament for adoration. | c. censer |
| <u>a</u> | 4. Long white tunic worn underneath other priestly vestments. | d. chalice |
| <u>P</u> | 5. Person responsible for sacred objects and vestments. | e. chasuble |
| <u>M</u> | 6. Cloth used to wipe clean the chalice. | f. ciborium |
| <u>b</u> | 7. Instrument for sprinkling holy water. | g. cincture |
| <u>l</u> | 8. Stiff square piece of cloth placed over the chalice during Mass. Also the cloth covering placed over the coffin at funeral Masses. | h. corporal |
| <u>g</u> | 9. Strip of cloth worn over priest's shoulders; on a deacon, worn over the left shoulder and crossing to the right side. | i. cruets |
| <u>N</u> | 10. Container used to carry Communion to the sick. | j. lectionary |
| <u>C</u> | 11. Container in which incense is burned. | k. monstrance |
| <u>i</u> | 12. Readings for the Mass organized by liturgical cycles. | l. pall |
| <u>P</u> | 13. A covered container for consecrated Hosts distributed at Mass or stored in the tabernacle. | m. purificator |
| <u>g</u> | 14. Cord used to tie the alb. | n. pyx |
| <u>i</u> | 15. Containers for water and wine brought to the altar at the Offertory. | o. sacramentary |
| <u>o</u> | 16. Book used by the priest that contains prayers of the Mass. | p. sacristan |
| <u>d</u> | 17. Cup that holds the wine that becomes the Precious Blood. | q. stole |

The Liturgy of the Hours

TEACHER-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Materials: Liturgy of the Hours prayer books or booklets (one per student or one for every couple of students), available as *Christian Prayer* or *Shorter Christian Prayer*.

Purpose: to introduce students to the “Divine Office”, the prayer of the People of God. Praying the Liturgy of the Hours, though commonly associated with priests and religious as befits their calling, is also encouraged for “all the faithful as much as possible . . . either with the priests, or among themselves, or even individually” (*Sacrosanctum concilium*, 1963).

Directions

Invite your pastor to (1) give a guest lecture on the Liturgy of the Hours, to be followed by (2) his leading the students in daytime prayer. A chapel, if available, would be a desirable setting for the prayers; the actual prayer time should take about ten minutes. The priest (or you, with his guidance) will need to prepare materials ahead of time, by marking individual copies of the books so as to lead the students smoothly through the Office.

Questions for the pastor to answer in his lecture might include:

- What is the Liturgy of the Hours?
- Why is it the prayer of the Church?
- Who prays it?
- How is it prayed?
- How often is it prayed, and how long are the prayers?
- How can a layman make use of the prayers—in a family, school, or as an individual?
- What are the major components of the prayer? (Psalms, Our Father, New Testament readings, and so on)
- Is it difficult to learn?
- Why did the Church give us this guide rather than leave it to us to pray spontaneously through the day?

If your parish priest is not available, you could instead invite a deacon, religious brother or sister, or a layman educated and experienced in the use of the Liturgy of the Hours.

Important Days in the Liturgical Year

NAME _____

The Church calendar marks not the passage of time but various aspects of the Paschal mystery, that is, the mystery of Christ’s life, death, and Resurrection. The Church begins a new liturgical year on the First Sunday of Advent. Included on the Church’s calendar are solemnities, which celebrate the most significant events, people, and beliefs; feasts, or celebrations of secondary significance; and memorials, which honor martyrs and other saints.

Your teacher will give you a **sample calendar** with some dates circled to mark noteworthy liturgies, including solemnities, feasts, and memorials. For each liturgy named below, write the correct date from among those circled on the sample calendar. (**Note:** Some feasts and solemnities are “movable”, that is, their date changes each year. For example, Easter’s date is set according to natural cycles of the earth and moon and is adjusted yearly. Likewise, the dates for celebrations that are tied into Easter, such as Ash Wednesday and Ascension Thursday, also change. The date for Easter in this sample calendar is given as April 7.)

For a bonus: Put a star next to the dates of Holy Days of Obligation.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|-------|
| 1. Easter | <u>April 7</u> | 12. Assumption | _____ |
| 2. Christmas | _____ | 13. Saint Patrick’s Day | _____ |
| 3. Christ the King
(<i>last Sunday of liturgical year</i>) | _____ | 14. Holy Family | _____ |
| 4. First Sunday of Advent | _____ | 15. Solemnity of Mary | _____ |
| 5. Immaculate Conception | _____ | 16. Annunciation | _____ |
| 6. Pentecost (<i>“fiftieth day”</i>) | _____ | 17. Corpus Christi
(<i>second Sunday after Pentecost</i>) | _____ |
| 7. Ascension Thursday | _____ | 18. Holy Trinity
(<i>Sunday after Pentecost</i>) | _____ |
| 8. Epiphany | _____ | 19. Birth of Mary | _____ |
| 9. Ash Wednesday | _____ | 20. Sacred Heart
(<i>Friday after Corpus Christi</i>) | _____ |
| 10. Good Friday | _____ | | |
| 11. All Saints | _____ | | |

Important Days in the Liturgical Year

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	①	2	3	4	5	6
⑦	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	⑳	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
⑰	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	⑳	26	27	28	29	30
31						

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	⑤	6
⑦	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	⑰	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
⑳	27	28	29	30	31	

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
②	3	4	5	6	7	8
⑨	10	11	12	13	⑭	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	⑮	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑧	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					①	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
⑳	25	26	27	28	29	30

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
①	2	3	4	5	6	7
⑧	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	⑳	26	27	28
⑳	30	31				

The Sacrament of Confirmation

NAME _____

Circle the letter (a, b, c) of the correct answers.

- Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation are united as the
 - Sacraments of Preparation
 - Sacraments of Initiation
 - Sacraments of Unification
- Confirmation is necessary for a Christian because it
 - confers
 - replaces
 - completes the grace given at Baptism.
- The physical sign of the sacrament is anointing with a perfumed oil consecrated by the bishop. This oil is called:
 - balsam
 - sanctum
 - chrism
- The bishop consecrates the sacred oil of Confirmation at this liturgy each year:
 - Holy Thursday
 - Easter Vigil
 - Pentecost
- For the essential rite of the sacrament—that is, the basic and necessary elements of the sacrament—the anointing with oil is accompanied by which other action?
 - laying on of the hands
 - reception of Holy Eucharist
 - sign of peace
- The essential words spoken by the bishop in the administration of the sacrament are:
 - “Go forth and be his witnesses”
 - “You are now confirmed”
 - “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit”
- The bishop is the ordinary minister of this sacrament primarily because:
 - he is a successor to the apostles, who bore witness to Christ
 - it is a longstanding traditional practice
 - only he is permitted to use the sacred oil
- Upon receiving the sacrament, the confirmand receives an indelible spiritual mark, the seal of the Holy Spirit, which means:
 - he will never commit a mortal sin
 - he has received a special power from Christ to be his witness
 - his education in the faith is completed
- Those eligible to receive the sacrament are:
 - every baptized person not yet confirmed
 - baptized persons who have reached the age of reason
 - young adults, whether baptized or not
- Before receiving Confirmation, one must receive the Sacrament of Penance:
 - at least once
 - if he has committed a mortal sin
 - within one month prior to being confirmed

Anointing with Oil

NAME _____

As the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* notes in paragraphs 1293 and 1294, the use of oils has a long symbolic tradition, dating to its practical and ritual uses in ancient cultures. The various meanings associated with anointing are integrated into the sacraments of the Church, four in particular: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders, and Anointing of the Sick.

In this activity, you are given some of the physical and symbolic qualities of oil and anointing. For each one, look up and copy the Scripture verse or verses given, then write the name of the sacraments for which the meaning is applicable.

1. Sign of abundance and joy

Psalm 23:5 _____

Sacrament(s) _____

2. Sign of cleansing

Judith 10:1–3 _____

Sacrament(s) _____

3. Sign of healing

Luke 10:34 _____

Sacrament(s) _____

4. Sign of strength

1 Samuel 10:1 _____

Sacrament(s) _____

5. Sign of beauty (perfumed oil)

2 Corinthians 2:15 _____

Sacrament(s) _____

6. Sign of consecration

Exodus 30:30 _____

Sacrament(s) _____

A Scriptural Examination of Conscience

NAME _____

Before you receive the Sacrament of Penance, or Reconciliation, you think about your sins. How have your choices—your thoughts and actions—lived up to your call from Christ? How have you kept God’s commandments? How have you loved God and neighbor?

We call this process an “examination of conscience”. It helps us to identify sins and sinful habits that we can confess to the priest in order to receive penance and forgiveness. We can even do a brief examination daily, so we can be aware of our weaknesses and turn to God for grace and pardon.

Many guides and questionnaires have been written to help us in this examination. Some are based on the Ten Commandments, others on Jesus’ two great commandments or the Beatitudes. The rite of the sacrament indicates that whatever form it takes, our examination of conscience should be made “in the light of the Word of God”.

In this exercise, you will make your own guide for an examination of conscience based on some key Scriptures. Read each verse, and think about how it applies to someone your age. Then write one or more questions based on the passage to help someone like yourself make a good examination. An example is given below.

(Hint: Some sins are things we do that we should not do; others are things we do not do that we should.)

Matthew 5:22 (on anger)

Have I gotten angry with my parents, my brothers or sisters, or friends? Have I used harsh language or profanity? Have I said or done anything hurtful out of anger?

Matthew 5:28 (on lust)

Matthew 5:43–48 (on love of enemies)

Matthew 6:6 (on prayer)

Matthew 6:14–15 (on forgiveness)

Matthew 6:24 and 2 Timothy 6:9 (on money)

Matthew 7:1–5 (on judging)

Romans 12:16 (on pride)

Romans 13:1–7 (on obedience to authority)

1 Corinthians 13:4–6 (on love)

Ephesians 4:25 (on truth)

Ephesians 4:28 (on stealing)

Ephesians 5:3–4 (on right speech)

Ephesians 6:1–3 (on obeying parents)

The Sacrament of Matrimony

NAME _____

Fill in the blanks from the word bank below to complete these statements about marriage taken from the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*.

word **love** **grace** **consent** **dissolved**
life **Christ** **faithful** **children** **trial marriages**

1. God, who created man out of love, also calls him to _____—the fundamental and innate vocation of every human being.
2. The _____ by which the spouses mutually give and receive one another is sealed by God himself.
3. Thus the marriage bond . . . between baptized persons can never be _____.
4. The covenant that spouses have freely entered into entails _____ love.
5. Fidelity expresses constancy in keeping one's given _____.
6. Human love does not tolerate _____. It demands a total and definitive gift of persons to one another.
7. [The] _____ proper to the Sacrament of Matrimony is intended to perfect the couple's love.
8. _____ is the source of this grace.
9. _____ are the supreme gift of marriage and contribute greatly to the good of the parents themselves.
10. The fundamental task of marriage and family is to be at the service of _____.

You and Society

NAME _____

You probably hear adults discussing social issues or talking about the good or bad aspects of our contemporary society. What exactly is “society”? Is it politics? Is it the media, music, and other parts of popular culture? Do only adults participate? Is it something to which you belong and can make a contribution?

A society is an organized group of individuals who come together for a common purpose that is beyond any one of those individuals. A society can be as small and intimate as a family, or as large and complex as the state or country of which they are citizens.

Since the fall of Adam, original sin has created the potential for harm to individuals through the societies in which they live. Some societies, for example, fail to regard the dignity of each individual person. Through Christ, however, we are redeemed, and in him we can work toward the redemption of the societies in which we live.

Your family, your school, your community, and your sports teams and other clubs are some of the societies to which you belong, and all share some common features. For example, all of them have some form of **authority**, person or people who govern the society and take responsibility for its well-being. Authority is legitimate when it is moral and seeks the good of all. Societies also have a common mission, or **purpose**, which holds them together and focuses the efforts of individuals. Each person has a **duty** to perform within the communities to which he belongs. Finally, everyone has different **talents** and strengths to contribute to the communities to which he belongs, and those are in turn developed within those communities.

On the next page of this activity, describe five of the “societies” to which you belong. For each society, write its name, authority, and purpose, and then your own duties toward each and the talents you bring to each.

You and Society

NAME _____

1. Family

Name: _____

Authority: _____

Purpose: _____

My personal duty: _____

My talents: _____

2. School

Name: _____

Authority: _____

Purpose: _____

My personal duty: _____

My talents: _____

3. Local community

Name: _____

Authority: _____

Purpose: _____

My personal duty: _____

My talents: _____

4. Club or team (A)

Name: _____

Authority: _____

Purpose: _____

My personal duty: _____

My talents: _____

5. Club or team (B)

Name: _____

Authority: _____

Purpose: _____

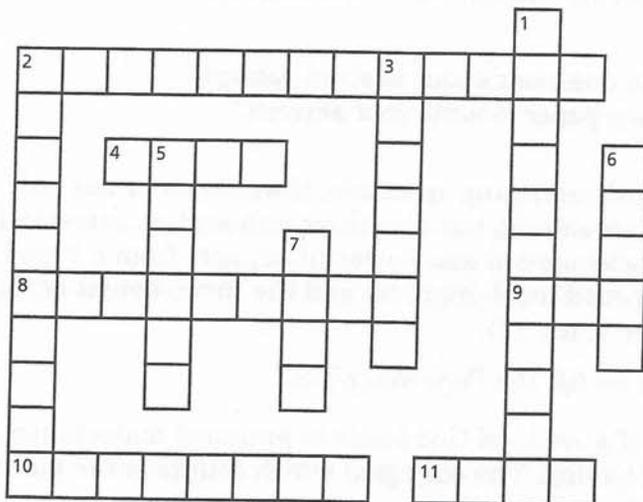
My personal duty: _____

My talents: _____

Freedom and Morality

NAME _____

Made in the image of God, man has a free will. That is, he can control his own thoughts and actions. Because of this innate freedom, man's actions can be morally judged as good or evil. Solve this crossword puzzle, using the clues that explore the various concepts of freedom and morality.



ACROSS

- 2. The conditions relevant to an act, which affect the moral evaluation of that act. (One of three "sources" of morality of human acts.)
- 4. One general guideline of morality is that a person may not do evil even if _____ may result from it.
- 8. A second source of morality, which refers to the purpose in mind of the one committing the act. Synonyms: plan, purpose.

- 9. To go against the judgment of one's conscience—or what one knows or believes is right—is to _____.
- 10. Synonym for "feelings" or "passions". They are not moral in and of themselves but can contribute to a good or bad action.
- 11. Christ has set us _____ from the slavery of sin.

DOWN

- 1. Because we have free will, we are _____ for our actions.
- 2. The "inner voice" that helps a person decide if an act is right or wrong.
- 3. Choices a person makes that can be judged as good or evil are called moral _____.
- 5. The third source of morality. It is a good toward which the will directs itself, or the thing chosen. Synonymous with "thing".

- 6. The ends do not justify the _____.
- 7. A Virtue is a habitual and _____ disposition to do good. Synonyms: strong, unyielding.

The Gospel of Life

NAME _____

In 1995, Pope John Paul II addressed the bishops, the universal Church, and “all people of good will” with the powerful encyclical letter *Evangelium vitae*, or *The Gospel of Life*. In this challenging statement, which quotes from the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* and reaffirms its teaching, the Pope describes the current threats to human life and calls for a new culture of life based on God’s holy law.

In this exercise, give a short answer to questions about selected passages from *The Gospel of Life*. Use a separate paper to write your answers.

1. “Humanity today offers us a truly alarming spectacle, if we consider not only how extensively attacks on life are spreading, but also their unheard-of numerical proportion, and the fact that they receive widespread and powerful support from a broad consensus on the part of society, from widespread legal approval and the involvement of certain sectors of health-care personnel” (chapter 1, no. 17).

Give an example of the attacks on life the Pope describes.

2. The Pope writes that the loss of a sense of God leads to practical materialism: “The values of being are replaced by those of having. The only goal which counts is the pursuit of one’s own material well-being” (chapter 1, no. 23).

In what ways have you seen this attitude of materialism in our culture?

3. “Through the words, the actions and the very person of Jesus, man is given the possibility of ‘knowing’ the complete truth concerning the value of human life” (chapter 2, no. 29).

Give two or more examples from the life of Christ in which he illuminated the value of human life.

4. Upholding the principle stated in the *Catechism* that bloodless means should be used to defend human lives whenever such means are sufficient to protect public order and the safety of persons, the Pope says this about the death penalty: “. . . the nature of and extent of the punishment must be carefully evaluated and decided upon, and ought not go to the extreme of executing the offender except in cases of absolute necessity: in other words, when it would not be possible otherwise to defend society. Today, however, as a result of steady improvements in the organization of the penal system, such cases are very rare, if not practically non-existent” (chapter 3, no. 56).

What is the Holy Father saying about the death penalty?

5. “. . . I confirm that the direct and voluntary killing of an innocent human being is always gravely immoral. This doctrine, based upon that unwritten law which man, in the light of reason, finds in his own heart (cf. Rom. 2:14–15), is reaffirmed by Sacred Scripture, transmitted by the Tradition of the Church and taught by the ordinary and universal Magisterium” (chapter 3, no. 57).

List the four means by which we can be certain of the truth of this doctrine.

The Gospel of Life

NAME _____

6. “Among all the crimes which can be committed against life, procured abortion has characteristics making it particularly serious and deplorable. The Second Vatican Council defines abortion, together with infanticide, as an ‘unspeakable crime’” (chapter 3, no. 58).

What makes abortion so morally evil as to be called “unspeakable”?

7. “When the prevailing tendency is to value life only to the extent that it brings pleasure and well-being, suffering seems like an unbearable setback, something from which one must be freed at all costs. Death is considered ‘senseless’ if it suddenly interrupts a life still open to a future of new and interesting experiences. But it becomes a ‘rightful liberation’ once life is held to be no longer meaningful because it is filled with pain and inexorably doomed to even greater suffering” (chapter 3, no. 64).

What value does a Christian find in suffering?

8. “For a correct moral judgment on euthanasia, in the first place a clear definition is required. Euthanasia in the strict sense is understood to be an action or omission which of itself and by intention causes death, with the purpose of eliminating all suffering” (chapter 3, no. 65).

Which of the following are not about euthanasia?

(a) “To concur with the intention of another person to commit suicide and to help in carrying it out through so-called ‘assisted suicide’ . . .” (chapter 3, no. 66).

(b) “. . . ‘methods of palliative care,’ which seek to make suffering more bearable in the final stages of illness . . . even when the result is decreased consciousness and a shortening of life, ‘if no other means exist . . .’” to relieve pain (chapter 3, no. 65).

(c) The decision to forego medical treatments “which no longer correspond to the real situation of the patient, either because they are by now disproportionate to any expected results or because they impose an excessive burden on the patient and his family . . . when death is clearly imminent and inevitable . . .” (chapter 3, no. 65).

(d) “. . . when certain people, such as physicians or legislators, arrogate to themselves the power to decide who ought to live and who ought to die” (chapter 3, no. 66).

9. “. . . the *Gospel of Life* is to be celebrated above all in daily living, which should be filled with self-giving love for others” (chapter 4, no. 86).

What are some ways a person your age can help bring about a “culture of life”?

Speaking the Truth in Love

TEACHER-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Purpose: to encourage students in the right use of speech in building up one another in Christ.

Hint: This activity is better suited for the second semester, when students are better acquainted. It will take more than one class period.

Directions

Set up in front of the classroom one chair facing the class and, next to that, a desk with chair, also facing the class. At the desk place some notebook paper and a pen.

Ask: Who can tell me what the Eighth Commandment says? [*Elicit the full response: You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor. If the students are a little rusty, you may want to take a few minutes to review the Ten Commandments with them, or to schedule a review at your next opportunity.*] What does it mean to bear false witness? [*To tell a lie, to conceal the truth, and so on.*] We break this commandment every time we commit an offense against truth. The *Catechism of the Catholic Church* actually lists several ways we can break this commandment, ways that we do not always think of.

For example, it is wrong to commit perjury, that is, to break an oath to tell the truth before a judge or jury in a court of law. What harm could come from perjury? [*Guilty person might go free, or innocent person might be found guilty.*]

How about something a little more commonplace. Have you ever heard of “detraction”? That means talking about someone’s faults to another person who didn’t know of those faults. What harm can come from that? [*Hurts person’s reputation, weakens trust between speaker and listener, and so on.*]

How about “rash judgment”? That means you believe without evidence something bad about another person. Why might this be wrong? [*We are accountable to God for our thoughts; Jesus told us not to judge others, for that is how we will be judged.*]

Did you know that boasting, or bragging, also breaks the Eighth Commandment? What does it

mean to boast? [*To talk about oneself or one’s accomplishments in a proud or vain way.*] Why is that an offense against truth? [*We are all here by the grace of God and are not self-sufficient.*]

Does it seem pretty easy to break the Eighth Commandment? For some people, it can be a real struggle not to do so. Listen to what Saint James said in his letter to the Church: “. . . no human being can tame the tongue—a restless evil, full of deadly poison. With it we bless the Lord and Father, and with it we curse men who are made in the likeness of God.” Sad, but true. Yet, James is not without hope, for he goes on to say “this need not be so” (James 3:8–10). As with any struggle against sin, we don’t give up, we engage in battle, using the spiritual weapons of the sacraments, prayer, spiritual reading, and spending time with mature Christians.

Now if to break the Eighth Commandment means to bear false witness, to obey the Eighth Commandment must mean to bear *true* witness. We’re going to play a game that will give us the chance to do that.

Choose two students, one to be the “candidate” and the other to be the “interviewer”. The candidate is to sit in the chair facing the class, and the interviewer will sit in the chair at the desk. The first interviewer should be someone who is comfortable talking in front of the class.

Say: “Jane” is our first candidate. She is running for the “Image of God” award. “Joe” is her interviewer. Everyone will be needed to take part in this game, and everyone will have a turn up here in front.

Joe is going to begin this game by writing down the nicest thing he can think of about Jane to indicate why she should be selected for the “Image of God” award. We’ll give him a minute or two. His reason could be a good deed she has done for him or someone else, something about her personality or her character, or whatever it is that he thinks makes her an outstanding image of God. [*When Joe is finished writing, have him read what he wrote to the class.*] Now Joe is ready to do some interviews. He wants to know what every-

Speaking the Truth in Love

one else can say about Jane in favor of her selection as Image of God. The judges like to hear different kinds of statements, so try to say something that has not already been mentioned. Joe will write them all down. All right, raise your hands as you think of something, and Joe will call on you.

Proceed as described. Everyone should participate—after it gets going, this should continue fairly easily, as students will rise to the occasion of praising another.

Say: Now, Joe, you may give this list to Jane. It is hers to keep. I think we can all agree that Jane should win the award! [*Lead applause.*] Now, Jane, it is your turn to be the interviewer, and I would like you to call on the next candidate.

Game proceeds as before. Continue to play until the end of the period, and continue in as many class periods as needed—it may take two or three—until everyone has had a turn as a candidate. It is vital that everyone has a turn, so be sure you have allowed enough time in your schedule. If desirable, this may be done as a “last 10 minutes of class” activity for as many days as there are students.

After everyone has had a chance to receive praise, pass out copies of Activity 96. Ask students to write their answers to the questions in class or at home. Call on various students to share their answers with the class. Allow time for discussion.

Option 1

Teacher can be the interviewer, if class lacks the maturity to conduct this activity.

Option 2

Rather than having the interviewer call on students and record their comments, some time can be given for all the students to write their statements, simultaneously and anonymously, after which the teacher can collect them and selectively read them aloud. Students should be given all positive comments to keep.

Speaking the Truth in Love

NAME _____

You all have received feedback from your classmates about which qualities you possess that reflect the image of God. Write down the answers to the following questions and discuss them as a class.

1. How did it feel to receive positive comments from your classmates?

2. How would you have felt if the comments had been critical or negative?

3. Why is it important to receive sincere praise from others?

4. Why is it important to give sincere praise to others? And what should be your motive for doing so?

5. What is flattery, why is it given, and why is it against the Eighth Commandment?

6. Is it ever right or correct to give constructive criticism? When? And what should be the motive or reason for doing so?

Understanding the “Our Father”

NAME _____

It has been called “the most perfect of prayers” (Saint Thomas Aquinas), the sum of all the prayers in Scripture (Saint Augustine), and the “summary of the whole gospel” (Church Father Tertullian). The “Our Father”, also known as the “Lord’s Prayer” because it was given to us by Jesus, holds a unique and honorable place in the life of the Church. We find the Lord’s Prayer in the Sunday Mass, in the Liturgy of the Hours, and in the rites of Baptism and Confirmation.

For all its frequent use and familiarity, the “Our Father” was never intended by our Lord to be a mere recitation. When you pray, you should direct your minds and hearts to God so that “. . . you remain in me and my words remain in you . . .” (Jn 15:7).

To increase your understanding of the “Our Father”, look up the Bible verses. On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions.

“Our Father”—Galatians 3:26, 4:6

1. Why do we call the God of the universe “Our Father”?
2. If God is our Father, who are we to each other?

“who art in heaven”—Revelation 7:9–17

3. Using Saint John’s vision as a guide, how do you imagine heaven?

“hallowed be thy name”—John 12:27, 28

4. This part of the “Our Father” is the first of seven petitions, or prayerful requests, that make up the rest of the “Lord’s Prayer”. If we understand this phrase not as praise but as a petition, what are we asking of God?

“Thy kingdom come”—Matthew 25:31–34

5. When we pray this petition, what are we asking for?

“Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven”—John 13:34

6. What is God’s will?

“Give us this day our daily bread”—John 6:5–14, 22–27

7. God satisfies what two types of hunger?
8. What is the “food which endures to eternal life” that Jesus feeds us?
9. This petition also implies responsibilities for Christians. What are they?

“and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us”—Matthew 18:23–35

10. This petition is remarkable in that it does not stand alone but comes with a condition, linked by the word “as”. Restate the entire petition in your own words.
11. The divine forgiveness Jesus asks of us would be impossible for us to give on our own strength. Who dwells within us to enable us to forgive one another as God has forgiven us?

“and lead us not into temptation”—1 Corinthians 10:13

12. How does God help us in time of temptation?

“but deliver us from evil.”—John 17:15

13. In this petition, from whom do we ask to be delivered?

John 17: The Priestly Prayer of Jesus

NAME _____

The last of Jesus' discourses to his disciples, as written by the evangelist and apostle John (Jn 17), is a prayer, the longest prayer in the Gospels. Called the "prayer of Jesus", or the "prayer of the hour of Jesus", this appeal to his Father unveils the plan of salvation from the beginning of the world to Christ's glory in heaven.

Since the sixteenth century, this chapter has been called the "priestly prayer" of Jesus, who intercedes for his followers as he prepares for his consecration as high priest and sacrifice. Also in this prayer we find echoes of the "Our Father", whose petitions it fulfills.

Read the prayer in your Bibles. Then answer the questions.

1. In which verse does Jesus mention his "hour"? What is his hour?

2. In which verse does Jesus begin to pray for us, his modern-day disciples?

3. Which of Jesus' disciples was "lost", as mentioned in verse 12?

Match the verse from Jesus' prayer on the left with the petition from the "Our Father" that it fulfills on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4. ____ Verses 22–24 | a. "hallowed be thy name" |
| 5. ____ Verse 15 | b. "thy kingdom come" |
| 6. ____ Verses 4 and 26 | c. "thy will be done" |
| 7. ____ Verse 6 | d. "but deliver us from evil" |

ADVANCED ACTIVITIES

Activity 74, page 84

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. j
5. c
6. a
7. f
8. k
9. a or b
10. e
11. g
12. d, f, j

Activity 75, page 85

1. d
2. b
3. e
4. g
5. a
6. f
7. c
8. h

Activity 77, page 86

1. needs food
2. is one
3. has many parts
4. is organized, designed by God
5. is connected, interrelated
6. grows
7. has a head
8. is beloved
9. is pure, beautiful
10. is cherished, cared for
11. is God's building
12. is holy
13. is a dwelling place of God
14. is built upon the foundation of the apostles, prophets, Christ
15. has a (precious) cornerstone

Activity 79, page 87

1. poverty, chastity, obedience
2. hermits
3. virgin
4. religious
5. set apart
6. missionary
7. the world
8. Church
9. example, witness

Activity 83, page 91

1. death of the body (dead)
2. resurrection
3. Baptism

4. particular judgment
5. heaven
6. purgatory or purification
7. hell
8. last judgment
9. new heaven, new earth

Activity 84, page 92

1. h
2. e
3. k
4. a
5. p
6. m
7. b
8. l
9. q
10. n
11. c
12. j
13. f
14. g
15. i
16. o
17. d

Activity 86, page 94

1. April 7
2. December 25 *
3. November 24
4. December 1
5. December 8 *
6. May 26
7. May 16
8. January 7
9. February 21
10. April 5
11. November 1 *
12. August 15 *
13. March 17
14. December 29
15. January 1 *
16. March 25
17. June 9
18. June 2
19. September 8
20. June 14

Activity 88, page 97

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b

ADVANCED ACTIVITIES

9. a
10. b

Activity 89, page 98

1. Baptism, Confirmation
2. Baptism
3. Anointing of the Sick
4. Any or all four
5. Baptism, Confirmation
6. Holy Orders

Activity 91, page 100

1. love
2. consent
3. dissolved
4. faithful
5. word
6. trial marriages
7. grace
8. Christ
9. children
10. life

Activity 93, page 103

Across

2. circumstances
4. good
8. intention
9. sin
10. emotions
11. free

Down

1. responsible
2. conscience
3. actions
5. object
6. means
7. firm

Activity 94, page 104

1. Accept any reasonable answer, including legalized abortion, growing acceptance of "assisted suicides" and incidents of euthanasia, cases of infanticide.
2. Accept any reasonable answer.
3. Accept any reasonable answer, including healings, the raising of Lazarus, his ultimate sacrifice on the Cross, and the fact of the Incarnation, in which Christ became man.
4. Should be permitted only if absolutely necessary for the protection of society; modern prison security makes need for death penalty all but obsolete.
5. Natural law, Sacred Scripture, Tradition of the Church, Magisterium.
6. Killing of an innocent, helpless child at request of the child's own mother, who by nature should nurture and protect her child.
7. Suffering can be offered to Christ for remission of sins of

self or others; can increase one's identification with Christ, who suffered on the Cross; can encourage others if endured bravely; and so on.

8. b and c
9. Accept any reasonable answer.

Activity 96, page 108

1. Accept any answer.
2. Accept any answer.
3. Receiving praise helps me to know myself, to love myself, and to recognize that I am created in the image of God.
4. Giving praise helps me to look for the good in others and to recognize that they are created in the image of God. Giving praise is a way to love others. To love someone for his own sake and not for any benefit to myself should be the motive for giving praise.
5. Flattery is untrue or insincere praise. It is against the Eighth Commandment because it is a form of deceit. Flattery is usually given in order to obtain something from someone.
6. Giving correction can sometimes be a moral duty when the soul or welfare of another person is at stake. It is also the responsibility of those with authority—such as parents, teachers, pastors, and civil leaders—who teach, train, or govern others. The motive for giving correction must always be love of the person for his own sake, that is, concern for his welfare.

Activity 97, page 109

1. Through Christ we are God's children.
2. Christians are brothers and sisters in Christ.
3. Accept any reasonable answer.
4. That he make his name holy, or that he glorify his name.
5. For Jesus Christ to return in glory and judge the world.
6. That we love one another as he has loved us.
7. Physical and spiritual.
8. The Eucharist.
9. To share our bread with the hungry; to receive Holy Communion; to bring Communion to those unable to attend Mass.
10. Accept any reasonable answer that relates the forgiveness we ask of God to the forgiveness we grant others, even enemies.
11. The Holy Spirit
12. He keeps us from being tempted beyond our strength and gives us a way out to avoid sin.
13. Satan.

Activity 98, page 110

1. Verse 1; the hour of his death
2. Verse 20
3. Judas Iscariot
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. c