

SECTION 3, SACRAMENTS AND PRAYER

Here is the list of questions that you should study for the **Section 3** test. There are 35 questions. On the test you will ONLY have 20 randomly selected questions from the list below. You should, however, study ALL questions below. This test is worth 5% of your final grade.

1Q: What is a sacrament?

A: A sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

2Q: How many sacraments are there?

A: There are seven sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

3Q: What is Baptism?

A: Baptism is the sacrament that gives our souls the new life of sanctifying grace by which we become children of God and heirs of heaven.

4Q: Who can administer Baptism?

A: The priest is the usual minister of Baptism, but if there is danger that someone will die without Baptism, anyone else may and should baptize.

5Q: How would you give Baptism?

A: I would give Baptism by pouring ordinary water on the forehead of the person to be baptized, saying while pouring it: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."

6Q: What is Confirmation?

A: Confirmation is the sacrament through which the Holy Spirit comes to us in a special way and enables us to profess our faith as strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

7Q: What is the character of Confirmation?

A: The character of Confirmation is a spiritual and indelible sign which marks the Christian as a soldier in the army of Christ.

8Q: What is necessary to receive Confirmation properly?

A: *To receive Confirmation properly it is necessary to be in the state of grace, and to know well the chief truths and duties of our religion.*

9Q: What is the Holy Eucharist? (**THIS is VERY IMPORTANT. Exam Value=5%**)

A: *The Holy Eucharist is a sacrament and a sacrifice. In the Holy Eucharist, under the appearances of bread and wine, the Lord Christ is contained, offered, and received.*

10Q: When did Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?

A: *Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper, the night before He died.*

11Q: Why does Christ give us His own body and blood in the Holy Eucharist?

A: *Christ gives us His own body and blood in the Holy Eucharist:*

- 1. to be offered as a sacrifice commemorating and renewing for all time the sacrifice of the cross;*
- 2. to be received by the faithful in Holy Communion;*
- 3. to remain ever on our altars as the proof of His love for us, and to be worshiped by us.*

12Q: What is the Mass?

A: *The Mass is the sacrifice of the New Law in which Christ, through the ministry of the priest, offers Himself to God in an unbloody manner under the appearances of bread and wine.*

13Q: What are the purposes for which the Mass is offered?

A: *The purposes for which the Mass is offered are:*

- 1. to adore God as our Creator and Lord;*
- 2. to thank God for His many favors;*
- 3. to ask God to bestow His blessings on all men;*
- 4. to satisfy the justice of God for the sins committed against Him.*

14Q: How should we assist at Mass?

A: *We should assist at Mass with reverence, attention, and devotion.*

15Q: What is Holy Communion?

A: *Holy Communion is the receiving of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.*

16Q: What is necessary to receive Holy Communion worthily?

A: *To receive Holy Communion worthily it is necessary to be free from mortal sin, to have a right intention, and to obey the Church's laws on the fast required before Holy Communion out of reverence for the body and blood of Our Divine Lord. However, there are some cases in which Holy Communion may be received without fasting.*

17Q: What is the sacrament of Penance?

A: *Penance is the sacrament by which sins committed after Baptism are forgiven through the absolution of the priest.*

18Q: What must we do to receive the sacrament of Penance worthily? **(THIS is VERY IMPORTANT. Exam Value=5%)**

A: *To receive the sacrament of Penance worthily, we must:*

1. *examine our conscience;*
2. *be sorry for our sins;*
3. *have the firm purpose of not sinning again;*
4. *confess our sins to the priest;*
5. *be willing to perform the penance the priest gives us.*

19Q: What is contrition?

A: *Contrition is sincere sorrow for having offended God, and hatred for the sins we have committed, with a firm purpose of sinning no more..*

20Q: What is confession?

A: *Confession is the telling of our sins to an authorized priest for the purpose of obtaining forgiveness.*

21Q: Is it necessary to confess every sin?

A: *It is necessary to confess every mortal sin which has not yet been confessed and forgiven; it is not necessary to confess our venial sins, but it is better to do so.*

22Q: What is an indulgence?

A: *An indulgence is the remission granted by the Church of the temporal punishment due to sins already forgiven.*

23Q: What is Extreme Unction?

A: *Extreme Unction is the sacrament which, through the anointing with blessed oil by the priest, and through his prayer, gives health and strength to the soul and sometimes to the body when we are in danger of death from sickness, accident, or old age.*

24Q: Who should receive Extreme Unction?

A: *All Catholics who have reached the use of reason and are in danger of death from sickness, accident, or old age should receive Extreme Unction.*

25Q: What is Holy Orders?

A: *Holy Orders is the sacrament through which men receive the power and grace to perform the sacred duties of bishops, priests, and other ministers of the Church.*

26Q: What is the sacrament of Matrimony?

A: *Matrimony is the sacrament by which a baptized man and a baptized woman bind themselves for life in a lawful marriage and receive the grace to discharge their duties.*

27Q: What is meant by the unity of the sacrament of Matrimony?

A: *By the unity of the sacrament of Matrimony is meant that the husband cannot during the life of his wife have another wife, nor the wife during the life of her husband have another husband.*

28Q: What are sacramentals?

A: *Sacramentals are holy things or actions of which the Church makes use to obtain for us from God, through her intercession, spiritual and temporal favors.*

29Q: What is prayer? **(THIS is VERY IMPORTANT. Exam Value=5%)**

A: *Prayer is the lifting up of our minds and hearts to God. Prayer is an act of love. It is sometimes called conversation with God — but conversation of love — a heart-to-heart talk with God who is Love and loves us.*

30Q: What are the prayers that every Catholic should know by heart?

A: *The prayers that every Catholic should know by heart are: the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Apostles' Creed, the Confiteor, the Glory be to the Father, and the acts of faith, hope, charity, and contrition.*

31Q: Why is the Our Father the best of all prayers?

A: *The Our Father is the best of all prayers because it is the Lord's Prayer, taught us by Jesus Christ Himself, and because it is a prayer of perfect and unselfish love.*

32Q: How does our reason point out the truth of the Catholic religion? (**THIS is VERY IMPORTANT. Exam Value=5%**)

A: *Our reason points out the truth of the Catholic religion by these principles:*

1. *there is a God;*
2. *the soul of man is immortal;*
3. *all men are obliged to practice religion;*
4. *the religion God has revealed through Christ is worthy of belief;*
5. *Christ established a Church which all are obliged to join;*
6. *the only true Church of Christ is the Catholic Church.*

33Q: How can we prove that there is a God?

A: *We can prove that there is a God because this vast universe could not have come into existence, nor be so beautiful and orderly, except by the almighty power and the wisdom of an eternal and intelligent Being.*

34Q: Whence do we chiefly derive our historical knowledge of Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and of the Church He established?

A: *We derive our historical knowledge of Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and of the Church He established chiefly from the books of the Bible, which can be proved to be reliable historical records..*

35Q: How is the Bible divided?

A: *The Bible is divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament; the Old Testament being the inspired books written before the time of Jesus Christ, and the New Testament the inspired books written after His coming.*