

REVIEW OF THE INITIATION SACRAMENTS

Name: _____

I. Enter the number that corresponds to the correct answer.

QUESTIONS:

ANSWERS:

- | | |
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| 1. What is a Sacrament? | ___ Sanctifying and Sacramental Grace |
| 2. How many sacraments are there? | ___ It means treating a sacred thing with grave irreverence that is why it is a mortal sin. |
| 3. What grace do the sacraments give? | ___ Only if we receive them with the right dispositions. |
| 4. Do the sacraments always give grace? | ___ There are seven: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. |
| 5. Why are Baptism and Penance called sacraments of the dead? | ___ Because they imprint on the soul a spiritual mark that lasts forever. It is like a seal in our soul that can never be removed. |
| 6. Why are Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony called sacraments of the living? | ___ because their chief purpose is to give more grace to souls already spiritually alive through sanctifying grace. |
| 7. What sin does one commit who knowingly receives a sacrament of the living in mortal sin? | ___ Is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace. |
| 8. What is Sacrilege? | ___ because their chief purpose is to give the supernatural life of sanctifying grace to souls spiritually dead through sin. |
| 9. Why can Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders only be received one time? | ___ He commits a mortal sin of sacrilege. |

II. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The sacrament that gives our souls the new life of sanctifying grace by which we become children of God and heirs of heaven.
 - a. Confirmation
 - b. Holy Eucharist
 - c. Baptism

2. The sacrament through which the Holy Ghost comes to us in a special way and enables us to profess our faith as strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.
 - a. Confirmation
 - b. Holy Eucharist
 - c. Baptism

3. A sacrament and a sacrifice. In the Holy Eucharist, under the appearances of bread and wine, the Lord Christ is contained, offered, and received.
 - a. Confirmation
 - b. Holy Eucharist
 - c. Baptism

4. 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.
 - a. Holy Communion
 - b. Holy Eucharist
 - c. The Holy Sacrafice of the Mass

5. Receiving of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.
 - a. Holy Communion
 - b. Holy Eucharist
 - c. The Holy Sacrafice of the Mass

III. Enter the number that corresponds to the correct answer.

QUESTIONS:

ANSWERS:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. What sins does Baptism take away?</p> <p>2. Who can administer Baptism?</p> <p>3. How would someone give Baptism?</p> <p>4. What is the Holy Spirit?</p> <p>5. What does the Holy Spirit do for the salvation of mankind?</p> <p>6. What does it mean to profess our faith?</p> <p>7. Who is the usual minister of Confirmation?</p> <p>8. Who else can administer it?</p> <p>9. Why should all Catholics be confirmed?</p> <p>10. Why is the sacrament of Confirmation necessary?</p> | <p>— It means that we believe in it and live according to it.</p> <p>— In order to be strengthened against the dangers to salvation and to be prepared better to defend their Catholic faith.</p> <p>— 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 Ghost."</p> <p>— To strengthen our faith and always be ready to defend and promote it.</p> <p>— original sin; and also actual sin and all the punishment due to them,</p> <p>— Sanctifies souls through the gift of grace, which is the life of Christ in us.</p> <p>— The bishop is the usual minister</p> <p>— priest is the usual minister, but if there is danger, anyone else may and should.</p> <p>— If necessary, the Priest can be granted the</p> <p>— The Third person of the blessed Trinity; the love between the Father and the Son.</p> |
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IV. Enter the number that corresponds to the correct answer.

QUESTIONS:

ANSWERS:

- What is grace?_____
- How many kinds of grace are there? _____
- What does Sanctifying grace do for us?_____
- What is actual grace? _____
- What are the principal ways of obtaining grace? _____
- What are the chief supernatural powers that are bestowed on our souls with sanctifying grace?_____
- What are the three theological virtues?_____
- What do we mean when we say that we have faith? _____
- What are the gifts of the Holy Spirit?_____
1. a supernatural help of God which enlightens our mind and strengthens our will to do good and to avoid evil.
 2. Faith, hope, and charity.
 3. wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.
 4. There are two kinds: sanctifying grace and actual grace.
 5. The three theological virtues and the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost.
 6. that we believe Christ's teachings through His church.
 7. The life of Christ in our soul. A supernatural gift of God bestowed on us through the merits of Jesus Christ for our salvation.
 8. prayer and the sacraments, especially the Holy Eucharist.
 9. (1) Makes us holy and pleasing to God. (2) Makes us adopted children of God. (3) Makes us temples of the Holy Spirit (4) Gives us the right to heaven.

v. **Write the name of the gift or virtue next to the correct description:**

wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord, faith, hope, and charity

_____ the virtue by which we firmly trust that God, who is all-powerful and faithful to His promises, will in His mercy give us eternal happiness and the means to obtain it.

_____ Great awe and reverence for Our Lord, which keeps us from offending Him by sin.

_____ It enables us to know more clearly the mysteries of faith so that we may live by them.

_____ It gives us strength and courage to do the will of God in all things and love Him no matter what stands in the way.

_____ the virtue by which we love God above all things for His own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God.

_____ Enables us to judge rightly about the things of God and want them rather than the things of this world and helps us endure crosses with great patience and love.

_____ the virtue by which we firmly believe all the truths God has revealed, on the word of God revealing them, who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

_____ Advice, guides us to understand what God expects of us and to choose and inspire us on what to do and how to do it, and gives us light and guide to not commit sin

_____ Enables us to see God in all creatures and to praise Him in them, but also see the nothingness of creatures in themselves so that we will desire God alone.

_____ A Gift by which we are attracted to reverence God as our Father and all other as His children, our Brethren and special love and devotion to God and His saints, zeal in worship and prayer.

VI. Enter the number that corresponds to the correct answer.

QUESTIONS:

ANSWERS:

1. When did Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?
2. What happened when Our Lord said: "This is My body . . . this is My blood"?
3. Did anything from the bread and wine remain after their substance had been changed into Our Lord's body and blood?
4. When did Christ give His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood?
5. Why is the Mass the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the cross?

- _____ there remained only the appearances of bread and wine.
- _____ At the last supper, the night before He died.
- _____ Because in the Mass the victim is the same, and the principal priest is the same, Jesus Christ.
- _____ When Our Lord said, "This is My body," the entire substance of the bread was changed into His body; and when He said, "This is My blood," the entire substance of the wine was changed into His blood.
- _____ At the Last Supper when Christ said to His Apostles "Do this in remembrance of Me."

6. Is there any difference between the sacrifice of the cross and the Sacrifice of the Mass?
7. What are the purposes for which the mass is offered?
8. What is necessary to receive Holy Communion worthily?
9. Does he who knowingly receives Holy Communion in mortal sin receive the body and blood of Christ and His graces?
10. What is the fast necessary for Holy

Communion

- _____ He receives the body and blood of Christ; but he does not receive His graces and he commits a grave sin of sacrilege.
- _____ To abstain from all food and beverages, except for water or necessary medication for one hour before Holy Communion. Water may be taken at any time.
- _____ The manner in which the sacrifice is offered is different. On the cross Christ physically shed His blood and was physically slain, while in the Mass there is no physical shedding of blood nor physical death
- _____ 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.
- _____ 1. be free from mortal sin, (2) have a right intention (3) obey the Church's laws on the fast required before Holy Communion

vii. Write the number next to the answer

QUESTIONS

11. How should we prepare ourselves for Holy Communion?
12. Give an example of a good practice for before you receive Holy Communion?
13. What should we do after Holy Communion?
14. Why is it good to receive Holy Communion often?
15. What is "appearance"?
16. What is "substance"?

RESPUESTAS

_____ by making fervent acts of faith, hope, love, and contrition.

_____ It's what something is. The substance of the bread and wine they are now Our Lord under these appearances.

_____ we should spend some time adoring Our Lord, thanking Him, renewing our promises of love and of obedience to Him, and asking Him for blessings for ourselves and others

_____ Because there is nothing else that is a greater help to live a holy life.

_____ It is what we can see, touch, and taste. The appearance in the Holy Eucharist is that we can see and taste the bread and wine.

_____ By thinking of Our Divine Redeemer whom we are about to receive, and by making fervent acts of faith, hope, love, and contrition.