

Grade 5 - Winter/Spring Study Guide

1. There are seven sacraments:
 - Baptism
 - Confirmation
 - Eucharist
 - Penance/Reconciliation
 - Anointing of the Sick
 - Holy Orders
 - Matrimony
2. The Church carries on Jesus' mission of salvation.
3. Sacraments were instituted by Christ to give grace.
4. Grace is God's divine life and love in us.
5. The Sacraments of Initiation are:
 - Baptism
 - Confirmation
 - Eucharist
6. The Sacrament of Baptism makes us children of God and members of the Church.
7. Through Baptism, we share in the common priesthood of all the faithful.
8. The Sacrament of Baptism:
 - + forgives original sin and all sin
 - + makes us children of God
 - + temples of the Holy Spirit
 - + gives us grace
9. The Sacrament of Confirmation renews and strengthens our baptismal call to witness to Jesus Christ.
10. Through the Sacrament of the Eucharist we receive the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread & wine.
11. The Holy Eucharist is both a sacrifice and a sacrament.
12. Eucharist means thanksgiving.
13. The celebration of the Eucharist is the highest form of prayer.
14. Jesus' presence in the Blessed Sacrament is called the Real Presence.
15. The Sacraments of Healing are:
 - Penance/Reconciliation
 - Anointing of the Sick
16. Christ forgives the sins of those who seek his forgiveness through the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation.
17. A serious offense knowingly and willingly committed against God or our neighbor is mortal sin.
18. Before receiving the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation we should examine our conscience.
19. The priest forgives our sins when he gives us absolution.

20. In the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation, we receive God's mercy and love which allows us to forgive ourselves and others.
21. The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick brings spiritual and healing strength to those who are sick or dying.
22. The Sacraments at the Service of Communion (Vocation) are:
 - Holy Orders
 - Matrimony
23. A man is consecrated in the name and person of Jesus Christ to serve God and the people of God in the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
24. Bishops receive the fullness of Holy Orders and are successors of the Apostles.
25. Bishops are the chief teachers and leaders of dioceses.
26. Priests are coworkers of the bishop.
27. The stole is a symbol of the priesthood.
28. Deacons help bishops and priests.
29. Deacons can read the Gospel and preach at Mass.
30. A man and a woman who freely enter into a loving covenant in Christ are united in the Sacrament of Matrimony.
31. The ministers of the Sacrament of Matrimony are the husband and wife.
32. The priest is the official witness at the Sacrament of Matrimony.
33. There are two main parts of the Mass: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
34. The time of preparation for Easter is Lent.
35. Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday are known as the Easter Triduum.
36. The Paschal Candle is the symbol of Christ who is the Light of the World.
37. The birthday of the Church, celebrated fifty days after Easter, is called Pentecost.
38. The Ascension is forty days after Easter and marks the end of Jesus' earthly appearance.
39. The Holy Spirit filled the disciples with faith and courage to spread the Good News on Pentecost.
40. There are three persons in the Blessed Trinity:
 - + God, the Father is the first person
 - + God, the Son (Jesus) is the second person
 - + God, the Holy Spirit is the third person.
41. We receive the Holy Spirit in Baptism.
42. The liturgical color, white, symbolizes joy. It is used at Christmas and Easter.
43. The liturgical color, green, symbolizes hope. It is used during Ordinary Time.
44. The liturgical color, red, symbolizes the Holy Spirit or martyrdom. It is used on Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Pentecost Sunday.
45. The liturgical color, purple, symbolizes penance. It is used during Lent and Advent.
46. Learn all Key Words found in the back of the book pgs. 267-269.