

# FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

This test will cover the terms and concepts we have covered in Chapters 1 through 13. This study guide will cover chapters 6 through 13, your Mid-Semester Study Guide should be used to study the material covered earlier in the semester. As you study for the test, review your worksheets, and remember, we took notes in class. Use your notes and textbook to help you study as well!

## Terms

Be able to define or describe the following terms

Original Sin

Personal Sin

Mortal Sin

Confers a Character

Catechumenate

Mystagogia

RCIA

Sponsor

Mentor

Gifts of the Holy Spirit

Passover Seder

Mass

Communion

Blessed Sacrament

Gathering Rite

Dismissal Rite

Communion Service

Lectionary

Prayer of the Faithful

Agape

Transubstantiation



## Gifts of the Holy Spirit

List and describe each of the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.



## Concepts

Be able to discuss your understanding of the following concepts.

Does Baptism take away original sin?

What is the fullest means of salvation for those who have received the Gospel?

What is RCIA modeled on?

How many times can one person be Baptized?

What do Roman Catholics believe about infants who pass away without being Baptized?

What words and actions (symbols and rituals) are necessary for Baptism to be valid?

What are the four stages of RCIA? Name them in order and describe them in detail.

## Concepts continued

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Has Confirmation always been a separate sacrament from Baptism?

What do Christians receive in the sacrament of Confirmation?

Where does the word Holy Spirit come from?

What are the requirements for someone to be a Confirmation sponsor?

What are the words that are essential to the validity of the sacrament of Confirmation?

What are the two rituals that are central to Confirmation?

To what ancient practice does the laying on of hands refer?

What is the significance of anointing with Chrism?

Why did Confirmation become a separate sacrament in the Western Church?

How many times can Confirmation be celebrated during a person's life?

Where does the word *Eucharist* come from?

Is the Eucharist simply a memorial meal? Why or why not?

According to Catholic belief, what happens to the bread and wine during the Eucharist?

Are a communion service and Mass the same?

How did the Eucharist develop over time?

What are people celebrating Eucharist called to do?

# Terms

Be able to define or describe the following terms

Sacraments of Healing

Sacraments of Initiation

Anointing of the Sick

Paschal Mystery

Viaticum



Matrimony

Covenant

Annulment

Holy Orders

Apostolic Succession

Deacon

Priest

Bishop



# Concepts

continued

What is the most sacred moment in the liturgy?

What is the most important element in a Eucharist celebration?

What are the two main parts of the Eucharist?

Who can preside at the Eucharist?

Why are Catholics obliged to attend Mass on Sunday or the evening before?

How is the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick defined by the Catholic Church?

What is the primary meaning of the sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick?

# Concepts continued

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Is God present in suffering and death? If so, how?

Did Jesus experience human suffering?

Who may administer the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick?

How many times can a person receive Anointing of the Sick?

Why did Jesus heal people?

What are the three options for celebrating Anointing of the Sick?

What is the hopeful message of the Paschal Mystery?

What are the symbols of Matrimony as defined by your textbook?

What effect can consumerism have on a marriage?

What does it mean to be faithful in a marriage?

What does the Catholic Church teach about the sacrament of Matrimony and a couple's openness to having children?

Who is the minister of the sacrament of Matrimony in the Roman Catholic Rite?

Are people encouraged to incorporate cultural customs in the Roman Catholic Wedding ceremony?

How do a husband and wife reveal God's love to themselves and others?

According to the Church, what is sexual intercourse meant to express?

In the Christian tradition, what is marriage modeled on?



## Concepts continued

Can Catholics and non-Catholics marry? What special arrangements may be made for this type of marriage?

What is the essential part of the rite of Matrimony?

On what does the Church base its teachings on the permanence of marriage?

What is the central priestly function of Christian leaders?

Who are Christian bishops successors of?

Who may become a Deacon?

What does the bishop's staff symbolize?



How long has the current structure of ordained ministry been in place?

What is the role of all ordained ministers in the Church?

Why is celibacy required for Roman Catholic priests and bishops?

What is symbolized in the laying on of hands at ordination?

Who may preside at the sacrament of Holy Orders?

What leadership roles did women take in the early church? How do these roles differ today?

How do the three ordination rituals for deacons, priests, and bishops differ?