

SACRAMENT PREP BASICS

BASELINE QUESTIONS: BAPTISM

Question 1: *What is Baptism?*

Baptism is the Sacrament that makes us Christians, that is, followers of Jesus Christ, sons of God, and members of the Church (CCC 1213).

Question 2: *What is the substance (the material) that must be used in Baptism?*

Water must be used in Baptism (CCC 1228, 1239).

Question 3: *What is the form of Baptism?*

The form of Baptism is the following words: "I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit" (CCC 1240).

Question 4: *Who is the minister of Baptism?*

The ordinary minister of Baptism is one who has received Holy Orders: a bishop, a priest or a deacon (CCC 1256).

Question 5: *How is Baptism given?*

Baptism is given by immersing a person in water or pouring water on his head three times while saying "I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit" (CCC 1239-40).

Question 6: *What are the effects of Baptism?*

Baptism makes the baptized person a child of God and a member of the Church by removing Original Sin and any personal sin (sins we commit ourselves), by bestowing the life of grace, marking the baptized person as belonging to Christ, and opening him up to receive the other sacraments (CCC 1279-80).

Question 7: *Why can we receive Baptism only once?*

Baptism can be received only once because it impresses a permanent spiritual mark on the soul, which means he or she belong to Christ forever (CCC 1246, 1274, 1280).

Question 8: *What role do godparents play in the sacrament of Baptism?*

In the sacrament of Baptism, godparents become spiritual parents who assume responsibility for the Christian education of their godchildren if the parents should fail in the matter. This is why they should be good Christians (CCC 1253, 1255).

Question 9: *What does sacred chrism signify?*

Sacred chrism signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit and the baptized person's becoming a member of Christ's body (1241).

Question 10: *What does the white garment signify?*

The white garment signifies that we put on a new identity in Christ, one that is pure and radiant in his grace (CCC 1243).

Question 11: *What does the Baptismal Candle signify?*

The baptism candle signifies our receiving Christ who is the Light of world into our lives and his grace into our souls (CCC 1243).

Question 12: *What is Pentecost?*

Pentecost was the day when the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the hiding Apostles, bringing God's life to the Church. Pentecost happened ten days after the Ascension (CCC 731, 739).

Question 13: *What is the role of the Holy Spirit in the Church?*

The Holy Spirit completes the mission of Jesus in the Church. The Holy Spirit prepared men to draw people to communion with God (CCC 737).

Question 14: *When did you receive the Holy Spirit?*

I received the Holy Spirit when I was baptized (CCC 1257).

Question 15: *How do the sacraments make us holy?*

The Sacraments make us holy either by giving us the first sanctifying grace which takes away sin, or by increasing that grace which we already possess (CCC 1123).

Question 16: *What are the seven Sacraments?*

The seven Sacraments are: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Matrimony, and Holy Orders (CCC 1113).

BASELINE QUESTIONS: CONFIRMATION

Question 17: *What is the Sacrament of Confirmation?*

The Sacrament of Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and soldier of Christ by means of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the strengthening of His gifts which we first received at Baptism (CCC 1285, 1316).

Question 18: *What is the matter of Confirmation?*

The matter of Confirmation is the laying on of hands and anointing with sacred chrism (CCC 1293, 1300).

Question 19: *What is the form of Confirmation?*

The form of Confirmation is the following words: "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit" (CCC 1300).

Question 20: *Who is the minister of Confirmation?*

The ordinary minister of Confirmation is a bishop, although a priest may receive the special faculty to administer (to give) the Sacrament of Confirmation (CCC 1313).

Question 21: *How does the bishop administer Confirmation?*

The bishop administers Confirmation to the one being confirmed by anointing him with chrism on the forehead, which is done by the laying on of hands, and through the words, "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit" (CCC 1300).

Question 22: *How does Confirmation make us more perfect Christians?*

Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians and witnesses of Jesus Christ by giving us a large portion of the Holy Spirit, His grace and his gifts, which confirm and strengthen us in faith and in the other virtues (CCC 1303).

Question 23: *What does the anointing on the forehead in the form of a cross signify?*

The anointing on the forehead in the form of a cross signifies that the confirmed persons, a brave witness of Jesus Christ, should not be ashamed of the Cross nor fear enemies of the faith (CCC 1295-96).

Question 24: *What are the duties of one who is confirmed?*

One who is confirmed has the duties of witnessing to and defending the Faith, and continuing to live his baptismal promise (CCC 900, 1303).

Question 25: *What are the seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit?*

The seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and Fear of the Lord (CCC 1831).

Question 26: *What are the twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit?*

The twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit are charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, and chastity (CCC 1832).

BASELINE QUESTIONS: HOLY EUCHARIST

Question 27: *When was the first Mass celebrated?*

Jesus celebrated the first Mass with His Apostles on Holy Thursday, the night before he died (CCC 1340).

Question 28: *What is the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist?*

The Holy Eucharist is the Sacrament in which Jesus is present under the appearance of bread and wine (CCC 1337, 1374).

Question 29: *What does the priest say over the bread and wine?*

The priest says the same words Jesus said at the Last Supper. Over the bread He says, "This is my Body, which will be given up for you." Over the wine he says, "This is the chalice of my Blood, the Blood of the new and eternal covenant, which will be poured out for you and for many for the forgiveness of sins" (CCC 1333, 1339, 1375).

Question 30: *What happens to the bread and wine when the priest says the words of Jesus?*

When the priest says the words of Jesus over the bread and wine, by the power of the Holy Spirit, the bread and wine change entirely into the Body and Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus. The appearances of bread and wine remain, but Jesus is truly present (CCC 1374-75).

Question 31: *What is Holy Communion?*

Holy Communion is the way we unite ourselves to Jesus by receiving Him into ourselves. He comes into us and gives us His life and grace. By Holy Communion, Jesus makes us sharers in His Body and Blood to form one single Body in Christ (CCC 1331).

Question 32: *What is Holy Mass?*

The Holy Mass is the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. The Holy Mass is offered on the altar by the priest of God, under the appearances of bread and wine, in memory of the Sacrifice of the Cross (CCC 1364-65).

Question 33: *Is the Sacrifice of the Mass the same sacrifice as the Sacrifice of the Cross?*

The Sacrifice of the Mass is the Sacrifice of the Cross; the only difference is in the manner of performing it (CCC 1366-67).

Question 34: *Are we obliged (obligated) to go to Mass?*

We are obliged to go to Mass on Sunday and on Holy Days of Obligation (CCC 2176-77).

Question 35: *What is the most proper way of taking part in Mass?*

The most proper way of taking part in Mass is to offer it to God in union with the priest. We should remember the sacrifice of Jesus, His life, death, and Resurrection. We should receive Holy Communion (CCC 1391, 2180).

Question 36: *What is the Eucharist?*

The Eucharist is the Sacrament which contains the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, really present under the appearances of bread and wine for the nourishment of souls (CCC 1323, 1333).

Question 37: *When do the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus?*

The bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Jesus at the moment of the Consecration.

Question 38: *After the Consecration, is there nothing left of the bread and wine?*

After the Consecration, neither bread nor wine is present any longer. Only the appearances of bread and wine, without their substance, remain. (CCC 1375-76).

Question 39: *When the Host is broken into several parts, is the Body of Jesus broken?*

When the Host is broken into several parts, the Body of Jesus is not broken, but only the appearances of the bread. The Body of our Lord remains whole and entire in each of the parts (CCC 1377).

Question 40: *Is Jesus Christ found present in all the consecrated Hosts of the world?*

Yes, Jesus Christ is present in all the consecrated Hosts of the world (CCC 1380).

Question 41: *What is the new Covenant?*

The New Covenant is the perfect and unbreakable friendship to which man is called by God. Jesus established the New Covenant for us. He is the sacrifice and the meal that seals the New Covenant. We are called to share in the New Covenant through Holy Communion (CCC 610-11).

Question 42: *What things are necessary for the worthy reception of Holy Communion?*

For a worthy reception of Holy Communion three things are necessary: first, to be in a state of grace of God; second, to realize and to consider Whom we are about to receive; third, to observe the Eucharistic fast (CCC 1385-88).

Question 43: *Is it a good and useful thing to receive Holy Communion frequently?*

It is a very good thing and most useful to receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day, provided it is done always in the right way (CCC 1391-92).

Question 44: *What effects does the Eucharist produce in him who receives Jesus worthily?*

In him who receives Jesus worthily, the Holy Eucharist preserves and increases grace, which is the life of the soul, just as food does for the life of the body. The Holy Eucharist takes away venial sins and helps us to avoid mortal sins. It gives spiritual joy and consolation by increasing charity and the hope of eternal life, of which it is the pledge (CCC 1394-95).

BASELINE QUESTIONS: RECONCILIATION

Question 45: *Who made you?*

God made me (CCC 355, 371-73).

Question 46: *Who is God?*

God is the all-perfect Being, Creator of Heaven and earth (CCC 41, 290-91).

Question 47: *Where is God?*

God is in Heaven, in the Church, on earth, and everywhere (CCC 294, 303, 326, 773).

Question 48: *Does God know everything?*

Yes, God knows everything, even our thoughts (CCC 299, 303-5).

Question 49: *Is there only one God?*

Yes, there is only one God (CCC 233).

Question 50: *How many Persons are there in God?*

In God there are three Persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit (CCC253).

Question 51: *What do we call the three Persons in one God?*

We call the three Persons in one God the mystery of the Blessed Trinity (CCC234).

Question 52: *Why is God called “the Creator of Heaven and earth”?*

God is called the Creator of Heaven and earth because He made Heaven and earth out of nothing (CCC 279, 296).

Question 53: *Does God take care of all things?*

Yes, God takes care of all things because of His love (CCC 301.)

Question 54: *Why did God make you?*

God made me to show His goodness and to be happy with Him forever in Heaven (CCC 293-94).

Question 55: *Who were the first man and the first woman?*

The first man was Adam and the first woman was Eve (CCC 369, 375).

Question 56: *What are angels?*

Angels are created spirits without bodies. They are servants and messengers for God (CCC 328, 329).

Question 57: *What is sin?*

Sin is disobedience to God's Law (CCC 1849-50).

Question 58: *Who committed the first sin on earth?*

Our first parents, Adam and Eve, committed the first sin on earth (CCC 390).

Question 59: *What is this first sin called?*

This sin is called Original Sin (CCC 388-89).

Question 60: *What is Baptism?*

Baptism is the Sacrament that makes us Christians and adopted children of God (CCC 1262-65).

Question 61: *What did Baptism do for you?*

Baptism washed away Original Sin from my soul and made it rich in the grace of God (CCC 1262-65).

Question 62: *How did Noah respond to God with obedience?*

Noah obeyed God and built an ark so that the good of creation would be saved during the great flood (CCC 56).

Question 63: *How did Abraham respond to God with faith?*

Abraham had such faith in God that he was ready to give even his beloved son to God (CCC 59).

Question 64: *How did David respond to God with trust?*

David so trusted in God's love and care for His people, the Israelites, that he fought a giant named Goliath with a slingshot (CCC 64).

Question 65: *What are the Ten Commandments?*

The Ten Commandments are God's Laws of love for all His people (CCC 1962).

Question 66: *Why did God give Moses and His people the Ten Commandments?*

God gave Moses and His people the Ten Commandments so they would know God and serve Him faithfully while they waited for the savior (CCC 62, 1961).

Question 67: *What does the First Commandment tell us to do and not to do?*

The First Commandment tells us to believe in God and to love Him, to adore Him, and to serve Him alone (CCC 2084). Also, it tells us not to put anyone or anything before God. This means we are not to be impious (**define**), superstitious (**define**), or irreligious (**define**). Also, we must not deny the truths taught to us by Church (CCC 88, 2110).

Question 68: *What does the Second Commandment tell us to do?*

The Second Commandment tells us to keep the name of God holy, and to honor the vows and promises we have made (CCC 2142, 2147). This Commandment also tells us not to use the name of God without respect, blaspheme (**define**) God or the most holy Virgin, the saints, or holy things. We must also not swear oaths that are false, unnecessary, or wrong in any way (CCC 2150, 2155).

Question 69: *What does the Third Commandment tell us to do and not to do?*

The Third Commandment tells us to honor God on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation by taking part in the Holy Mass (CCC 2180). Also, this Commandment tells us not to miss Holy Mass Sundays or do unnecessary work on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation (CCC 2185).

Question 70: *What does the Fourth Commandment tell us to do?*

The Fourth Commandment tells us to love, respect, and obey our parents and our superiors (CCC 2197).

Question 71: *What does the Fifth Commandment tell us to do and not to do?*

The Fifth Commandment tells us to be of good will toward all, including our enemies, and to mend any bodily or Spiritual wrong we do to our neighbor (CCC 2302-3). Also, it tells us not to harm the life of anyone. This means that murder, suicide, fighting (out of anger), cursing, and giving scandal are wrong (CCC 2261-62).

Question 72: *What does the Sixth Commandment tell us not to do?*

The Sixth Commandment tells us not to be impure. This means that it is wrong to use immoral words or view books, pictures, and shows that are bad examples for us (CCC 2339).

Question 73: *What does the Seventh Commandment tell us what to do and not to do?*

The Seventh Commandment tells us to give back property belonging to others, to fix damages that we cause, and to pay our debts (CCC 2412, 2454). Also, it tells us not to damage our neighbor's property. This includes theft and damaging actions. It is wrong to help those who do such damages (CCC 2401).

Question 74: *What does the Eighth Commandment tell us to do and not to do?*

The Eighth Commandment tells us to speak the truth carefully and to think the best of our neighbor (CCC 2469, 2478). Also, it tells us not to harm another person's reputation. This includes false witness, lies, flattery, unfounded suspicion, and rash judgement (CCC 2477-78).

Question 78: *What does the Ninth Commandment tell us not to do?*

The Ninth Commandment tells us not to have impure thoughts and desires (CCC 2514-15).

Question 79: *What does the Tenth Commandment tell us to do and not to do?*

The Tenth Commandment tells us to be just in the desire to improve our lives, and to suffer with patience the hardships and other sufferings permitted by the Lord for our own good (CCC 2544). Also, it tells us not to have unhealthy desire for riches, which would make us forget the rights and welfare of our neighbors (CCC 2534, 2536).

Question 80: *What is a mortal sin?*

Mortal sin is a serious act of disobedience against the Law of God. A mortal sin has three parts, all of which must be present: 1) the sin must be serious; 2) you must know it is wrong and serious; 3) you must freely choose to do it (CCC 1857).

Question 81: *What is venial sin?*

Venial sin is a little act of disobedience against the Law of God (CCC 1863).

Question 82: *What is sorrow for sin?*

Sorrow for sins is the sadness we have for the sins we have done, and the wish never to do them again. We have sorrow for sins because we are sad that we have offended God, or because we fear His just punishments (CCC 1451-53).

Question 83: *What is the sacrament of Penance?*

The sacrament of Penance is also called the Sacrament of Confession. In this Sacrament we confess to a priest the sins that we have done and we are forgiven by the power of Jesus Christ. Grace is restored in our souls and we are given a penance to make up for the wrongs we have done (CCC1440-41, 1456).

Question 84: *What words must a priest say for your sins to be forgiven in Penance?*

For your sins to be forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance, the priest must say: "I absolve you from your sins in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen." (CCC 1449)

Question 85: *What are the five steps to make a good Confession?*

1. Know what my sins are
2. Be sorry for my sins
3. Make up my mind not to sin again
4. Tell my sins to the priest in the Sacrament of Penance
5. Do the penance the priest gives me (CCC 1451, 1454, 1456, 1459-60)

Question 86: *What are the effects of a good Confession?*

With a good Confession, my sins will be forgiven, and I will receive grace into my soul and the strength to be a good Christian (CCC 1468-69).