

Grade 5 – Final Exam Review

Chapter 10

- **MARKS OF THE CHURCH** are the essential characteristics that distinguish Christ's Church: **ONE, HOLY, CATHOLIC and APOSTOLIC**. The church is ONE, united by the Holy Spirit. The Church is HOLY called by God for a specific purpose. The Church is catholic, because Jesus wants the Church to tell the Good News to the whole world. The Church is APOSTOLIC because the bishops are the direct successors of the APOSTLES.
- **BODY OF CHRIST** is a name for the church of which Christ is the head.
- **Pope John XXIII** (23rd) opened the **Second Vatican Council** to respond to the problems of the **whole world** in modern times.

Chapter 11

- The **POPE** is the successor of Peter, bishop of Rome, and the head of the entire Catholic Church.
- **PETER** was the leader of the Apostles and the first leader of the Church. **PETER** was the “**rock**” upon which Jesus built His Church.
- **MAGISTERIUM** is the teaching office and authority of the Church, which is all its Bishops in union with the Pope.
- **INFALLIBILITY** is a gift of the Holy Spirit by which the Pope and the Bishops in union with him may say a matter of faith or morals is free from error and must be accepted by the faithful.

Chapter 12

- **SALVATION** is the loving action of God's forgiveness of sins and the restoration of friendship with Him brought by Jesus. You cannot earn or buy salvation. Your good works show that you accept this gift from God.
- **HOLY** means to be unique and pure and set apart for God and His purposes. All Catholics are called to be holy through power of the Holy Spirit.
- **SAINTS** are models for you because they listened and acted on the Holy Spirit's call. SAINTS are examples we should follow in our own lives. They help show us how to be holy.
- **MARY** the Mother of God is the greatest Saint is known as the “Queen of Saints”.
- **ANNUNCIATION** is when Mary said YES when God, through the Angel Gabriel, asked her to be the Mother of God.
- **ASSUMPTION** is the teaching that after her earthly life, Mary was taken into Heaven, body and soul to be with Jesus.
- **CANONIZATION** is when the Pope tells the world that someone is named a Saint.
- **BEATIFICATION is the SECOND STEP** in becoming a Saint, in which the venerable person is recognized as having brought about a miracle.

Chapter 13

- **ORIGINAL HOLINESS** is the state of goodness that humans enjoyed before our first parents, Adam and Eve, chose to sin against God.
- **SIN** is a deliberate and **on purpose** thought, word, action, or omission that goes against the law of God. Sin hurts our relationship with God and others.
- **MORTAL SIN** is the most serious form of personal sin. Mortal sin breaks our relationship with God with our full knowledge and consent. In order to fix our relationship with God if we commit a Mortal Sin, we must repent and go to the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation to ask for forgiveness.
- **VENIAL SIN** is a sin that weakens our relationship with God but does not break or destroy it.
- Even in the cases of serious sin, **God always forgives sinners when they are truly sorry** and wish to turn their hearts back to Him. That's why Jesus gave us the Sacrament of Reconciliation, so we can **HEAL** our relationship with God.

Chapter 14

- **BAPTISM** is when you first received Grace and began a new life as a child of God. It began your **INITIATION** as a member of the Church.
- **CONFIRMATION and EUCHARIST complete your INITIATION** into the Church.
- **CONFIRMATION** is the Sacrament that seals us with the Holy Spirit. Usually the Bishop comes to anoint us with special **OIL** called Chrism in this Sacrament.
- **PENTECOST** is when the Holy Spirit came to the first Apostles and disciples of Jesus.
- **SACRED CHRISM** is the perfumed **OIL** used for anointing in the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders.
- **BAPTISM, EUCHARIST and CONFIRMATION are the Sacraments of INITIATION.**
- **CATECHUMEN** is a "learner" or a person preparing to receive the Sacraments of Initiation at the Easter Vigil on Holy Saturday.

Chapter 15

- **CONFESSION** is an important element of the Sacrament of Reconciliation. This is when you tell or confess your sins to the priest.
- **REPARATION** is the action taken to fix or repair the damage done by sin.
- **PENANCE** is the prayer or action the priest gives you during the Sacrament of Reconciliation to do or say to help fix or repair the damage done by your sins.
- **CONTRITION** is being **SORRY** for our sins and trying to live better. That's why when we say our Act of Contrition we are saying we are sorry for our sins and we want to do better.
- **ABSOLUTION** are the words spoken by the priest during the Sacrament of Reconciliation to give us forgiveness in God's name.

- **ANOINTING OF THE SICK** is the Sacrament that brings Jesus' healing to those who are seriously ill, are very old, are facing surgery or are near death. This sacrament strengthens, comforts and forgives the sins of people who have these problems.
- **The Sacraments of RECONCILIATION and ANOINTING OF THE SICK are Sacraments of HEALING.**

Chapter 16

- **REAL PRESENCE** is a phrase used to describe the teaching that Jesus Christ is really and truly with us in the Eucharist – Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity.
- **COMMUNION OF SAINTS** is everyone who believes in and follows Jesus on Earth, in Purgatory and in Heaven.
- **Going to MASS ON SUNDAY** and participating in the Eucharist is a **PRIVILEGE and a DUTY** for every Catholic. We are required to attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation.
- Every time you participate in the Eucharist **you share both in the MEAL and the SACRIFICE** of Jesus.

Chapter 17

- **PSALMS** are poems and hymns of the Israelites that are now prayed or sung in the public prayer of the Church.
- **CREED** is a formal statement of what we believe about the Holy Trinity and the Church. The word **CREED means "I believe."**

Chapter 18

- **CONSECRATION** is the part of the Mass when the priest prays the words of Jesus over the bread and wine and they become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.
- **TRANSUBSTANTIATION** is what we call the process by which the power of the Holy Spirit and the words of the priest transform the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.
- **BLESSED SACRAMENT** is another name for the HOLY EUCHARIST especially when it is reserved in the TABERNACLE.

Chapter 19

- **VOCATION** is a particular way to answer **God's call to serve His kingdom**, whether we are a lay person (married or single), a religious (brother or nun) or an ordained priest or deacon.
- **VOWS** are solemn promises that are made to or before God.
- **SACRAMENTS at the SERVICE of COMMUNION** are **HOLY ORDERS and MATRIMONY** (Marriage). These two Sacraments help Catholic answer God's call to service.

- **MATRIMONY or MARRIAGE** is the Sacrament when a baptized man and woman vow to love and be faithful to each other for the rest of their lives.
- **HOLY ORDERS** is the Sacrament where baptized men are ordained to serve the Church as priests, deacons or bishops.
- **MATRIMONY and HOLY ORDERS are Sacraments of SERVICE.**

Chapter 20

- **HEAVEN** is the full joy of living eternally (forever) in God's presence.
- **ETERNAL LIFE** is life forever with God in Heaven and all those who die in His friendship.
- **HELL** is the separation forever from God by a person's own choice to turn away from Him and to NOT ask for forgiveness.
- **PURGATORY** is a state of final cleansing after death and before entering Heaven. EVERYONE in Purgatory will go to Heaven.
- **PARTICULAR JUDGEMENT** is our own individual judgement by God at the time that we die, when God decides where we spend eternity according to our faith and works.
- The **LAST JUDGEMENT** is God's final triumph and victory over evil at the end of time when Jesus Christ returns and judges all the living and the dead.

Chapter 21

- **MISSIONARY** is a person who goes out all over the world to bring the message of Jesus and the Good News of God's Kingdom to people who don't know about it.
- **SPIRITUAL WORKS OF MERCY** are prayer, counseling, comfort, forgiveness, and anything that **cares for the hearts, minds and souls** of other people, helping them spiritually.
- **CORPORAL WORKS OF MERCY** are actions that **care for the PHYSICAL needs** of other people. Feeding the hungry (like our Food Pantry), clothing the naked, sheltering the homeless, giving water to the thirsty (like PROJECT H2O), and visiting the sick or imprisoned are all examples of Corporal Works of Mercy.