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TF:3 – Sacraments of Initiation — Q/A

The primary reference for these questions is Mass and the Sacraments by Fr. John Laux (1932), Chapters 1-4. Similar material is covered in most Student Catechisms.

- 1) The "outward sign" of a sacrament must consist of these two things.
- 2) These are the two principle means of obtaining grace.
- 3) After the Lutheran Church split from the Catholic Church, its leaders recognized only these two sacraments.
- 4) These two sacraments were instituted by Christ, but first administered by his apostles.
- 5) These two sacraments are called 'sacraments of the dead' because when we receive them we are not obliged to be in a state of grace.
- 6) This phrase, meaning 'by the deed done', assures us that the validity of the sacraments is not dependent on the worthiness of the ministers.
- 7) If a baptized person is not in a state of grace when he receives a sacrament of the living, the reception of the sacrament is this.
- 8) The word baptism comes from a Greek word meaning this.
- 9) This is the act of sprinkling a person water, one of three methods of applying holy water during the sacrament of baptism.
- 10) This term describes newly baptized Christians.
- 11) This is the possibility of salvation for one who has not been baptized, but dies a martyr's death for the sake of Christ.

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- 12) This is the possibility of salvation for those who live faithfully according to the truth they know, but are not informed of the necessity of baptism.
- 13) This term describes a non-baptized person who is taking instruction to enter the Catholic Church.
- 14) Before the sacrament of baptism is administered, parents and godparents must renounce these three things on behalf of children receiving the sacrament.
- 15) The name of the sacrament of confirmation comes from the Latin word 'confirmare', meaning this.
- 16) This is a consecrated oil, usually olive oil sweetened with perfumes, that is used for administering sacraments.
- 17) This is the ordinary minister of the sacrament of confirmation.
- 18) A person in this condition cannot receive a valid sacrament of confirmation.
- 19) This hymn, dating from the 13th century, has traditionally been sung during confirmation masses.
- 20) By this command at the last Supper, Christ gave to the apostles and their successors the power to change bread and wine into his body and blood.