

Name: _____

Chapter XLII – The Sacraments

1. Baptism is a new supernatural _____; penance is a _____ from the dead.

2. St. Paul says that after baptism our body is not for uncleanness, but “for the _____.” It is in fact consecrated to _____.

3. Christ said to Nicodemus: “Unless a man be _____ again of _____ and the _____, he cannot enter the _____.”

4. He said to His Apostles: “Going, therefore, teach all nations, _____ them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.”

5. It was the Council of _____ that defined baptism as one of the sacraments.

6. The remote matter of baptism is _____ and _____ water.

7. The proximate matter is the _____ of the _____ on a person to be baptised.

8. This washing may be done by _____, or by _____, or by _____.

9. The form in baptism is: _____.

10. If one man poured the water and another said the words, this baptism (*would*) (*would not*) be invalid.

11. One (*can*) (*cannot*) baptise oneself.

12. Baptism cannot be repeated because it is a supernatural _____; moreover, Christ _____ and _____ only once; finally, it imprints a _____ which is _____.

13. There are three kinds of baptism, namely _____, _____ and _____.

14. Of these _____ alone is a sacrament.

15. Which form of baptism carries with it the grace of final perseverance? _____.

16. Baptism may also be solemn or it may be _____.

17. The ordinary minister for solemn baptism is _____; the extraordinary, is _____.

18. Can a doctor who is an atheist administer baptism validly? (*Yes*) (*No*).

19. How many god-parents should be present at a baptism where possible? Not more than _____; and at least _____.

20. Baptism sets up between the baptised and both the minister and the sponsor a spiritual relationship which is an impediment to _____.

21. Christ says: "Suffer little _____ to come unto Me, and forbid them not." From this, does it seem that He was opposed to infant baptism? (*Yes*) (*No*).

22. Complete education is impossible without grace, for man is destined for _____.

23. Children have a right to be protected by their parents from all evils, _____ as well as physical.

24. When received validly and fruitfully, baptism by water removes (*all*) (*some*) guilt of (*all*) (*some*) sins.

25. It also removes (*all*) (*some*) of the temporal punishment due to sin.

26. It also gives _____ grace to the soul; and with it all the _____ virtues and all the _____ of the Holy Ghost.

27. Its special sacramental graces are those of union, _____, and _____.

28. The character it gives incorporates into the _____ Body of Christ.

29. It also enables layfolk to be ministers of the sacrament of _____.

30. It gives us, too, a share in the virtues displayed by Christ as a _____, namely, in His _____, His _____ and His _____.

31. By it, again, we are made subjects of Christ, the _____; hence we are obliged to be utterly loyal to Him and to His Church.

1. Baptism is a new supernatural **birth**; penance is a **resurrection** from the dead. 2. St. Paul says that after baptism our body is not for uncleanness, but “for the **Lord**.” It is in fact consecrated to **Christ**. 3. Christ said to Nicodemus: “Unless a man be **born** again of **water** and the **spirit**, he cannot enter the **Kingdom of God**.” 4. He said to His Apostles: “Going, therefore, teach all nations, **baptising** them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.” 5. It was the Council of **Trent** that defined baptism as one of the sacraments. 6. The remote matter of baptism is **true** and **natural** water. 7. The proximate matter is the **washing** of the **skin** on a person to be baptised. 8. This washing may be done by **immersion**, or by **sprinkling**, or by **pouring**. 9. The form in baptism is: **I baptise thee, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost**. 10. If one man poured the water and another said the words, this baptism **would** be invalid. 11. One **cannot** baptise oneself. 12. Baptism cannot be repeated because it is a supernatural **birth**; moreover, Christ **died** and **rose** only once; finally, it imprints a **character** which is **indelible**. 13. There are three kinds of baptism, namely **water**, **desire** and **blood**. 14. Of these **water** alone is a sacrament. 15. Which form of baptism carries with it the grace of final perseverance? **Blood**. 16. Baptism may also be solemn or it may be **private**. 17. The ordinary minister for solemn baptism is **a priest**; the extraordinary, is **a deacon**. 18. Can a doctor who is an atheist administer baptism validly? **Yes**. 19. How many god-parents should be present at a baptism where possible? Not more than **two**; and at least **one**. 20. Baptism sets up between the baptised and both the minister and the sponsor a spiritual relationship which is an impediment to **marriage**. 21. Christ says: “Suffer little **children** to come unto Me, and forbid them not.” From this, does it seem that He was opposed to infant baptism? **No**. 22. Complete education is impossible without grace, for man is destined for **heaven**. 23. Children have a right to be protected by their parents from all evils, **moral** as well as physical. 24. When received validly and fruitfully, baptism by water removes (**all**) (some) guilt of (**all**) (some) sins. 25. It also removes (**all**) (some) of the temporal punishment due to sin. 26. It also gives **sanctifying** grace to the soul; and with it all the **supernatural** virtues and all the **Gifts** of the Holy Ghost. 27. Its special sacramental graces are those of union, , and . 28. The character it gives incorporates into the **Mystical** Body of Christ. 29. It also enables layfolk to be ministers of the sacrament of **Marriage**. 30. It gives us, too, a share in the virtues displayed by Christ as a **child**, namely, in His **obedience**, His **humility** and His **filial confidence in His Heavenly Father**. 31. By it, again, we are made subjects of Christ, the **King of kings**; hence we are obliged to be utterly loyal to Him and to His Church.