

2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon Religion Individual Subject Test Study Guide Answer Keys



patronage (2) – the people or group over whom a saint provides special protection or prayers

Angelus (3) - A prayer celebrating the Incarnation

sacrament (3) - a visible sign of an inward grace, especially one of the solemn Christian rites considered to have been instituted by Jesus Christ to symbolize or confer grace

The Classics (5) - The study of ancient Greek and Latin cultures and languages

savio (4) – wise

oratory (5) – a school run by a society of secular priests

heavenly visions (6) - God's call to us to follow Jesus; our response to the gracious voice from heaven.

scruples (8) - an unfounded apprehension and unwarranted fear that something is a sin when it is not.

penance (8) - a sacrament, as in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting in a confession of sin, made with sorrow and with the intention of amendment, followed by the forgiveness of the sin

Marian altar (9) - a sacred place with sacramentals that honors Mary, the Mother of God.

Sodality of Mary Immaculate (9) - a pious association of girls and women, married or unmarried, who seek mainly to attain piety, devotion, and the increase of love of God by special attention to the fully-traditional Divine Office, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Oratory of St. John the Apostle.

bleedings (11) - an ancient medical practice thought to be a cure-all

anointing of the sick (12) – a sacrament administered to bring spiritual and even physical strength during an illness, especially near the time of death; To put oil on during a religious ceremony as a sign of sanctification or consecration; one of the seven sacraments; also known as "last rites."

canonization (18) - the act by which the Roman Catholic Church declares that a person who has died was a saint, upon which declaration the person is included in the canon, or list, of recognized saints

Carmelite (19) - a religious order; The Carmelite Rule states that it is fundamental for a Carmelite to "live a life in allegiance to Jesus Christ - how, pure in heart and stout in conscience, must be unswerving in the service of the Master."

Our Lady of Mount Carmel (19) - a title given to Mary as the patroness of the Carmelites.

children of Mary (21) - a confraternity and non-professed religious group for young women

harmonium (21) - an organ-like keyboard instrument that produces tones with free metal reeds actuated by air forced from a bellows

mystical (22) - of, relating to, or stemming from mysticism or immediate understanding of spiritual matters, especially when experienced as direct communion with God

Feast day (23) - The Catholic Church assigns one date out of the year for each and every canonized saint.

Diario Intimo (23) - the day-by-day writing of her life as a Catholic teenager by St. Teresa of the Andes.

spiritual director (24) - one who leads individuals or groups to a greater life of holiness; a spiritual coach.

Society of the Sacred Heart (24) - a religious order whose charism is: "By our charism, we are consecrated to glorifying the heart of Jesus: we answer His call to discover and reveal His love letting ourselves be transformed by His Spirit so as to live united and conformed to Him, and through our love and service to radiate the very love of His Heart."

Story of a Soul (24) - the autobiography of St. Thérèse of Lisieux

Autobiography (24) - the autobiography of St. Teresa of Avila

victim soul (25) - one who offers his/her suffering for others

vocation (25) - from the Latin, *vocare*, meaning "to call"; a calling of an individual by God, especially for a religious career

prioress (26) – one of the leaders of a convent, ranking below the abbess

cloistered (27) – sheltered or removed from the outside world

dowry (27) - Money or property brought by a bride to her husband at marriage; a sum of money required of a postulant at a convent

postulant (28) - a candidate for admission into a religious order

novice (29) - A person who has entered a religious order but has not yet taken final vows; Also called *novitiate*.

discalced Carmelites (29) - a religious order founded by St. John of the Cross and St. Teresa of Avila. "Discalced" is derived from Latin, meaning "without shoes."

intercession (30) – the act of intervening or praying on another's behalf

martyr (34) – a person who is killed for his/her religious beliefs

Buganda (35) - a region and former kingdom of eastern Africa on the northern shore of Lake Victoria in present-day Uganda.

kabaka (35) - the word for "king" in Buganda

catechumen (35) - One who is being taught the principles of Christianity.

White Fathers (36) - missionaries of Africa who focus on evangelization and education.

polygamy (37) - the condition or practice of having more than one spouse at one time

pillaging (38) - To rob of goods by force, especially in time of war; plunder.

Ugandan martyrs (40) - Charles Lwanga and companions; martyred for defending their faith.

atonement (48) - the reconciliation of God and humankind through Jesus Christ

Focolare (48) - an ecumenical religious movement whose members work toward Jesus' prayer that all people may be one

ecumenical (49) - a Christian movement emphasizing the unity of all people; Concerned with establishing or promoting unity among churches or religions.

vitality (50) - The capacity to live, grow, or develop; The characteristic, principle, or force that distinguishes living things from nonliving things.

St. Clare of Assisi (50) – Co-founder of the Order of Poor Ladies, or Clares, and first Abbess of San Damiano; first woman to write a monastic rule.

lucidity (51) - thinking or expressing oneself clearly, especially between periods of confusion; clearheaded.

Chiara Lubich (53) - the founder of the Focolare Movement

The Joyful Mysteries (56) - the Rosary prayed on Monday and Saturday.

The Sorrowful Mysteries (56) - the Rosary prayed on Tuesday and Friday.

The Glorious Mysteries (56) - the Rosary prayed on Wednesday and Sunday.

The Luminous Mysteries (56) - the Rosary prayed on Thursday.

levitate (62) - To rise or cause to rise into the air and float in apparent defiance of gravity, through the miraculous power of God.

vespers (62) - the Evening Prayer, said as part of the Liturgy of the Hours, through which the people of God sanctify the day by continual praise of God and prayers of intercession for the needs of the world.

Society of Jesus (62) - a religious order founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola; the largest religious order of men.

Jesuit (63) - common term referring to a member of the Society of Jesus

St. Peter Canisus (65) - a Jesuit and Doctor of the Church who helped to catechize Germany after the Reformation.

St. Francis Borgia (67) - a Jesuit and superior general of that order

beatification (70) - a step toward sainthood, in which the Church confirms the approval of a miracle attributed to, and the holiness of, a candidate for sainthood

Annakutty (77) - the nickname of St. Alphonsa

betrothal (78) - A mutual promise to marry; an engagement

ineffable (79) - Incapable of being expressed; indescribable or unutterable; Not to be uttered; taboo.

St. Francis of Assisi (79) - founder of the Franciscan religious order; felt called by God to repair the Church.ongregation (80) - a religious community in India founded to carry out the mission of St. Francis; their charism is "to holiness through lowliness."

veneration (81) – a feeling of profound respect or reverence

The Syro-Malabar Catholic Church (82) - an Eastern Rite Catholic Church, the foundation of which was possibly created by the preaching of St. Thomas throughout modern day India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey.

Lectio Divina (85) - a Latin term, means "divine reading" and describes a way of reading the Scriptures whereby we gradually let go of our own agenda and open ourselves to what God wants to say to us.

missionary (90) - One who is sent on a mission, especially one sent to do religious or charitable work in a territory or foreign country; One who attempts to persuade or convert others to a particular program, doctrine, or set of principles.

Good News (90) - the news of the coming of God's kingdom and of Jesus' death and resurrection to restore us to right relationship with God.

Age of Exploration (90) - a period from the early 15th century and continuing into the early 17th century, during which European ships traveled around the world to search for new trading routes and partners to feed burgeoning capitalism in Europe.

St. Ignatius of Loyola (93) - founder of the Society of Jesus; active during the Counter Reformation; wrote the "Spiritual Exercises".

catechize (96) - To teach the principles of Christian dogma, discipline, and ethics by means of questions and answers.

convalescence (105) - Gradual return to health and strength after illness; The period needed for returning to health after illness.

valiant (105) - Possessing or exhibiting valor, bravery, and/or heroism.

sharecropper (106) - A tenant farmer who gives a share of the crops raised to the landlord in lieu of rent.

Feast of Corpus Christi (108) - also the Solemnity of the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ; celebrated in the Easter season.

monstrance (108) - A receptacle in which the host is held and displayed.

Introduction

- 1. Who paraphrased a quote from Saint Catherine of Siena when he said, "If you are what you should be, you will set the whole world ablaze!"? **Pope John Paul II** (xi)
- 2. What do the teenage saints exemplify by their actions? Live radically on fire for Christ. (xi)
- 3. What threatens to distract young people from serving as models of right living? <u>accessible</u> <u>moral dilemmas, temptations, and adverse world views</u>(xi)
- 4. From what book and verse of the Bible is the following quote taken? "What has been, that will be; what has been done, that will be done. Nothing is new under the sun." **Ecclesiastes 1:9-10** (ix)

Saint Dominic Savio – Missionary of Good Example, Good Words, and Good Action

- 1. What is the feast day of Saint Dominic Savio? March 9 (2)
- 2. Dominic Savio is the patron saint of choirboys and those falsely accused. (2)
- 3. When was Saint Dominic Savio born? April 2, 1842 (3)
- 4. Who were Dominic Savio's parents? Charles and Brigid Savio (3)
- 5. By what age was Dominic Savio saying his morning and evening prayers himself? **four** (3)
- 6. What is the Angelus? A prayer said in celebration of God being made flesh in the person of Christ Jesus, including Mary becoming his mother. (3)
- 7. Why was Dominic Savio allowed to take his first Communion early? He understood the Real Presence of the Eucharist. (3)
- 8. When did Dominic Savio receive his First Communion? **1849** (3)
- 9. What did Dominic Savio promise when he made his first Communion? to go to confession, take holy Communion as often as he was allowed, give Sundays and holy days completely to God, keep Jesus, Mary, and death as his best friends, and not sin (4)
- 10. What is the meaning of the word *savio*? **wise** (4)
- 11. How did the teachers at Dominic Savio's school characterize him? <u>as a hard-working</u>, <u>intelligent child</u>, <u>who helped his fellow students</u> (4)
- 12. Why did Dominic Savio not defend himself when his classmates accused him of stuffing the classroom stove with trash and snow? Dominic wanted to spare the boys who committed the act from punishment, and believed he was emulating Jesus' actions when Jesus was falsely accused. (5)
- 13. Who was the principal of Dominic Savio's school? Father Cugliero (5)
- 14. What school did Dominic Savio attend in Turin? the Oratory of Saint Francis de Sales (5)
- 15. Who ran the school Dominic Savio attended in Turin? (Saint) Father John Bosco (5)

- 16. What inspired Dominic Savio to strengthen his holiness? his desire to become a saint (6)
- 17. Who were Dominic Savio's favorite saints? saints who were involved with missionary work (6)
- 18. What example of Jesus' actions did Dominic Savio use to prevent a fight between two of his classmates? He asked his classmates to cast stones at him instead of taking revenge on each other. (7)
- 19. What acts did Dominic Savio partake in to strengthen his faith? He took daily Communion, went to confession often, prayed in front of the Blessed Sacrament, and consulted with a priestly confessor for spiritual guidance. (7-8)
- 20. Who did Dominic Savio believe was "the doctor of the soul"? his confessor (8)
- 21. What are scruples? an unfounded fear that something is a sin when it is not (8)
- 22. During what year was the dogma of the Immaculate Conception defined? **1854** (9)
- 23. What actions did Dominic Savio take to honor the Immaculate Conception and Mary? <u>He</u>
 prayed at the altar dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, participated in May devotion
 to Mary, raffled off his book to raise money for a Marian Altar for his dorm, and co-founded a
 Sodality of Mary Immaculate. (9)
- 24. Why did Dominic Savio leave the oratory to return home? His health was failing. (11)
- 25. When did Dominic Savio leave the oratory for the last time? March 1, 1857 (11)
- 26. How did Dominic Savio accept his illness and eventual death? He did not complain and faced his death with courage. (12)
- 27. When did Dominic Savio die? March 9, 1857 (12)
- 28. How old was Dominic Savio when he died? Fourteen (12)
- 29. What is the meaning of the name *Dominic*? of the Lord (14)

Saint Teresa of the Andes – Pure Beauty and Happiness

- 1. Saint Teresa of the Andes is the patron saint of **youth and sick people.** (18)
- 2. What is the feast day of Saint Teresa of the Andes? July 13 (18)
- 3. When and where was Saint Teresa born? July 13, 1900, in Santiago, Chile (19)
- 4. Saint Teresa became the first **Carmelite saint from the Americas.** (19)
- 5. What was Saint Teresa's baptismal name? <u>Juana Enriqueta Josefina de los Sagrados Corazones</u> (19)
- 6. On what feast day was Juanita baptized? the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (19)
- 7. What was Juanita's temperament as a child? She had a temper, was spoiled, argued with her younger siblings, and dawdled when asked to complete a task. (19)
- 8. Who took Juanita to daily Mass when she was growing up? her aunt, Juana (20)
- 9. At what age and when did Juanita receive first Communion? on September 11, 1910, at the age of ten (20)
- 10. When did Jesus begin to speak to Juanita? **after she received her first Communion and every time she received the Eucharist** (20)
- 11. What did Juanita believe brought her closer to Jesus? She was frequently sick and believed she could relate to Jesus' suffering on the cross. (22)
- 12. Who encouraged Juanita to keep a mystical diary? Mother Julia Rios (23)
- 13. What was the title of Juanita's mystical diary? *Diario Intimo* (23)
- 14. When did Juanita take a vow of chastity? on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, on December 8, 1917 (23)
- 15. To what vocation did Juanita believe Christ was calling her? salvation of others through prayer (24)

- 16. The writings of what holy women influenced Juanita's decision to join a religious order?

 Saint Teresa of Avila, Blessed Elizabeth of the Trinity, and Saint Thérèse of Lisieux (25)
- 17. What is the meaning of the Latin word *vacare*? **to call** (25)
- 18. Who encouraged Juanita to join the Carmelite community in Los Andes? <u>the prioress, Mother</u>
 Angelica of the Most Blessed Sacrament (26)
- 19. Who was upset with Juanita's desire to enter the cloistered Carmelite monastery of Carmel de Los Andes? her father and her brother, Luis (27)
- 20. What name did Juanita take when she received the postulant's habit? Sister Teresa of Jesus (29)
- 21. What disease did Sr. Teresa contract in April, 1920? typhus (29)
- 22. When did Sr. Teresa request and receive the anointing of the sick, confession, and the Eucharist? **April 5, 1920** (29)
- 23. When did Sr. Teresa die? **April 12, 1920** (29)
- 24. What group is dedicated to pray for the needs of priests? **the Priestly Reparation Society** (31)

Saint Kizito – He Bore the Ultimate Witness to Christ

- 1. What is Saint Kizito's feast day? June 3 (34)
- 2. Saint Kizito is the patron saint of children and primary schools. (34)
- 3. To what tribe did Kizito belong in Uganda? the Muganda tribe (35)
- 4. In 1879, who invited Catholic missionaries to the kingdom of Buganda? the king of Buganda, Kabaka Mukabya (35)
- 5. What group did Cardinal Charles Lavigerie send as missionaries to Buganda? **the White Fathers** (35)
- 6. Why did the White Fathers require a two-year catechism before allowing a catechumen to receive the sacrament of Baptism? The White Fathers wanted to ensure that catechumens were converting for the right reasons and not for personal gain. (35)
- 7. During what period did Kabaka Mukabya exile the White Fathers? **from 1882 to 1885** (35)
- 8. Who became king of Buganda after the death of Kabaka Mukabya? his son, Mwanga (36)
- 9. Why did Kabaka Mwanga invite missionaries to return to Buganda? He wanted the missionaries to open schools to educate his people. (36)
- 10. What led to the execution of one of the Christian leaders, Joseph Mukasa Balikuddembe?

 <u>Joseph Mukasa Balikuddembe objected to Kabaka Mwanga forcing male servants to commit impure acts</u>. (36)
- 11. Who was allowed to receive the sacrament of Baptism without completing the four-year waiting period because of his zeal for Catholicism? **Charles Lwanga** (37)
- 12. What position did Charles Lwanga hold in the royal palace? He was head of the royal pages and the leader of the Christian community inside the palace. (38)

- 13. Why did Kabaka Mwanga stop supporting the Christian missionary groups in Buganda?

 Mwanga became paranoid that the missionaries would remove him from power and he resisted the Christian teachings regarding polygamy, pillaging, and warfare. (37)
- 14. What position did Kizito hold in the royal palace? He was a page. (37)
- 15. Who baptized Kizito on Maya 26, 1886? Charles Lwanga (38)
- 16. Why did Mwanga condemn Kizito to death? <u>Kizito spurned the sexual advances of Mwanga</u> and professed his adherence to the Christian faith. (38)
- 17. Who offered to take the place of the condemned pages and Kizito? **Father Lourdel** (38)
- 18. What were the pages forced to do before they were martyred? They were tied together and forced to walk thirty-seven miles to their execution site in Namugongo. (38)
- 19. Who was the chief executioner of the Ugandan martyrs? **Senkole** (39)
- 20. How was Saint Kizito martyred? He was burned alive. (40)
- 21. How old was Saint Kizito when he was martyred? **fourteen** (40)
- 22. How many Catholics were martyred with Saint Kizito? **sixteen** (40)
- 23. Who are the Ugandan martyrs who share Saint Kizito's feast day? Saint Denis Ssbugwawo, Saint Ki Musoke, Saint Ambrose Kibuuka, Saint Achilles Kiwanuka, Saint Mbaga Tuzinde, and Saint Mugagga Lubowa (40)

Blessed Chiara Luce Badano - A Ray of Light

- 1. What is the feast day of Blessed Chiara Luce Badano? October 29 (46)
- 2. When and where was Chiara born? on October 29, 1971, in Sassello, Italy (47)
- 3. Who were Chiara's parents? Ruggero and Maria Theresa Badano (47)
- 4. What did Chiara's parents rely on to raise her to be an obedient child? **love** (48)
- 5. What is Focolare? It is an international Catholic ecumenical movement that bases its mission on the Gospel so that all people may find unity in faith. (48-49)
- 6. Who was the founder of Focolare? Chiara Lubich (48)
- 7. What would children call Chiara because of her religious devotion? "Sister" (49)
- 8. What type of problems did Chiara deal with as a teenager? She struggled in her school work, was teased for her religious devotion, and experienced peer pressure. (50)
- 9. What saint was Chiara's namesake? Saint Clare of Assisi (50)
- 10. At what age was Chiara diagnosed with osteosarcoma with metastasis? seventeen (51)
- 11. What is osteosarcoma? a form of bone cancer (51)
- 12. Why did Chiara refuse to use morphine to ease her pain? She was afraid that it would interfere with her lucidity. (51)
- 13. How did Chiara deal with her illness? She remained dedicated to Jesus, bringing Christ's message to other patients, and tried to keep the focus off of herself by thinking of others. (51)
- 14. Who served as Chiara's spiritual mentor? **Chiara Lubich** (52)

- 15. What is the meaning of the name Luce? **light** (52)
- 16. Why did Chiara want to be buried in a wedding dress? Chiara believed that her death was her chance to become the bride of Christ. (53)
- 17. Why was Chiara content at the moment of her death? She was looking forward to being with Jesus in heaven. (53)
- 18. When did Chiara die? October 7, 1990 (54)
- 19. When was Chiara's beatification ceremony held? **September 26, 2010** (54)
- 20. What was the prayer that Chiara and her family prayed just before her death? **Come, Holy Spirit!** (54)
- 21. What does the feast of Our Lady of the Rosary commemorate? **the Christian victory at the Battle of Lepanto** (56)
- 22. What are the mysteries of the Rosary? **the Joyful Mysteries, the Sorrowful Mysteries, the Glorious Mysteries, and the Luminous Mysteries** (56)
- 23. The devotion of the Badano family to each other was a reflection of the love of God. (56)

Chapter Review Questions Answer Key

Saint Stanislaus Kostka – An Example of Fortitude

- 1. Saint Stanislaus Kostka is the patron saint of students, Poland, and life-threatening illnesses. (60)
- 2. What is the feast day of Stanislaus Kostka? **November 13** (60)
- 3. When was Stanislaus Kostka born? **September, 1550** (61)
- 4. What religion did Stanislaus Kostka's family practice? **Catholicism** (61)
- 5. Where did Stanislaus attend college? He attended college in Vienna at a school run by the Jesuits. (62)
- 6. What did Stanislaus like to do in college that demonstrated his holiness? He attended vespers prayers, venerated Mary, and attended Mass three times a day. (62)
- 7. Who founded the Society of Jesus? Saint Ignatius Loyola (62)
- 8. What is the motto of the Society of Jesus? Ad majorem Dei gloriam, to the greater glory of God (62)
- 9. What does it mean to levitate? to be lifted into the air by the power of God (62)
- 10. Who became Stanislaus and Paul Kostka's tutor after the Jesuit college in Vienna closed? John Bilinski (63)
- 11. What happened to Stanislaus when he accidentally set his bed on fire? He was unhurt from the flames. (63)
- 12. Who abused Stanislaus? his older brother, Paul, and his roommates (64)
- 13. What form did the devil take when he visited Stanislaus to attack Stanislaus' spirituality? a big, black dog (65)

- 14. What vision did Stanislaus have that made want to pursue his vocation to enter the Society of Jesus? Stanislaus dreamt that Mary laid the child Jesus on his bed. (65)
- 15. Why was Stanislaus denied entry into the Society of Jesus? His father did not consent to his son's entry into the Jesuit order and the Jesuits would not allow him to join without his father's consent. (65)
- 16. Who wrote 95 Theses? Martin Luther (65)
- 17. Who worked to evangelize and catechize the people of Germany after the Reformation? Saint Peter Canisius (65)
- 18. Who allowed Stanislaus to join the Society of Jesus? **Saint Peter Canisius** (67)
- 19. Who was the head of the Jesuit order when Stanislaus entered the Jesuit novitiate in Rome? Saint Francis Borgia (68)
- 20. What are the four major basilicas in Rome? Saint Maria Maggiore, Saint Peter, Saint John Lateran, and Saint Paul Outside-the-Wall (68)
- 21. When did Stanislaus predict he would die? on the feast of the Assumption of Mary (70)
- 22. On what feast day did Stanislaus Kostka die? On the feast of the Assumption (70)
- 23. What affect did Stanislaus' death have on his brother, Paul? Paul regretted the way he had treated his brother, dedicated himself to helping others, and joined the Society of Jesus. (70-71)
- 24. When was Saint Stanislaus canonized? **December 31, 1726** (71)

Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception - She Conformed Her Life to Christ's

- 1. What is the feast day of Saint Alphonsa? July 28 (76)
- 2. Saint Alphonsa is the patron saint of **sick people**. (76)
- 3. When was Saint Alphonsa canonized? October 12, 2008 (76)
- 4. When and where was Saint Alphonsa born? August 19, 1910, in Kottayam, India (77)
- 5. Who were Alphonsa's parents? Joseph Muttathupadathu and Mary Puthukari (77)
- 6. What happened to Alphonsa's mother, Mary? She went into premature labor after being frightened by a snake and died a couple of weeks after Alphonsa was born. (77)
- 7. Alphonsa's parents were members of what church? the Syro-Malabar Catholic Church (77)
- 8. What was Alphonsa's baptismal name? **Anna Mattathupadathu** (77)
- 9. Who helped raise Alphonsa after her mother's death? her grandmother and her father (77)
- 10. When did Alphonsa receive her first Communion? **November 27, 1917** (77)
- 11. From what illness did Alphonsa suffer? eczema (77)
- 12. At what age did Alphonsa go to live with her aunt, Annamamma? ten (78)
- 13. At what age did Annamamma arrange Alphonsa's betrothal? **thirteen** (78)
- 14. What did Alphonsa do to avoid her betrothal? **She planned to burn her foot and disfigure it so** that no one would want to marry her. (78)
- 15. What happened to Alphonsa when she went to the rice pits? She accidentally fell into the fire and suffered burns on both her legs, feet, and toes. (78)

- 16. What did the Vatican recognize as one of the miracles attributed to Saint Alphonsa? <u>Alphonsa's total recovery from her burns</u> (79)
- 17. What religious order did Alphonsa join? the Franciscan Clarist Congregation (80)
- 18. What is the motto of the Franciscan Clarist Congregation? "To holiness from lowliness" (80)
- 19. On what feast day and date did Alphonsa become a postulant? on August 2, 1928, on the feast of Alphonsus Liguori (80)
- 20. What reason did Alphonsa give for joining the Franciscan Clarist Congregation? <u>Alphonsa</u> wanted to become a saint. (80)
- 21. When did Alphonsa die? **July 7, 1946** (81)
- 22. When was Saint Alphonsa canonized? October 18, 2008 (81)
- 23. Who has been healed through Saint Alphonsa's intercessions? Christians, Muslims, and Hindus (81)
- 24. Saint Alphonsa is the first national saint of **India**. (81)
- 25. Which one of the Apostles spread the Christian Gospel to India? Saint Thomas the Apostle (83)
- 26. Where was Saint Thomas martyred? Mylopore (83)

Blessed Pedro Calungsod – He Pleased God and Was Loved by Him

- 1. Who was Pedro Calungsod's mentor? Father Diego Luis de San Vitores (89)
- 2. On what island did Father Diego stop while traveling to the Philippines? **Guam, known at the** time as one of the Ladrones Islands (89)
- 3. Who did Father Diego petition for permission and funds to begin a mission on Guam? King Philip IV of Spain (89)
- 4. What is the meaning of the term *missionary*? **the spreading of the word of Jesus to non- Christian communities throughout the world** (90)
- 5. Who accompanied Father Diego to Guam to begin a mission on the island? <u>Father Tomas de</u> Cardenoso, some interpreters, and some young lay assistants, including Pedro Calungsod (90)
- 6. When did the ship carrying the missionaries depart from the Philippines on the journey to Guam? August 7, 1667 (90)
- 7. What image did the missionaries carry with them on their voyage from the Philippines to Mexico? an image of Our Lady of Good Voyage (91)
- 8. What did the missionaries do during their voyage to prepare for their time in Guam? They learned to speak the Chamorro language and translated a version of the catechism into the Chamorro language. (92)
- 9. When did their ship arrive in Guam (Ladrones)? June 15, 1668 (92)
- 10. Who were the indigenous people who lived in Guam? **the Chamorros** (92)
- 11. Who acted as an important intermediary between the missionaries and the Chamorro people?

 <u>a Christian named Pedro, who had been shipwrecked on Ladrones several years before the</u>

 <u>missionaries arrived</u> (92)

- 12. What name-change did Father Diego propose for Ladrones? to change the name from Ladrones to las Islas Marianas, after the Virgin Mary and the queen of France (93)
- 13. What was the name of the mission built on Marianas? Mission San Ignacio (93)
- 14. What were Pedro Calungsod's duties at the mission? **performing baptisms when the Jesuit priests were not available, and working as Father Diego's personal assistant and guide** (94)
- 15. Who spread rumors about the Christian sacraments that caused some of the Chamorro people to denounce their Faith? **Choco** (94)
- 16. Did Choco eventually become a catechumen and receive the sacrament of Baptism? Yes. (95)
- 17. Who opposed the missionaries' work because it threatened their control over the Chamorro? the Macajnas, the holy men who practiced magic, Hurao, the village chief of Agana, and the Urritaos, young men who lived with women who were not their wives (95)
- 18. From September 11 to October 21, 1671, who waged war against the missionaries? <u>Hurao and around 2,000 Chamorros</u> (96)
- 19. Were the Chamorros successful in their attack against the mission? **No, but the missionaries** still faced dangers from the Chamorros after the fighting ended. (96)
- 20. In 1672, Father Diego left Agana to build a church in **Nisihan**. (96)
- 21. Who accompanied Father Diego on his mission to construct new churches across the island of Guam? Pedro Calungsod and a group of missionary assistants (96)
- 22. Why did Father Diego send the missionary assistants, other than Pedro Calungsod, back to San Ignacio for safety? A missionary assistant was killed carrying a message from San Ignacio to Father Diego and villagers attempted to set fire to the mission in San Ignacio. (96)
- 23. How did Matapang greet Father Diego and Pedro Calungsod when they arrived at his home to baptize his daughter? He was angry with them, shouting at them to leave, or he would kill them. (97)
- 24. Who did Matapang ask to help murder Father Diego and Pedro Calungsod? **Hurao** (97)
- 25. Who died first in the attack against Father Diego and Pedro Calungsod? Pedro Calungsod (97)

- 26. What did Father Diego do when Pedro Calungsod was mortally wounded with a spear? He gave Pedro last rites and then began preaching the Gospel to his assailants before he was killed.

 (98)
- 27. From what physical impairment did Father Diego suffer? **extreme near-sightedness, visual impairment** (100)
- 28. What prayer did Father Diego and his missionaries chant upon first meeting the islanders of Guam? The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary (100)
- 29. What is another name for the Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary? the Litany of Loreto (100)

Saint Maria Goretti - A Valiant Girl

- 1. What is the feast day of Saint Maria Goretti? July 6 (104)
- 2. Saint Maria Goretti is the patron saint of young people and rape victims. (104)
- 3. When and where was Maria Goretti born? October 16, 1890, in Corinaldo, Italy (105)
- 4. Who were Maria's parents? <u>Luigi and Assunta Goretti</u> (105)
- 5. For whom did Luigi Goretti work as a sharecropper? Count Mazzoleni (105)
- 6. Who did Count Mazzoleni send to work with Luigi Goretti on the farm? Giovanni and Alessandro Serenelli (105)
- 7. What disease did Luigi contract? malaria (107)
- 8. Upon Luigi's death, who took over his job on the farm? his widow and Maria's mother,
 Assunta Goretti (107)
- 9. Who became the primary caregiver to the Goretti children? Maria Goretti (107)
- 10. Last rites, or the anointing of the sick, can be given to **those who are sick or in danger of death**. (107)
- 11. What is another name for the Feast of Corpus Christi? the Solemnity of the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ (108)
- 12. Why did Assunta refuse to allow Maria to receive first Communion when she was eleven years old? Maria did not know how to read or write to learn about the Eucharist and receiving Communion. Assunta could not afford a Communion dress for Maria and did not have the time or energy to assist Maria in receiving first Communion. (108)
- 13. What did Maria Goretti cherish most? purity (108)
- 14. Who tried to sexually assault Maria? Alessandro Serenelli (109)
- 15. Who attacked Maria with a knife when she refused to submit to his desires?

 Alessandro Serenelli (110)

- 16. Maria Goretti died of her wounds on July 6, 1902. (111)
- 17. What converted Alessandro to publicly repent of his sins? He had a vision of Maria while he was in prison. (112)
- 18. From whom did Alessandro ask and receive forgiveness for his murder of Maria Goretti?

 Assunta Goretti (112)
- 19. How did Alessandro Serenelli live out his life after his release from prison? He became a third-order Franciscan and worked as a monastery gardener. (113)
- 20. When was Saint Maria Goretti canonized? June 24, 1950 (113)
- 21. Who canonized Saint Maria Goretti? Pope Pius XII (113)
- 22. What was unique about Saint Maria Goretti's canonization ceremony? <u>It was the first</u> <u>canonization ceremony held outdoors.</u> (113)
- 23. Where was a shrine established for Saint Maria Goretti? in Saint Francis Church in Corinaldo, Italy (113)

Additional Materials – The Catechism of the Catholic Church

Death

- 1. What is the Exercise of a Happy Death? to go to confession and receive holy Communion as if it were the last time before death (118)
- 2. How did Jesus face his own death? He accepted it in an act of free and unconditional acceptance of God's will. (118)
- 3. What did Jesus' obedience to his Father's will transform? the curse of death (118)

Poverty of Heart

- 1. What is Jesus' direction to his disciples? to prefer Jesus over everything and everyone and renounce all they have (119)
- 2. What is obligatory for entrance into heaven? **detachment from riches or worldly goods** (119)

Martyrdom

- 1. What is the meaning of martyrdom? It is the supreme witness to Faith, even bearing witness unto death to the Faith. (120)
- 2. Who knew that his baptism would result in his death? Saint Kizito (120)

Euthanasia

- 1. What is euthanasia? the ending of a life of a handicapped, sick, or dying person by unnatural means in order to eliminate suffering (121)
- 2. What does the Catholic Church believe in regard to euthanasia? <u>It is murder, and as such, is morally unacceptable and forbidden by the Church.</u> (121)

Legitimate Defense

- 1. What is the stand of the Catholic Church on self-defense? Self-defense in the face of an aggressor is morally acceptable. (122)
- 2. Is someone who commits murder in self-defense guilty of a mortal sin? **No.** (122)
- 3. What type of self-defense is not allowed? When self-defense goes beyond or is more violent than necessary. (122)

Chastity

- 1. What is chastity? the act of living a life without sin; virginity (123)
- 2. Who is called to live a chaste life? any baptized Christian (123)

Catechesis

- 1. What is the aim of catechesis? to put people in communion with Jesus (124)
- 2. What must a person possess to be a catechist? A person must know Jesus, share his suffering, and dispose of worldly goods. (124)
- 3. What does it mean to evangelize? to spread the word of Jesus and convert individuals to the Faith (124)

Pornography

- 1. Pornography is an offense against **chastity**.
- 2. Why is pornography a grave offense? <u>It debases and perverts the conjugal act and privacy of the intimate relationship between spouses.</u> (125)

Lectio Divina

- 1. What is the meaning of Lectio Divina? **Divine Reading** (130)
- 2. What are the steps of Lectio Divina? reading, meditation, prayer, and contemplation (130)

2017 IT Religion – Saints' Characteristics Worksheet #1 Answer Key

The following are said about the saints. List the name of the saint most closely identified with each "characteristic".

1. A ray of light. <u>Blessed Chiara Luce Badano</u> (45)

2. Missionary of good example. <u>Saint Dominic Savio</u> (1)

3. He pleased God and was loved by him. <u>Blessed Pedro Calungsod</u> (87)

4. He bore the ultimate witness to Christ. Saint Kizito (33)

5. An example of fortitude. <u>Saint Stanislaus Kostka</u> (59)

6. A valiant girl. <u>Saint Maria Goretti</u> (103)

7. She conformed her life to Christ's. Saint Alphonsa of the

<u>Immaculate Conception</u> (75)

8. Pure beauty and happiness. <u>Saint Teresa of the Andes</u> (17)

2017 IT Religion – Saints' Feast Days Worksheet #2 Answer Key

The following are the saints' Feast days. Match the feast days with the saints.

1. March 9 <u>Saint Dominic Savio</u> (2)

2. April 2 <u>Blessed Padro Calongsod</u> (88)

3. June 3 <u>Saint Kizito</u> (34)

4. July 6 <u>Saint Maria Goretti</u> (104)

5. July 13 <u>Saint Teresa of the Andes</u> (18)

6. July 28 <u>Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception</u> (76)

7. October 29 <u>Blessed Chiara Luce Badano</u> (46)

8. November 13 <u>Saint Stanislaus Kostka</u> (60)

2017 IT Religion – Patron Saints Worksheet #3 Answer Key

List the name of the patron saint of the following patronages:

- 1. Patron of sick people: Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception (76)
- 2. Patron of those falsely accused and choirboys: Saint Dominic Savio (2)
- 3. Patron of young people and rape victims: Saint Maria Goretti (102)
- 4. Patron of youth, the Philippines and Guam, and altar servers: <u>Blessed Pedro Calungsod</u> (88)
- 5. Patron of children and primary schools: Saint Kizito (34)
- 6. Patron of students, Poland, and life-threatening illnesses: Saint Stanislaus Kostka (60)
- 7. Patron of youth and sick people: Saint Teresa of the Andes (18)

2017 IT Religion – Scripture Verses Worksheet #4 Answer Key

The following are the scripture verses associated with the saints. Identify the saint most associated with the scripture verse on the line next to each verse.

1. Romans 5:5 Saint Kizito (41)

2. John 20:28 <u>Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception</u> (84)

3. Matthew 5: 27-28 Saint Maria Goretti (114)

4. 1 Corinthians 13:13 Saint Teresa of the Andes (30)

5. Psalm 57:8 <u>Saint Stanislaus Kostka</u> (71)

6. Romans 6:9 <u>Saint Dominic Savio</u> (13)

7. Matthew 10:32 <u>Blessed Pedro Calungsod</u> (99)

8. John 15:8 <u>Blessed Chiara Luce Badano</u> (55)

2017 IT Religion – Prayers Worksheet #5 Answer Key

The following are prayers or excerpts of prayers associated with the saints. List the name of the saint on the line below each prayer to show the connection between the saint and the prayer.

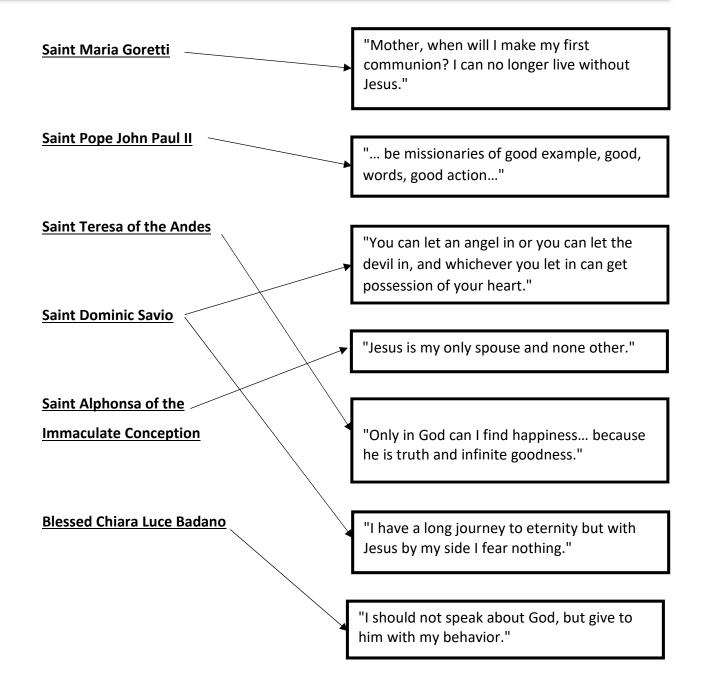
- 1. "May the light of Christ cast our spiritual darkness which breeds selfishness, violence, hatred for others and contempt for their rights." Saint Kizito (41)
- 2. "Fill us with the delights of your spirit so that we may proclaim by word and deed the joyful message of your love to the world." <u>Saint Teresa of the Andes</u> (30)
- 3. "... you inspire us by your fidelity in times of adversity; by your courage in teaching the faith in the midst of hostility; and by your love is shedding your blood for the sake of the Gospel." <u>Blessed Pedro Calungsod</u> (99)
- 4. "You of comforters the best; You the soul's most welcome guest; Sweet refreshment her below; In our labor, rest most sweet; Grateful coolness in the heat; Solace in the midst of woe." <u>Blessed Chiara Luce Badano</u> (54)
- 5. "Purify my heart, consume me with burning love for you, and make me one with you." Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception (84)
- 6. "Martyr on earth and now in heaven, look down on us from your glory. In your face we see the strength of your love and your constant purity." Saint Maria Goretti (114)
- 7. "I will praise you among the peoples, Lord; I will chant your praise among the nations."

 <u>Saint Stanislaus Kostka</u> (71)
- 8. "Everything I have is yours, O God. And I abandon myself completely to your holy will."

 <u>Saint Dominic Savio</u> (13)

2017 IT Religion – *Ablaze: Stories of Daring Teen Saints*Quotes Worksheet

Match the quote with the saint who said it. Draw a line from the saint to his or her quote. There may be more than one quote for each saint.



Τ.	LIKE HE	in that the sake Saint Claire of Assist, this blessed/saint was a girl of action: (50)
	A.	Saint Maria Goetti
	В.	Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception
	C.	Blessed Chiara Luce Badano
	D.	Saint Teresa of the Andes
	E.	Saint Teresa of Calcutta
2.	Kabaka	Mwanga was so angry atand his companions' unwillingness
		n sexual impurity and deny their faith, he sentenced them to die by
	(38)	
	A.	Saint Stanislaus; hanging
	В.	Saint Kizito; crucifixion.
	C.	Blessed Pedro; fire
	D.	Saint Kizito; fire
	E.	Saint Dominic; crucifixion
3.	The Ca	techism teaches that Saint Stanislaus was within the bounds of moral law to engage
	in self-	defense against his tormenting brother, because (112)
		love toward oneself is a fundamental principle of morality.
	В.	one may insist on respect for one's own right to life.
	C.	one is bound to take more care of one's own life than of another's.
	D.	repelling force with moderation is a lawful defense.
	E.	All of the above
4.	The Ar	gelus is a prayer in celebration of the (3)
	A.	Passion of Jesus
	В.	Resurrection of Jesus
		<u>Incarnation of Jesus</u>
	D.	Ascension of Jesus
	E.	Divinity of Jesus
5.	John 2	0:28 speaks of Thomas recognizing Jesus and proclaiming, "My Lord and my God."
		rse is connected with Saint Alphonsa because (82-83)
	A.	she found inspiration from Saint Thomas to work with those who did not share her unfaltering belief in God
	B.	her family came from the Syro-Malabar tradition that is founded on the preaching of
		Saint Thomas
	C.	she became a postulant on the feast day of Saint Thomas
	D.	she, like Thomas, doubted until she had physical proof of Jesus
	E.	she has healed many people of faith through her intercessions

6.	Domin	ic was a model Christian boy as is evidenced by(3)
	A.	his serving and attending daily Mass, his faithful praying of the the Angelus, and his
		encouragement to his family to pray before meals - all at the age of 5!
	B.	his cheerful greeting of the priests that visited his home.
	C.	his attempts to celebrate of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
	D.	his questioning relationship between the normal and the spiritual life.
	E.	his love of not trying to be a saint.
7.	On the	e island of Guam, this missionary was martyred for catechizing the people. (97-98)
	A.	Blessed Choco
	В.	Father Hurao
	C.	Saint Ignacio
	D.	Blessed Pedro
	E.	Father Matapang
8.	Saint T	eresa of the Andes fell very ill after less than a year in the Carmelite monastery and
	died a	t the age of nineteen. In the last hours before she died she (29)
	A.	had another mystical communication with Christ
	В.	was in constant prayer and mediation with her spiritual director
	C.	regretted leaving her family, since her father was not approving of her vocation
	D.	questioned her novitiate and was disappointed she did not have enough time to
		become a professed Carmelite
	E.	had periods of spiritual trials believing that God had abandoned her
9.	Saint N	Maria Goretti valuedabove all in her life. (110, 112)
		obedience
	В.	forgiveness
		purity
		the prayers of her mother, Assunta,
	E.	honesty
10	The Sc	ociety of Jesus has a motto, <i>Ad majorem Dei gloriam</i> , which means (62)
		men with and for others
	В.	to the greater glory of God
		the calling of God
		to holiness through lowliness
		a life of service to God

11. St Domin	ic's last name, Savio, means (4)
A. sa	nge
B. sr	mart
C. <u>w</u>	<u>ise</u>
D. in	telligent
E. go	ood
12. The Feast	t of Corpus Christi is celebrated in the liturgical season. (108)
A. Ler	nt
B. ord	dinary
C. Chi	ristmas
D. <u>Eas</u>	<u>ster</u>
E. Adv	vent
13. What sain	nt had a keen awareness of scruples? (8)
	aint Dominic Savio
	aint Stanislaus Kostka
	aint Maria Goretti
	aint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception
E. Sa	aint Teresa of the Andes
14. Cateches	is is best described as (96)
A. te	eaching about the Catholic faith to unbelievers
B. <u>re</u>	evealing in the person of Christ the whole of God's eternal design
C. to	teach the principles of Catholicism
D. to	teach friends and family ones' own beliefs about Jesus and salvation
E. to	teach people in foreign lands, as the missionaries in the 1600's and 1700's did
15. Our Lady	of Mount Carmel is a title given to Holy Mary, the Mother of God (19)
A. as	s a patroness of the Carmelites
B. be	ecause she was born poor
C. be	ecause Mary presented the scapular to Saint Simon
D. bo	oth A and C
E. <u>bo</u>	oth B and C
16. Lectio Div	vina is Latin for the (85, 130)
A. di	vine reading of the writings of the Church fathers
B. <u>di</u>	vine reading of scripture
C. ho	oly reading of scripture
D. ho	oly reading of the Apocrypha
F. m	editative reading of the Psalms

17. Each c	anonized Saint in the Catholic Church is given his/her ow	n (2	3)
A.	Solemnity Day		
В.	Memorial Day		
C.	Holy Day		
D.	<u>Feast Day</u>		
E.	Day of Obligation		
18. The Gl	orious Mysteries of the Rosary are prayed on	. (56)	
A.	Wednesday and Sunday		
В.	Tuesday and Thursday		
C.	Monday and Wednesday		
D.	Thursday and Saturday		
E.	Sunday and Tuesday		
19. The sp	iritual classic, Autobiography, is the story of	. (24)	
A.	Saint Clare of Assisi		
В.	Saint Teresa of Avila		
C.	Saint Thérèse of Lisieux		
D.	Saint Peter Canisius		
E.	Saint Francis Borgia		
20. Saint C	Clare of Assisi was the cofoundress of the (38)		
A.	Order the San Damiano		
В.	Order of Franciscans		
C.	Order of Carmelites		
D.	Order of Poor Ladies		
	Order of Holy Faith		
21. This pe	erson was called "a ray of light." (45)		
A.	Saint Teresa of the Andes		
В.	Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception		
C.	Blessed Chiara Luce Badano		
D.	Saint Kizito		
E.	Blessed Pedro Calungsod		
22. Saint S	stanislaus was identified as (59)		
A.	one who conformed his life to Christ		
В.	an example of fortitude		
C.	bearing the ultimate witness		
D.	a missionary of Good example		
E.	a valiant boy		

23. The Fe	east Day of Saint Maria Goretti is (104)
A.	January 26
В.	March 16
C.	November 7
D.	May 11
E.	July 6
24. Three	of the eight saints/blessed in the book <u>Ablaze</u> have their Feast Day in the month of
(18, 34, 104)
A.	January
В.	November
C.	May
D.	<u>July</u>
E.	September
25. Who is	s the Patron Saint of Children and Primary Schools? (34)
A.	Saint Kizito
В.	Saint Alphonsa
C.	Saint Maria Goretti
D.	Saint Dominic Savio
E.	Saint Teresa of the Andes
26. This m	emory verse is associated with Saint Teresa of the Andes. (30)
A.	"Love is patient, love is kind."
В.	"So faith, hope, love remain, these three; but the greatest of these is love."
C.	"Love never fails."
D.	"If I speak in human and angelic tongues but do not have love, I am a resounding gong or a clashing cymbal."
E.	"For we know partially and we prophesy partially, but when the perfect comes, the
	partial will pass away."
27. "Every	thing I have is yours, O God. And I abandon myself completely to your holy will" is a
prayer	of (13)
A.	Saint Stanislaus Kostka
В.	Blessed Pedro Calungsod
C.	Saint Dominic Savio
D.	Blessed Chiara Luce Badano
E.	Saint Kizito

28.		said, "My life is composed of two things: suffering and love." (22)
	A.	Blessed Chiara Luce Badano.
	В.	Saint Maria Goretti
	C.	Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception
	D.	Blessed Pedro Calungsod
	E.	Saint Teresa of the Andes
29.		said, "Mother, when will I make my first communion? I can no longer
	live wi	thout Jesus." (108)
	A.	Saint Dominic Savio
	В.	Saint Maria Goretti
	C.	Blessed Pedro Calungsod
	D.	Blessed Chiara Luce Badano
	E.	Saint Kizito
30.	Who s	poke about a "dark cloud" hiding Jesus, the beloved of his/her heart? (28)
	A.	Saint Maria Goretti
	В.	Saint Stanislaus Kostka
	C.	Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception
	D.	Saint Teresa of the Andes
	E.	Blessed Pedro Calungsod
31.	Maria	Goretti resisted physical assault, and it was later said, "She knew, she understood,
	and th	at is why she preferred to die." Who said this quote? (104)
	A.	Pius XII
	В.	Assent Goretti
	C.	John Paul II
	D.	Luigi Goretti
	E.	Allesandro Serenelli
32.	Marty	rdom is (120)
	A.	heroically accepting the challenge of death
	В.	knowing certain death is on the horizon
	C.	the supreme witness given to the truth of the faith
	D.	united to Christ by charity
	E.	a requirement of Sainthood
33.	Allesar	ndor, Saint Maria Goretti's murderer, later became a (113)
	A.	monastic
	В.	monastery cook
	C.	first order Jesuit
	D.	second order Dominican
	E.	third order Franciscan

34. A mon	nth after Dominic's death, his father had a vision where Dominic consoled him,
saying	g(12)
A.	"I see Jesus clearly."
В.	"I really am in heaven."
C.	"I love you."
D.	"What wonderful things I see."
E.	"Father, I have exercised a happy death."
35. Matap	pang grew angry at Fr. Diego and Blessed Pedro, exclaiming, (97)
A.	"Jesus did not die for my sins."
В.	"God does not love you or me."
C.	"You are blasphemers."
D.	"I am sick and tired of your doctrines."
E.	"Your religion is a farce."
36. Saint 1	Teresa of the Andes contacted when she was a postulant. (29)
A.	malaria
В.	<u>typhus</u>
C.	cancer
D.	eczema
E.	tuberculosis
37	have been healed through the intercessions of Saint Alphonsa of the Ir
macul	ate Conception. (81)
A.	Muslims, Hindus, and Jews
В.	Christians, Muslims, and Buddhists
C.	Christians, Muslims, and Jews
D.	Christians, Hindus, and Muslims
E.	Christians, Buddhists, and Hindus
38. A cate	echumen is a person who intends (35)
	echumen is a person who intends (35) to join the seminary
A. B.	to join the seminary
A. B. C.	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion
A. B. C. D.	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion to be baptized into the Faith
A. B. C. D. E.	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion to be baptized into the Faith to profess religious orders
A. B. C. D. E.	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion to be baptized into the Faith to profess religious orders to study to become a Deacon
A. B. C. D. E.	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion to be baptized into the Faith to profess religious orders to study to become a Deacon Stanislaus' daily routine had
A. B. C. D. E. 39. Saint S	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion to be baptized into the Faith to profess religious orders to study to become a Deacon Stanislaus' daily routine had
A. B. C. D. E. 39. Saint S A. B.	to join the seminary to receive Holy Communion to be baptized into the Faith to profess religious orders to study to become a Deacon Stanislaus' daily routine had

40.	A. B. C. D.	colare Movement works towards the (53) coordination of Christian worship intermixing of religions integration of Christians and Jews international ecumenicalism unity of the human family
41.	A. B. C. D.	hite Fathers served in Africa from the (36) time of Thomas's preaching to the conversion of Paul 1600s to the 1800s 1800s to today time of the 1st Pope through the 20th Pope time of Christ to the Reformation
42.	tell on A. B. C. D.	ete this Saintly challenge: "With the of a new convert, fearlessly e person about your faith." (42) energy eagerness devotion zeal enthusiasm
43.	A. B. C. D.	ad a dream of being an African Missionary Doctor? (47) <u>Blessed Chiara Luce Badano</u> Saint Alphonsa of the Immaculate Conception Saint Dominic Savio John Paul II Pius XII
44.	The or A. B. C. D. E.	reading, meditation, prayer, and contemplation contemplation, reading, and prayer
45.	A. B.	s the significance of sharecroppers in Maria Goretti's life? (110) Their presence caused her father's death. Their presence brought chaos. Their presence brought violence and caused her death. Their presence brought much peeded help.

E. Their presence brought work and money.

46. The Fr	ranciscan Clarist Congregation was founded in (80
A.	Poland
В.	Guam
C.	Uganda
D.	<u>India</u>
E.	Italy
47. Saint	Teresa of the Andes died as a (29)
A.	professed Carmelite novice
В.	Carmelite novice
C.	professed Carmelite nun
D.	Carmelite postulant
E.	3rd order Carmelite
48. Who \	was Saint Dominic Savio's teacher? (14)
A.	Dr. Antonio Delogu
B.	Pope John Paul II
C.	John Bilinski
D.	Saint John Bosco
E.	Saint Francis Borgia
49. The So	ociety of the Sacred Heart is (24)
A.	founded on the charism of the Sacred Heart Sisters
В.	the first monastic order
C.	an authorized Franciscan sub-order
D.	a sect of Christianity
E.	a religious order
50. Las Isl	as Marianas are known today as (93)
A.	San Juam Bautista Islands
B.	the Marianas
C.	Guam
D.	the Aganas
E.	San Ignacio Islands