

Name _____ Date _____

Handout 2

Preparing for Standardized Tests: Identifying Sentence Errors

These sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Read the entire sentence carefully but quickly, paying attention to the underlined choices (A) through (D). Select the underlined word or phrase that needs to be changed to make the sentence correct. Some sentences contain no error at all (E).

1. (A) According to Katie Remedios, (B) religious education director, when people become involved at (C) Our Lady, Queen of Peace parish, (D) they feel like its their home. (E) No error

_____ needs to be changed, or _____ there is no error at all.

2. Solidarity, according to St. John Paul II, (A) means that (B) people (C) should not act alone, but instead they (D) should see others as neighbors. (E) No error

_____ needs to be changed, or _____ there is no error at all.

3. Each Catholic (A) brings unique gifts to the Church (B) so that one of the (C) Church's strengths (D) is unity in her great diversity. (E) No error

_____ needs to be changed, or _____ there is no error at all.

4. Each of the Eastern Catholic Churches (A) accept the authority of the pope but (B) has autonomy in the Church and it (C) is governed (D) by a different code. (E) No error

_____ needs to be changed, or _____ there is no error at all.

5. Jesus (A) gave a mission to his (B) Apostles, and the Sacrament of Holy Orders (C) ensure that it continues to be exercised by the Church until the end of time. (E) No error

_____ needs to be changed, or _____ there is no error at all.

Thoughts on the “Inner Ring”

C. S. Lewis gave a lecture at King’s College in 1944 in which he identifies the dangers of the desire to be in the “Inner Ring.” See if you can identify with his insights.

The Inner Ring is a certain type of group.

- “It is not easy, even at a given moment, to say who is inside and who is outside. Some people are obviously in and some are obviously out, but there are always several on the borderline. . . . There are no formal admissions or expulsions. People think they are in it after they have in fact been pushed out of it, or before they have been allowed in: this provides great amusement for those who are really inside . . . I believe that in all men’s lives at certain periods, and in many men’s lives at all periods between infancy and extreme old age, one of the most dominant elements is the desire to be inside the local Ring and the terror of being left outside. But your genuine Inner Ring exists for exclusion. There’d be no fun if there were no outsiders. The invisible line would have no meaning unless most people were on the wrong side of it. Exclusion is no accident; it is the essence.”
- “I must not assume that you have ever first neglected, and finally shaken off, friends whom you really loved and who might have lasted you a lifetime, in order to court the friendship of those who appeared to you more important, more esoteric. I must not ask whether you have derived actual pleasure from the loneliness and humiliation of the outsiders after you, yourself were in: whether you have talked to fellow members of the Ring in the presence of outsiders simply in order that the outsiders might envy. . . .”
- “Unless you take measures to prevent it, this desire is going to be one of the chief motives of your life, from the first day on which you enter your profession until the day when you are too old to care. . . . Of all the passions, the passion for the Inner Ring is most skillful in making a man who is not yet a very bad man do very bad things. . . . The desire to be inside the invisible line illustrates this rule. As long as you are governed by that desire you will never get what you want. You are trying to peel an onion: if you succeed there will be nothing left. Until you conquer the fear of being an outsider, an outsider you will remain.”
- “And if in your spare time you consort simply with the people you like, you will again find that you have come unawares to a real inside: that you are indeed snug and safe at the centre of something which, seen from without, would look exactly like an Inner Ring. But the difference is that the secrecy is accidental, and its exclusiveness a by-product, and no one was led thither by the lure of the esoteric: for it is only four or five people who like one another meeting to do things that they like. This is friendship. Aristotle placed it among the virtues. It causes perhaps half of all the happiness in the world, and no Inner Ring can ever have it.”

(These passages are excerpts from C. S. Lewis, “The Inner Ring,” the Memorial Lecture at King’s College, University of London, 1944, <http://www.lewissociety.org/innering.php>.)

Reflection Questions:

1. What are some words used today to describe the “Inner Ring” and those who are inside?
2. Have you ever thought that the effort and desire to be “in” caused people you know to compromise their values? Why or why not?
3. Do you understand what C. S. Lewis means when he talks about groups where secrecy is “accidental” and exclusivity is a “by-product”? Explain.
4. Is the desire for the Inner Ring compatible with the desire to be a member of the Body of Christ? Why or why not?

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Handout 2-B

Personal Reflections on Service

Journal Entries

Recall a time when you served someone else.

- What did you do?
- Why did you do it?
- How did your act affect the other person?
- How did this affect, change, or help you?

Reflect on a time when someone served you.

- What did he or she do?
- Why do you think the person did it?
- How did this affect you?
- How do you think the act affected, changed, or helped this person?

Discussion Questions

Are there times when it is wrong not to offer service to others? Explain.

Are there times when it is acceptable not to serve? Are there times when it is better not to serve? Explain.

Does anyone have a right to serve? Explain.

Handout 2-C

6. Why should the Church take on a political battle to bring about the most just society possible?

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Handout 2-D

Comparing Main Protestant Divisions

The accompanying chart presents some of the major teachings of the three main groups that arose in the sixteenth century.

Lutheran	Calvinist	Anglican
<i>Key event:</i> publication of Ninety-Five Theses in 1517	<i>Key event:</i> publication of Institutes of Christian Religion in 1536	<i>Key event:</i> King Henry VIII declares himself head of Church in England in 1534 (Act of Supremacy)
1. Human beings have a fallen nature. Only Faith brings Salvation.	1. Human nature is utterly depraved.	1. Accepts most Catholic teachings about Faith and good works. Does not recognize papal primacy.
2. Primacy of the Bible. Encourages individual interpretation of Scripture.	2. The doctrine of predestination. Christ died only for the elect. The elect cannot resist God's grace. Nor can they backslide.	2. The monarch is head of the church in England. The monarch establishes what is allowable religious practice in the realm.
3. Accepts only the sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist. Believes in <i>consubstantiation</i> —body and blood of Christ coexist with the bread and wine, which do not change.	3. Accepts only Baptism and Eucharist. Believes only in Christ's spiritual presence in the Eucharist. Encourages Bible reading, sobriety, thrift, capitalism, and a strict Sabbath observance. Stresses the priesthood of all believers and democracy in the church.	3. Believes in the seven sacraments. Liturgy very similar to Catholic liturgy. Bishops head dioceses and priests serve in parishes. Priests can marry.
4. <i>Rejects:</i> holy days, fast days, honoring saints, indulgences, the Rosary, monasticism, the other five sacraments.	4. <i>Rejects:</i> whatever is not in the Bible—for example, vestments, images, organs, hymns.	4. <i>Accepts:</i> the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> and most Roman Catholic beliefs and practices.

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Handout 2-E

Getting to Know Your Bishop, Archbishop, or Cardinal

To discover this information about the diocese and bishop you must do some research.

Name of Diocese/Archdiocese

Web address

What are the boundaries of the diocese?

When was it founded?

What is the name of the bishop, archbishop, or cardinal that you have been asked to research?

What is his current status? (auxiliary or retired, for example)

Where did the bishop come from before he came to your diocese?

How old is he?

What languages does he speak?

What committees does your bishop chair or belong to at the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops?

What does your bishop like to do in his spare time?

Does he have a specific Scripture passage that he likes or spiritual person who inspires him?

What has the bishop been doing this past week or plan to do in the coming week?

Are there any other roles that the bishop plays such as sitting on a board of directors for a Catholic college?

Is there anything else interesting that you found about your bishop?

Read something that the bishop has written and then write a reflection about what he has to say. If you have attended a Mass where the bishop presided, you could also reflect on that experience.

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Handout 2-F

Alternative Assessment: A Press Conference

Put yourself in this role and explain to your audience how the Church is one.

You are the head of public and media relations for your diocese. Unfortunately, a private disagreement between the bishop of your diocese and one from a nearby diocese has leaked to the news. You must hold a news conference to address this issue. The types of calls and texts you have received boil the question down to “this incident is another example of conflict within the Catholic Church. How can the Church continue to claim that the Church is one?” Some of the media representatives are Catholic, while others are from other Christian religions with an atheist and Buddhist among them.

Develop a written statement that you will read word for word at the news conference. You will discourage additional questions in part because journalists are accustomed to evaluating fully human institutions rather than human and divine institutions; questions about the issue draw media attention solely to the human dimension. Make sure that you cover these points.

- While not ideal, human conflict in the Catholic Church is neither new nor unexpected. (Provide examples)
- The oneness of the Church, though pursued by human members, does not depend primarily on the relationships between individual Catholics, but rather it depends on . . . (Here, provide at least five ways that the Church is one, touching on invisible and visible bonds of unity in the Church, making sure to emphasize the most important reason why the Church is One.)