

Name _____
Period _____
Date _____

Our Catholic Faith: Living What We Believe
Directed Reading Guide
Chapter 8, *The Basics of Catholic Morality*

Directions: Read carefully through Chapter 8 and then use the text as a reference to locate answers for the questions. All questions in this *Directed Reading Worksheet* are taken in sequential order from the chapter – first questions from the early sections of the chapter; last questions from the end of the chapter, etc. Answer **True or False** questions by circling the word True or False at the beginning of the question. **Fill-in-the-Blank** questions must often be answered with one than one word per blank. (Refer to your text often!) Write your own **Short Answers** for other questions.

Page 196 *Modeling Christ*

1. How did the Vietnamese boy exemplify love and demonstrate the true meaning of friendship.

Pages 197-201 *Humans Are Made in God's Image*

2. The book of Genesis reveals that human beings are _____ because God created us in his _____ and likeness, conforming us to Jesus Christ who is “_____.” We have a _____ and _____ soul.
3. What two great gifts do souls give us?
4. What are seven truths that apply to human beings?
5. True or False. Blameworthiness for our actions can be lessened or destroyed by factors like ignorance, inattention, fear, force, habit, and passions.
6. Though we are fundamentally _____, we have inherited the effects of _____ and now have a _____ human nature. This means we _____ what is good, but we are _____, inclined to do _____.
7. If we cooperate with _____, our Lord helps us to live _____, to choose God who is the _____ and the source of our happiness. Jesus Christ is not only our _____, he is our _____. In return for God's friendship we must _____ him above all and our _____ as ourselves.
8. By nature, humans live _____. God calls us into _____ with the Blessed Trinity, which is a true _____ of love. We fulfill our human vocation when we _____ with, serve, and _____ others.
9. What is a society? What should be the objective of every society?
10. What is the principle of *subsidiarity*?
11. True or False. In the final analysis, all authority comes from democratically elected government.
12. According to the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* the common good is “the sum of those _____ of social life which allows _____ groups and their individual

_____ relatively thorough and ready access to their own _____.” The common good involves respecting inalienable _____ of every person, promoting the _____ of various groups, and working for a _____ society.

13. _____ officials have the duty to promote worldwide common good of _____ around the world as well as by supporting human _____ and acting justly in international relations. Everyone has the right and _____ to be involved in his or her _____.

14. True or False. Social justice doctrine is the body of teaching by the Church on how we should treat each other.

15. Summarize key points of Catholic social justice doctrine.

16. What are the six points the author makes about living morally?

Pages 202-206 *Conscience and Moral Decisions*

17. Conscience is a _____ whereby the human person recognizes the _____ quality of a concrete act that he is going to perform, is in the _____ of performing; or has already _____. God gave _____ a conscience to help us live like _____.

18. Conscience helps us _____ if what we are doing is good or evil, whether it is in accord with _____ or goes against it, helps us grasp what the _____ is before we act, and helps us _____ whether we did _____ after we act. Conscience calls us to _____ and to _____ if we have sinned.

19. True or False. Every human being has a fundamental right to follow his or her personal feelings, and to act freely on them by making morally responsible judgments.

20. Summarize the things can we do in order to form a good conscience?

21. The _____ is the matter of our _____, the “_____,” we do. Examples of good acts are _____ money and babysitting. In contrast, something that involves bad matter does not _____ to our good such as hurling _____ insults. Certain objective _____ of morality help us judge whether some act or _____ is good or evil.

22. A second source of morality is the _____, that is, one’s _____ or purpose for acting. Our intention tells us _____ we did something by looking to the reason or _____ of a particular action. Helping a younger sibling get ready for school because _____ (the why) is good and moral.

23. True or False. We can have more than one motive in our actions.

24. Catholic morality teaches an important principle regarding intentions: “_____”. For example, an _____ is always evil even though the woman may choose one so she can stay in school. Conversely, an _____ reason for doing something can turn a good act into a _____.

25. The third source of morality is the _____ that surround an action. These are _____ such as the _____ of an action and its context, like who is _____ and where, when, and _____ the action takes place. For example, stealing money from a _____ is much worse than stealing money from a millionaire.
26. True or False. For our actions to be morally good, two of the three elements must be good.
27. Jesus wants us to _____ our actions against his _____. Also, we must look to the _____ of the Church for guidance which applies Christ's _____ to matters that affect our _____ and to issues involving our _____ as human beings made in _____. The Church is like a _____ who looks out for our welfare.
28. A human being must always _____ the certain judgment of his _____. It can help us judge whether or not we did the _____. Making wise and good decisions will help us become _____. There is no pillow so soft as _____.
29. True or False. One's conscience cannot be in error due to ignorance or emotions.
30. What is a sign that you made the correct moral choice? The wrong choice?

Pages 206-209 *Virtues and Other Helps to Live a Moral Life*

31. The Holy Spirit endows us with good habits known as _____ which help us control our _____ and guide our actions according to _____ and _____. The Holy Spirit also helps us avoid _____ which are bad habits that are the exact _____ of virtues.
32. What are the seven principle vices known as capital sins?
33. Summarize the three theological virtues.
34. True or False. The basic rule of Christian morality is Jesus' command to "lay down one's life for one's friends."
35. _____ is a reasonable _____ issued by the proper authority for the common good. All law comes from the moral law of _____, meaning his power, _____, and goodness. Jesus Christ is the fullness and _____ of unity of the moral law.
36. Natural law is the light of _____ placed in us by God. Through it we know _____ and what we must avoid. The truth of natural law can be discovered by human _____, for instance discovery of human _____ and duties.
37. True or False. The principles of natural law are unchanging, permanent, and universal and have always been applied the same way through the ages.
38. True or False. Civil law is based on precepts of natural law.
39. The Old _____ of the Old _____ clearly states the precepts of the natural law and the _____ that our own intellects are capable of discovering. The Ten _____

point out the kind of _____ we should both do and _____. The Old Law serves to prepare us for the Law of _____ and his Gospel, a law of _____ written on the human heart.

40. Jesus' law of love speaks to the _____ and _____ behind our actions. The _____ Rule and Jesus' command to "_____" are excellent summaries of the New Law. This is also a law of _____ that helps us to obey it through faith and the _____ graces.

41. True or False. Church law applies the precepts of civil law and involves trying to live a moral life.

42. What are the precepts of the Church?

Pages 210-211 *Sin, Justification, and Grace*

43. What is sin? In what ways is sin harmful?

44. God forgives our sins when we _____. God's mercy is known as _____, the grace of the Holy Spirit that _____ us from our sins through faith in Jesus Christ and Baptism. We need to be justified to live _____ because it _____ our sins, helps us turn to the Lord, and gives us the theological virtues that make it possible for us to obey God's _____ and see him _____ in our lives.

45. True or False. Grace is God's mercy towards us --- it cannot be earned nor do we deserve it.

46. Explain sanctifying grace.

47. True or False. Only God can satisfy our desires to discover the truth and choose good.

48. Explain four other types of grace.

49. Merit is something we are _____ because of our good deeds. Out of God's great _____ and wisdom, God lets us share in his work of grace. God will reward us with _____, but we must cooperate with the _____ to live holy lives and therefore "merit" that _____.

50. True or False. It is impossible to earn salvation because only God can save us through the gift of his justification.

51. Through _____ and following God's will we can merit _____ like health and friendship, if this is in God's _____. All of this comes through _____ whose loving sacrifice has won us everything. We must let Christ _____ by power of the Holy Spirit and _____ grace, which will make us _____.

52. We strive to be holy because we want to be fully _____ and one of the surest ways to holiness is to pick up _____ and follow Jesus. Saints have taught us that works of

_____ and penance lead to holiness. We pray and trust that God will give us the
_____ to serve and _____ and others until our death so that we may merit our
_____.