

Name _____

Your Christian Vocation

Chapter 1 Directed Reading Worksheet

Your Call to Holiness

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Introduction: *Who Are You?* (pages 27–29)

1. Creation is a gift created by _____ out of wisdom and love. Human beings are the _____ of his work. We are created to be in _____ with him. In the Old Testament God continued to _____ his people to a loving relationship, a relationship that _____ in God the Father's sending his only Son, _____.
2. True or False? We bring God glory through the way we live our lives.
3. Explain what it means to say that a human person is not something, but rather *someone*.
4. The covenant God offers is a specific and deeply _____ invitation to share in his very life. God created us out of _____ to share in his life. We image the _____ when we give ourselves to another because God is a _____ communion of self-gift and love. However, our personal _____ to God has been _____ by sin which causes brokenness.

Section 1: *The Universal Call to Holiness* (pages 31–37)

5. True or False? Even the greatest moment here on earth will never completely satisfy our search for happiness because we were made for a deeper and more profound fulfillment than anything the world can offer.
6. What does it mean to be holy?
7. True or False? Pope Francis emphasized that holiness is not a calling for everyone, only for the few.
8. True or False? The canonization process is to hold up saints for their heroic virtue, not as some impossible ideal for us to attain.
9. What five specific suggestions does Pope John Paul II make about living a holy life?
10. Christians are not supposed to be completely _____ in this world because our _____ destination is heaven. God wants us to be saints. We can choose at every _____ whether to say yes to God's call to

be a saint. But remember, a saint is not is not the _____ of a sinner but a sinner who has embraced the redemptive _____ of Christ. It's about becoming one's _____.

Section 2: *Your Personal Call* (pages 38–41)

11. What does it mean to say that a vocation is God's calling out to you?

12. True or False? The fulness of God's self-revelation came throughout the Old Covenant.

13. True or False? Each person's path to holiness ultimately leads to one Person: Jesus Christ.

14. Jesus sent the _____ to guide his people through the Church. The Church, the Body of Christ, is crucial to our personal _____ to holiness and to our salvation. God's Revelation is _____ to the Church through both Sacred _____ (the Bible), and Sacred _____ (the living transmission of the Deposit of faith handed on through the successors of the _____).

15. True or False? The Church is holy because we are holy.

16. According to the CCC, what does it mean to be a disciple of Christ?

Section 3: *The Specific Primary Vocations* (pages 42–48)

17. True or False? While everyone is called to a life of holiness, each has a specific calling for his or her own life.

18. Marriage, priesthood, and the consecrated life are called _____ vocations. Marriage is a sacramental vocation of _____ union of man and woman for their own good and for the purpose of _____. Through Holy Orders a man is ordained for _____ to the faithful. And those who live a consecrated life publicly profess their dedication to living the _____ counsels of poverty, _____, and obedience.

19. True or False? In the Eastern Churches, priests live celibate lives and promise to remain celibate as a witness to the Kingdom of God while in the Latin Church, married men can be priests and deacons, while bishops are chosen among celibate men.

20. _____ priests, who give obedience to their local bishop, are ordained to serve a particular _____ while a religious order priest belongs to a religious _____ and takes the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. A _____ takes the same religious vows but is not _____.

21. The _____ life has been with the Church since her _____ days. These are men and women who have made a commitment to follow Christ more _____, to give themselves to God above all things, and to seek out the _____ that comes with loving _____ and loving other people. A

_____ or brother in a religious community is said to live a “_____” and it is the most common form of consecrated life.

22. Who are the laity and what is their mission?

23. True or False? The laity play a crucial role in evangelizing the world, bringing Christ to those whom they meet and offering up everyday tasks.

24. All the vocations reflect the _____ of Christ, but in different ways and all vocations have the same _____: to love God. All have a _____ because all Catholics in every state of life have the same _____ of Baptism, strengthened by Confirmation, and nourished by the _____.

25. What makes the single life different from the primary vocations?

26. Lay _____ movements are Catholic associations whose members are primarily _____ who usually have a particular aim or _____ of life. Each has a specific _____ which influences its activities and prayer life. It begins in a specific _____ with the approval of the local _____ and while each movement decides their _____ and commitments, it exists under the guidance and authority of the _____ Church.

Section 4: *Your Vocation to Self-Giving* (pages 50–54)

27. To say that “God is _____” means that the inner life of God is an _____ exchange of love between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. This truth is the _____ for understanding how we can _____ to him. The love between the Father and the Son is so great that it *is* a person, the _____. God is a _____ of Divine Persons, an eternal exchange of love, and he has _____ us to share in that _____.

28. What is the law of self-giving?

29. What is the paradox of the Christian life? How does this relate to one’s vocation?

30. True or False? The Sacraments of Matrimony and Holy Orders “are directed towards one’s own personal holiness and the mission of evangelizing the world.”

31. What does the text mean when it says that “no vocation is lived in isolation?”

32. What questions should be kept in mind throughout this course? What are two fundamental truths does Fr. Michael Schmitz say we need to understand in discerning one's vocation?