

Name:

Chapter XLII – The Sacraments

1. A sacrament is an _____ sign of _____, instituted by _____.
2. The Church (*can*) (*cannot*) make a new sacrament.
3. In the sacraments, grace which is invisible is _____ connected with material things which we can see and hear.
4. A sacrament is made up of matter and _____, united to make one efficacious _____ of grace.
5. We (*are*) (*are not*) allowed to alter these substantially.
6. God is the _____ Cause of the grace produced by the sacraments; they are its _____ causes.
7. They cause grace by (*their use*) (*dispositions they arouse in us*).
8. The external ceremony is called the (*sign only*) (*thing and sign*) (*thing only*).
9. If valid, it must produce in the soul a supernatural reality called the (*sign only*) (*thing and sign*) (*thing only*).
10. This then produces the (*sign only*) (*thing and sign*) (*thing only*), which is _____ grace, provided there is no _____.
11. In baptism, confirmation and holy orders, the thing and sign corresponds to the _____ given by these sacraments.
12. One who receives baptism validly but unfruitfully (*can*) (*cannot*) get grace from it later in life.
13. If there is no sacrament at all, it is said to be (*invalid*) (*valid, but not fruitful*) (*valid and fruitful*).
14. A man gets married validly, but in mortal sin. Next day he makes an act of perfect contrition. Does this marriage then give him grace? (*Yes*) (*No*).

15. In the Eucharist, the Body and Blood of Christ are the (*sign only*) (*thing and sign*) (*thing only*) of the sacrament.
16. In marriage, the thing and sign is the _____ .
17. In penance, it is _____ which is a sharing in that experienced by Christ in Gethsemane.
18. The sacramentals are instituted by (*Christ*) (*the Church*).
19. They cause grace as efficient causes. (*True*) (*False*).
20. Their efficacy depends on the power of the _____ of the Church.

1. A sacrament is an (**efficacious**) sign of (**grace**), instituted by (**Christ**). 2. The Church (can) (**cannot**) make a new sacrament. 3. In the sacraments, grace which is invisible is (**infallibly**) connected with material things which we can see and hear. 4. A sacrament is made up of matter and (**form**), united to make one efficacious (**sign**) of grace. 5. We (are) (**are not**) allowed to alter these substantially. 6. God is the (**Principal**) Cause of the grace produced by the sacraments; they are its (**instrumental**) causes. 7. They cause grace by (**their use**) (dispositions they arouse in us). 8. The external ceremony is called the (**sign only**) (thing and sign) (thing only). 9. If valid, it must produce in the soul a supernatural reality called the (sign only) (**thing and sign**) (thing only). 10. This then produces the (sign only) (thing and sign) (**thing only**), which is (**sacramental**) grace, provided there is no (**obstacle**). 11. In baptism, confirmation and holy orders, the thing and sign corresponds to the (**character**) given by these sacraments. 12. One who receives baptism validly but unfruitfully (**can**) (cannot) get grace from it later in life. 13. If there is no sacrament at all, it is said to be (**invalid**) (valid, but not fruitful) (valid and fruitful). 14. A man gets married validly, but in mortal sin. Next day he makes an act of perfect contrition. Does this marriage then give him grace? (**Yes**) (No). 15. In the Eucharist, the Body and Blood of Christ are the (sign only) (**thing and sign**) (thing only) of the sacrament. 16. In marriage, the thing and sign is the (**marriage bond**). 17. In penance, it is (**sorrow for sin**) which is a sharing in that experienced by Christ in Gethsemane. 18. The sacramentals are instituted by (Christ) (**the Church**). 19. They cause grace as efficient causes. (True) (**False**). 20. Their efficacy depends on the power of the (**prayer**) of the Church.