

## Questions for Confirmation

1. What is a Sacrament?

The Sacraments are efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us by the work of the Holy Spirit. (United States Catholic Catechism for Adults) Please go over the explanation of this definition in paragraphs 2 through 5 on page 169 and paragraph 1 on page 170.

2. What are the names of the sacraments?

The seven Sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance or Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Matrimony.

3. Reflection on the subject of *Teenagers and Stewardship*.

What particular gifts do teen-agers bring to the Church and to the world?  
What is the meaning of stewardship?

4. What is Confirmation?

Confirmation is a Sacrament of Initiation in which the bishop or a delegated priest confers Confirmation through the anointing of chrism on the recipient's forehead, which is done by the laying on of the hand, while saying, "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit". (United States Catholic Catechism for Adults)

5. Who is the Holy Spirit?

The Holy Spirit is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity who builds up, animates, and sanctifies the Church and her members. (United States Catholic Catechism for Adults)

6. What are the effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation?

Confirmation completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which seals and confirms the baptized in union with Christ and calls them to greater participation in the worship and apostolic life of the Church. Confirmation invites us into a deeper stewardship relationship to Christ and responsibility in participation in the mission of Christ and His Church. (United States Catholic Catechism for Adults)

7. Name the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.

Wisdom, Understanding, Right Judgment, Knowledge, Courage, Reverence, and Wonder and Awe. (Handing on the Faith).

8. Name the twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit.

Charity, Joy, Peace, Patience, Goodness, Kindness, Long Suffering, Humility, Faithfulness, Modesty, Continence and Chastity (Handing on the Faith).

9. Name the Ten Commandments

1. I am the Lord your God: you shall not have strange Gods before me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord, your God, in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.
4. Honor your father and mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

10. Name the commandments (precepts) of the Church.

1. Assist at Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation, doing no unnecessary physical work on those days.
2. Confess serious sins at least once a year.
3. Receive Holy Communion frequently and, at a minimum, during the Easter season.
4. Fast and abstain on days appointed.
5. Contribute to the support of the Church.
6. Observe the laws of the church concerning marriage and give religious training to one's children by word, example, and use of parish schools or catechetical programs.
7. Join in the missionary spirit and work of the church.  
(Handing on the Faith).

Know the following prayers: (Handing on the Faith)

Prayer to Guardian Angel

Angel of God, my guardian dear,  
to whom God's love commits me here,  
ever this day, be at my side,  
to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

Morning Offering

O Jesus, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary,  
I offer you all my prayers, works, joys, and  
sufferings of this day for all the intentions of  
Your most Sacred Heart,  
In union with the most Holy Sacrifice of the  
Mass throughout the world, in reparation for  
my sins, for the intentions of all, and in  
particular for the Holy Father's intentions.  
I wish to gain all the indulgences  
attached to the prayers I shall say and  
the good works I shall perform this day.

Please properly catechize the Church's rich theology of Indulgence. The Latin word *indulgentia* means pardon.

Indulgence: The remission of temporal punishment due to sin, granted to the faithful who recite specified prayers, visit a specified place of pilgrimage, or engage in a specified act of charity; punishment is remitted through the power of the Church and in the mutual exchange of spiritual goods, particularly the merits of Christ and the saints. (United States Catholic Catechism for Adults).

The Sacrament of Baptism remits all sin and all punishment due to sin. The effects of the Sacrament of Reconciliation include reconciliation with God and the Church, peace of conscience and spiritual consolation, the remission of eternal punishment due to mortal sin as well as some degree of temporal punishment.

Every sin has consequences. It disrupts our communion with God and the Church, weakens our ability to resist temptation, and hurts others. The necessity of healing these consequences, once the sin itself has been forgiven, is called temporal punishment. Prayer, fasting, almsgiving, and other works of charity can take away entirely or diminish this temporal punishment. Because of the fullness of redemption obtained for us by Christ, the Church attaches to certain prayers and actions an *indulgence* or pardon, that is, the full or partial remission of temporal punishment due to sin. Christ, acting through the Church, brings about the healing of the consequences of sin when an individual uses such a prayer or engages in such an action. (United States Catholic Catechism for Adults)