

Name _____ Date _____

Meeting Jesus in the Sacraments
Chapter 6 Directed Reading Worksheet
The Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation

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: A Marvelous Reality (pp. 181–183)

1. What two sacraments did Jesus leave for healing and sanctification?

2. True or False? The second precept of the Catholic Church requires everyone to confess his or her sins at least once per month by receiving the Sacrament of Penance.

3. True or False? Serious sins committed after Baptism can only be forgiven through the Sacrament of Penance.

4. Explain the four dimensions of the Sacrament of Penance.

5. Briefly explain what the various names associated with this sacrament emphasize.

6. True or False? Concupiscence remains after Baptism.

7. True or False? Because conversion is a lifelong process, Jesus knew that everyone is continually tempted to sin.

Section 1: Understanding the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation (pp. 184–189)

8. The _____ of Penance is rooted in Jesus' _____ forgiving actions. He said to the _____: "Receive the _____." Whose _____ you forgive are forgiven them, and whose sins you retain are _____." He instituted the sacrament as a _____ conversion after Baptism.
9. Why did Jesus provoke the wrath of the Pharisees?
10. True or False? Jesus forgave sins, and empowered his Church to forgive sins, because he is fully human.
11. God desires to be in _____ with us. In the Old Testament, he is _____ and merciful, and in the New Testament, Jesus reveals God as a _____ of love and forgiveness. The Sacrament of Penance reminds us that God's mercy is _____. He continuously calls us to _____ with him because of his great _____, not because we _____ it.
12. True or False? When Jesus called people to repent and believe in the Gospel, he knew this call would take a lifetime.
13. Early Christians who committed _____ sins after Baptism were admitted to the _____. During this time, which sometimes lasted for _____, they performed very rigorous _____ and could not receive Holy Communion or socialize with other _____. The bishop forgave their sins and _____ them to communion after they _____ completed the required penance.
14. Explain the evolution of the practice of private confession of sins to a priest.
15. During the _____, people avoided receiving the Eucharist because common advice _____ confession before each reception of

Communion. Consequently, many people _____ receiving the Eucharist. However, in the early twentieth century, _____ encouraged more frequent Communion for _____, and many more Catholics began going to _____ often.

16. What did the Second Vatican Council emphasize about the Sacrament of Penance?

17. True or False? Jesus showed that love, generosity, and self-sacrifice are not as important as obeying laws.

18. What did Jesus say to Peter regarding the power to forgive sins in Matthew 16?

19. What did Jesus tell the Apostles regarding the power to forgive sins in John 20?

20. True or False? The Church's ministers of the Sacrament of Penance are bishops, priests, and deacons.

Section 2: *Celebrating the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation* (pp. 190–195)

21. Briefly explain the three ways to celebrate the Rite of Penance.

22. The three _____ acts of the penitent are contrition, confession of sins, and _____. In preparing to receive the sacrament, the _____ should make an honest examination of _____, which means acknowledging any sins committed since one's last _____, followed by contrition, the most _____ act of the penitent.
23. True or False? Every sin harms our relationship with either God or the Church.
24. Explain the difference between mortal sin and venial sin.
25. _____ contrition is sorrow for sin because we _____ punishment or perceive the ugliness of sin, while _____ contrition is sorrow for sin because we _____ God and want to be in _____ with him. The Sacrament of Penance is not an _____ removal of sin. We need _____ contrition which includes a firm _____ for amendment.
26. What are the three conditions for mortal sin?
27. When we confess our sins to a _____, we admit to the _____ we cause others, that our sins affect the _____ Church, and the belief that the Church will _____ us back. Confession initiates _____ and creates a new life for us in the _____ and is an open statement that we need God, that we can't " _____ " in the spiritual life.
28. True or False? A penitent who knowingly withholds a venial sin from the priest in confession cannot receive remission of his or her sins.
29. What is the purpose of the sacramental seal?

30. True or False? The confessor imposes a penance in line with the gravity and nature of the sins committed because sacramental absolution does not remove all the penalties for what we have done.

31. Absolution is the priest's _____ action in the sacrament, and when he senses that a person's conversion is _____ and hears the person pray an _____, he extends his hands over that person and pronounces the words of _____. The _____ over the penitent expresses the work of the _____ in the Sacrament of Penance.

Section 3: *The Graces of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation* (pp. 196–201)

32. What graces are given in the Sacrament of Penance?

33. True or False? The Sacrament of Penance is concerned with repairing the damage and restoring the bonds that were weakened or broken by sin, not just the sin itself.

34. _____ indicates your desire to be in _____ again, which comes from the Latin meaning: “to restore to union, to rejoin, to _____.” Through the Sacrament we are restored to _____ with God, the Church, others, and ourselves. Reconciliation is like _____: God's gift of new, restored life to us when we accept his _____.

35. True or False? The message of the parable of the prodigal son offers a description of what reconciliation with God is like: God calls us to return home to him, and, no matter what we have done, he still loves us.

36. Who can reconcile a sinner to the Church in cases of grave public sin?

37. Through the Sacrament of Penance, _____ reconciles us with God and with the _____. We can receive Holy _____ because we are _____.

united with other Church _____ who are truly trying to live as followers of Jesus. Reconciled with the _____, we are also strengthened to live a life of _____ and avoid sin.

38. Why does the Sacrament of Penance bring about a profound sense of spiritual consolation?

39. True or False? Forgiving others is often much harder than forgiving ourselves.

40. Forgiveness of _____ sin brings not only a remission of _____ punishment but, at least in part, of _____ in this world as well. Through works of _____ and penance, as well as through gaining _____, the grace of the Sacrament allows us to be _____ of the remaining punishment and healed of the _____ of sin.

41. True or False? Whenever Jesus forgave someone he also called the person to transform his or her life.

42. List five changes that may come about as a result of going to confession, being absolved of your sins, and receiving God's peace in your heart.

43. Summarize three disciplines we that help us avoid temptation and refrain from sin.