

Archdiocese of New York: Grade 8 Religion Exam 2008
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. False

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. C
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. C

COMPLETION

21. Church
22. pilgrimage
23. heresy
24. ecumenical council
25. St. Patrick
26. St. Thomas Aquinas
27. St. Elizabeth Ann Seton
28. liturgy
29. Paschal mystery
30. ritual

MATCHING

31. D
32. C
33. A
34. E
35. B
36. B
37. E
38. C
39. A
40. D

ESSAY

41. synagogue-Jewish place of worship; a place for readings from the Torah, hymns and prayers.
Inquisition-the permanent Church court established by the Church to combat superstition and heresy in the thirteenth century. In many instances the attempts of the Inquisition led to severe and unjust sentences.
agape-a conscious choice to will the good of another. It is not a feeling; the Holy Spirit enables us to have this love for others.
St. Thomas More: appointed Chancellor by King Henry VIII; because he refused to cooperate with Henry's attack on the sanctity of marriage and the teaching authority of the Pope, he was martyred in 1535.
Beatitudes-the eight ways Jesus describes God's kingdom as a place where justice, peace and love reign - begins here on earth. The beatitudes ask us to purify our hearts and direct our actions toward building God's kingdom.
conscience: the inner sense or power by which we judge an act to be right or wrong.
Decalogue: another word for the Ten Commandments, found in the book of Deuteronomy.
envy: one of the seven capital sins, it is the resentment of another person's talents, personal success or good fortune.
spontaneous prayer: prayer that is spoken from the heart without planning or preparation.
42. Students should list four of the seven corporal works of mercy: to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to visit those in prison, to shelter the homeless, to visit the sick, and to bury the dead.
- Answers to the second part will vary, but students should be specific about two corporal works of mercy and not just repeat the wording as given above. For example: collecting clothes for the poor, collecting food for a food pantry, attending a wake/funeral and extending condolences, give time to helping with homework at a shelter.
43. a. Communion of saints – there is a spiritual union among the saints in heaven, the souls in purgatory and the people living on earth. We can pray to the saints and copy their examples to help us be moral people.
b. friends – we live better moral lives by associating with friends who do the right thing.
c. Penance offers us the opportunity for forgiveness and the grace to improve. Eucharist is the perfect prayer that enables us to unite with Jesus in offering ourselves to the Father and the graces needed to do God's will.
44. Council of Jerusalem was held because of a dispute between Jewish Christians and Gentiles about the obligation to follow some of the rituals and dietary laws prescribed by the Law of Moses. This Council was called (the first ever) to settle the dispute. The decisions were: the followers of Jesus would not be subject to the ritual practices of the Mosaic Law and a Gentile could be baptized without having to observe them.
Council of Nicea was called because of the Arian heresy, which denied the divinity of Christ. The Council defined the Christian belief that Jesus is the begotten of God, not made by God as other

creatures are. Jesus, therefore, is not simply one of God's creatures, but, as God's Own Son, shares in the very substance of God.

Vatican Council II was convened because the secular world was in a grave state of "spiritual poverty." The Council was called to update herself in order to meet the urgent spiritual needs of the world. Four purposes: to more fully define the nature of the church and the role of the bishops; to renew the Church; to restore unity among all Christians; to start a dialog with the contemporary world. Council of Trent was called because of the Protestant Reformation; it addressed the Catholic Church's need for reform, sought to clarify Catholic teaching and strengthen discipline within the Church.

45. a. Martyr is one who gives up his life rather than deny Christ and the Gospel.
St. Stephen, follower of Jesus who refused to stop preaching about Jesus, was stoned to death.
Archbishop Romero assassinated in El Salvador because he preached social justice for all.
Maximilian Kolbe, imprisoned in a Nazi concentration camp during W.W.II took the place of another prisoner with a family and died by starvation.
- b. Any reasonable response should be accepted for credit.
46. adoration: an attitude of humility and awe before the wonder and greatness of God.
thanksgiving: an expression of gratitude for the generosity and graciousness of God
contrition: an expression of sorrow for the sinful, hurtful and selfish acts we have committed..
praise: giving glory to God, joyfully, just because God is God.
intercession: asking for God's help on behalf of another.
- b. The original prayer should reflect one of the above attitudes.
47. a. Joyful mysteries: Annunciation, Visitation, Birth of Jesus, Presentation, Finding the Child Jesus in the Temple
Sorrowful mysteries: Agony in the Garden, Scourging at the Pillar, Crowning with thorns, Carrying of the Cross, Crucifixion
Glorious mysteries: resurrection, Ascension into heaven, Descent of the Holy Spirit, Assumption, Crowning of our Blessed Lady.
Luminous mysteries: Christ's Baptism in the Jordan, Wedding at Cana, Proclamation of the Kingdom, Transfiguration, Institution of the Eucharist.
- b. For example, after reflecting on The Carrying of the Cross, a student might write, "Jesus, when my parents ask me to do something I don't feel like doing, help me to do it without complaining."