

Name:

Chapter XXXIII – *Supernatural Order*

1. Grace (*presupposes*) (*destroys*) nature.
2. Sanctifying grace is a supernatural _____ existing in our (*faculties*) (*soul*).
3. It gives us a real share in the _____ of God.
4. It does this by enabling us to perform acts that merit _____.
5. Hence it is said to be “the _____ of glory.”
6. Our life on earth in grace (*is*) (*is not*) essentially the same as that of the blessed in heaven.
7. St. Peter says that by grace we are made “partakers of the _____ nature.”
8. St. Paul says that grace makes us “Heirs indeed of _____ and joint-heirs with _____.”
9. It makes us God's _____ children.
10. Hence it makes us also _____ of Christ.
11. St. Paul says: “Know you not that you are the _____ of God, and that the _____ of God dwelleth in you?”
12. Our Lord says: “If _____ will love Me, he shall keep My word, and My _____ will love him; and _____ will come to him and make our _____ with him.”
13. The special presence of God in a soul in grace is called the _____ of the Trinity.
14. Grace makes each of our _____, _____ acts merit heaven.
15. One in a state of grace (*has*) (*has not*) necessarily the virtues of faith, hope and charity.
16. One in a state of grace has all the gifts of _____.
17. It is by the virtue of _____ that we are made the friends of God.

18. It is by means of _____ that we come to enjoy infused contemplation.

19. Sanctifying grace and formal mortal sin (*can*) (*cannot*) exist together in a soul.

20. It (*is*) (*is not*) a greater thing to be in grace than to raise the dead to life.

1. Grace (**presupposes**) (destroys) nature. 2. Sanctifying grace is a supernatural (**quality**) existing in our (faculties) (**soul**). 3. It gives us a real share in the (**nature**) of God. 4. It does this by enabling us to perform acts that merit (**heaven**). 5. Hence it is said to be “the (**seed**) of glory.” 6. Our life on earth in grace (**is**) (is not) essentially the same as that of the blessed in heaven. 7. St. Peter says that by grace we are made “partakers of the (**divine**) nature.” 8. St. Paul says that grace makes us “Heirs indeed of (**heaven**) and joint-heirs with (**Christ**).” 9. It makes us God's (**adopted**) children. 10. Hence it makes us also (**brothers**) of Christ. 11. St. Paul says: “Know you not that you are the (**children**) of God, and that the (**Spirit**) of God dwelleth in you?” 12. Our Lord says: “If (**any man**) will love Me, he shall keep My word, and My (**Father**) will love him; and (**we**) will come to him and make our (**abode**) with him.” 13. The special presence of God in a soul in grace is called the (**indwelling**) of the Trinity. 14. Grace makes each of our (**free**), (**unsinful**) acts merit heaven. 15. One in a state of grace (**has**) (has not) necessarily the virtues of faith, hope and charity. 16. One in a state of grace has all the gifts of (**the Holy Ghost**). 17. It is by the virtue of (**charity**) that we are made the friends of God. 18. It is by means of (**the Gifts of the Holy Ghost**) that we come to enjoy infused contemplation. 19. Sanctifying grace and formal mortal sin (can) (**cannot**) exist together in a soul. 20. It (**is**) (is not) a greater thing to be in grace than to raise the dead to life.

1. Justice urges us to give others what is (**due**) to them, i.e. that to which they have a (**right**).
2. That part of justice which regulates society's obligations to its members is called (**distributive**) justice. 3. That part which regulates their obligations to society is called (**legal**) justice. 4. The justice that rules between individuals is called (**commutative**) justice. 5. (**Commutative**) justice alone binds to restitution. 6. One is not allowed to kill an innocent person in order to put an end to suffering. It is (**a direct**) (an indirect) killing of the innocent; and the (**end**) never justifies the (**means**). 7. One is sometimes allowed to kill an innocent person (directly) (**indirectly**). It is a case of the (**double**) effect. 8. It is (never) (sometimes) (**always**) lawful to kill an unjust aggressor. 9. One who is drowned in an attempt to rescue another (commits) (**does not commit**) suicide. 10. An innocent person (is) (**is not**) allowed to commit suicide so that his family may benefit by his insurance. 11. Destruction of another's good name by means of lies is called (**calumny**). One guilty of it (**is**) (is not) bound to restitution. 12. The object of tale-bearing is the destruction of (**friendship**). 13. We are (**never**) (sometimes) allowed to tell a lie. 14. Flattery and cheating are forms of (**lying**). 15. In itself a lie is a (mortal) (**venial**) sin. 16. While walking in his sleep, a man burns down a house belonging to another. He (is) (**is not**) obliged to make restitution. 17. Knowing that it is a mortal sin, Podgy deliberately burns down Budgy's house. "A" says that he is obliged to make restitution under pain of mortal sin; "B", under pain of venial sin. "C" says that there is no obligation. Which is right." ("A"), ("B"), ("C"). 18. It is the virtue of (**religion**) that moves us to pay our debt of worship to God. Its motive is that of (**honesty**). 19. Religion should be (merely internal) (merely external) (**both internal and external**). 20. The act by which we will to worship God, promptly and wholeheartedly is called (**devotion**). 21. The one act of worship that be given to God alone is that of (**sacrifice**). 22. It is by (**prayer**) that we bring our intelligence and our will into line with God's. 23. The three religious vows are those of (**poverty**), (**chastity**) and (**obedience**). 24. Solemn religious vows make the opposite acts (illicit only) (invalid) (**both illicit and invalid**). 25. To call God to witness that what one says is true is to take (**an oath**). To violate it is to commit the sin of (**perjury**). 26. It is the sin of (**idolatry**) to give divine worship to a creature as such. 27. To sell rosary beads at a much greater price on account of indulgences attached to them is to commit the sin of (**simony**). 28. The virtue that moves us to pay our debt of submission, reverence and honour to our parents is called (**piety**). 29. Patriotism is primarily a question of (love) (**service**) of one's country. 30. It is the virtue of (**observance**) that inclines us to show respect to those superior to us in authority, knowledge and virtue.