

Workbook
Living the Truth
Volume 1

1. Plant Life
2. Animal Life
3. Man's Life
4. Objections
5. How Man Differs from the Lower Animals

Name:

Chapter I – Plant Life

1. To find how an oil-burning locomotive differs from a coal-burning one, we must look at the (*wheels*) (*the firebox*) in each.

2. We can always know what things are, from what they _____.

3. In nourishing itself a plant takes in _____ matter, and makes it part of its own _____ substance.

4. A plant grows by _____ and _____ its own living cells within itself, whereas a crystal gets bigger by additions to its _____.

5. In reproduction, a plant forms within itself special _____ that are able to produce other plants of the same _____ as its own.

6. Inorganic things can never nourish themselves, for they have no _____ to impart.

7. Nor can they ever grow, for they have no living _____ to divide and _____.

8. Nor can they ever reproduce their kind, for they have no _____ to hand on.

9. Nutrition, growth and reproduction are self-_____.

10. The activities in inorganic things are never self-_____.

11. Plants differ from inorganic things in that plants have _____, whereas inorganic things have not.

12. Iron is made up of matter and _____.

13. In gold, the form (~~is~~) (*is not*) called a soul.

14. The principle of life in a being that has a body is called its _____.

15. An angel is not a soul, for he is not destined to be united to a body, to form with it _____ being.

16. The form in a plant is called its _____, because it enables the plant to perform self-_____ activities.

17. A plant's soul is neither spiritual nor immortal; instead, it is _____ and _____.

18. We hold that _____ evolution is absolutely impossible.

19. The type of evolution that says that non-living matter turned into plants by its own power alone is absurd, because nothing can ever give _____.

20. A flower (*manifests*) (*does not manifest*) God's glory in a more striking way than does a star.

Chapter II – Animal Life

Name: _____

1. A rabbit feels a pain in its appendix. It becomes aware of this pain first by one of its (*external*) (*internal*) senses.
2. A hen swung gently round and round feels giddy. It does this through its faculty of _____.
3. By using its _____ a mason fly knows exactly where to sting a spider, in order to paralyse it.
4. Animals (*can*) (*cannot*) know material things as related one to another.
5. By using its _____ a dog can distinguish a colour from a sound.
6. The organs of the faculty of taste are called _____.
7. The eye is the (*organ*) (*faculty*) of sight.
8. It is by using its _____ that a dog attributes the colour, smell and movement of a hare to the one being to which they belong.
9. A lamb runs away from a wolf, because the colour of the wolf hurts the lamb's eyes (*true*) (*false*).
10. In fighting a dog to defend its kittens, a cat manifests not only the passion of anger, but that of _____ as well.
11. A parrot (*can*) (*cannot*) understand what it says.
12. Which of the external senses enables an animal to know very distant things?
_____.
13. In dreaming, a dog uses its _____.
14. It is by means of its _____ that a blackbird knows that it is hearing something.
15. It is its _____ that enables a sparrow to know a cat as something harmful.
16. An animal knows the past as past by means of its _____.
17. A pup (*can*) (*cannot ever*) be made to realise the meaning of the definition of a square.
18. Plants can never have given themselves sensitive life by their own power alone; for nothing can ever give _____.
19. We owe it to (*animals*) (*ourselves*) to treat them reasonably.
20. We can direct and control our passions only by cultivating good _____.

Chapter III – Man’s Life

Name: _____

1. Since my (*idea*) (*imagination image*) of a square applies to all squares it is universal.

2. Because it is universal, it cannot have any _____ in its make-up; for _____ individualises things.

3. My idea is a (*material*) (*spiritual*) reality.

4. My ideas are formed by my estimative sense. (*True*) (*False*).

5. In knowing anything I form two likenesses of it: one, called an image, in my _____; and one, called an idea, in my _____.

6. When I think of an angel, my (*imagination image*) (*idea*) presents the angel to me as he really is.

7. When I think of a myriagon as a figure with ten thousand sides, my (*imagination image*) (*idea*) is vague, whereas my (*imagination image*) (*idea*) is perfectly clear.

8. In forming a judgment I unite or separate two _____.

9. In reasoning I unite or separate two _____.

10. When I make my intellect watch itself functioning I perform an act of _____.

11. Judgment, reasoning and reflection are all spiritual acts because they imply _____ which are spiritual realities.

12. The will is a faculty which (*knows truth*) (*seeks goodness*).

13. When I choose a thing, I make myself like the thing chosen, so that I can tell what kind of person I am from what I deliberately choose. (*True*) (*False*).

14. The estimative sense (*can*) (*cannot*) reflect on itself.

15. The fact that I can judge two and two to be four proves that my soul is a _____ reality, and as such can never cease to _____.

16. In knowing and loving itself intellectually, my soul produces in itself a faint image of the life God leads in the _____; hence it is made in the image of God.

17. Our Divine Lord’s sadness in the Garden of Olives was (*a passion*) (*an emotion*).

18. Since man is an animal endowed with reason, he is rightly defined as a _____ animal.

19. Since my intellect and my will are spiritual faculties, _____ alone can satisfy for ever their limitless yearning for truth and goodness.

20. Atheistic evolution is absolutely impossible because it teaches that animals by their own power alone gave themselves _____ life, though they had none to give.

Chapter IV – Objections

Name: _____

1. Instinct is an inborn power animals have of doing clever things without having to _____, and without understanding _____ or _____ they do them.

2. It implies mainly the working of an animal's _____ sense, sense _____ and _____, and _____ activities.

3. Instinct (*implies*) (*does not imply*) ideas, judgments and reasoning.

4. When in a hatching mood, a hen will sit for twenty-one days on golf balls, keeping them at a temperature of 104 degrees. It is her (*intellect*) (*instinct*) that makes her do this.

5. A moth's (*intellect*) (*instinct*) leads it to commit suicide by flying into a candle.

6. Gannets fly from New Zealand to Siberia by (*inventing a compass*) (*using their instinct*).

7. You train a parrot by giving it (*ideas*) (*sugar*).

8. Animal cries express (*ideas*) (*passions*).

9. The fact that I can understand my language proves that my soul is spiritual. (*True*) (*False*).

10. Since my idea of a square applies to ALL squares, it is said to be _____.

11. I (*can*) (*cannot*) draw a universal square.

12. In making a judgment, I unite or separate two _____.

13. In reasoning, I unite or separate two _____, and draw a conclusion from them.

14. When I make my intellect study itself functioning, I perform an act of _____.

15. A cat (*can*) (*cannot*) examine its conscience.

16. It is by my (*intellect*) (*will*) that I freely choose to do things.

17. Reason assures me with the greatest (*natural*) (*supernatural*) certitude that my soul is spiritual.

18. When I accept God's word that my soul is spiritual, I have (*natural*) (*supernatural*) certitude of this truth.

19. Our Lord warns me to save my soul at all costs when He says: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the _____ and suffer the loss of his _____?"

20. My certitude in divine faith is proportionate to God's _____ upon which alone it is based.

Chapter V – How Man Differs from the Lower Animals

Name: _____

1. To find how human beings differ from the lower animals, we look mainly at their (*bodies*) (*souls*).

2. A being that can exist and act apart from matter is said to be a _____ being.

3. When God makes a creature without using anything to make it from He is said to _____ it.

4. Since man's soul is spiritual, it is also _____.

5. Man has both _____ knowledge and _____ knowledge. Animals have only _____ knowledge.

6. Man has _____ as well as passions. Animals have only _____.

7. Man's intellectual appetite is also called his _____.

8. To see and understand what is written on this page, I use my (*sense knowledge alone*) (*intellectual knowledge alone*) (*both*).

9. The fact that I can understand what I read proves that I am a _____ animal.

10. If I hate sin because I realise how much suffering it caused Our Lord during His Passion, this hatred is (*an emotion*) (*a passion*).

11. When I commit a deliberate sin by neglecting penance on Friday, it is my (*imagination*) (*will*) (*intellect*) (*hand*) that commits sin.

12. A dog running round in a paddock (*is*) (*is not*) using free will.

13. Only a being with an intellect can have free will, for free will presupposes a _____ idea of the good.

14. Another name for my SELF is my _____.

15. No one can die my death for me, because I am a _____.

16. With God, (*right*) (*obligation*) comes first in His relations with us.

17. In our relations with God, (*right*) (*obligation*) comes first.

18. Our first and most important obligation is that of gaining _____.

19. An obligation can be put on us by (*an inferior*) (*an equal*) (*a superior*).

20. Because we have from God an obligation to gain heaven, we have from Him also a _____ to what is useful or necessary for gaining it.

21. A man (*can*) (*cannot*) have a right to teach atheism.

22. A workman has a right to a living _____ wage, provided he works honestly at his job.

23. "A" says that we have obligations because we have rights. "B" says that we have rights because we have obligations. Which is correct? A or B? _____.

24. It is God's priceless gift of _____ grace that raises us to the supernatural order.

25. If we are in a state of grace, every _____ and _____ act we do merits a reward in heaven.

26. God makes us His _____ sons by sanctifying grace.

27. St. Paul reminds us that if we are sons of God, we are also heirs of God, in fact, "_____ -heirs with Christ."

28. In heaven God gives us the same reward as that which He gives to His own divine _____.

29. By the morality of an act we mean its agreement or disagreement with the _____ of God.

30. Only those acts that we do _____ can have morality.

31. A virtue is a good _____; a vice is a bad _____.

32. We can be healthy and happy in this world and in the next only by practising daily all the _____.

Chapter 1

Answers

1.1 1: Plant Life

1. To find how an oil-burning locomotive differs from a coal-burning one, we must look at the *the firebox* in each. 2. We can always know what things are, from what they *do*. 3. In nourishing itself a plant takes in *non-living* matter, and makes it part of its own *living* substance. 4. A plant grows by *dividing* and *multiplying* its own living cells within itself, whereas a crystal gets bigger by additions to its *surface*. 5. In reproduction, a plant forms within itself special *cells* that are able to produce other plants of the same *kind* as its own. 6. Inorganic things can never nourish themselves, for they have no *life* to impart. 7. Nor can they ever grow, for they have no living *cells* to divide and *multiply*. 8. Nor can they ever reproduce their kind, for they have no *life* to hand on. 9. Nutrition, growth and reproduction are self-*perfecting*. 10. The activities in inorganic things are never self-*perfecting*. 11. Plants differ from inorganic things in that plants have *life*, whereas inorganic things have not. 12. Iron is made up of matter and *form*. 13. In gold, the form *is not* called a soul. 14. The principle of life in a being that has a body is called its *soul*. 15. An angel is not a soul, for he is not destined to be united to a body, to form with it *one* being. 16. The form in a plant is called its *soul*, because it enables the plant to perform self-*perfecting* activities. 17. A plant's soul is neither spiritual nor immortal; instead, it is *material* and *mortal*. 18. We hold that *atheistic* evolution is absolutely impossible. 19. The type of evolution that says that non-living matter turned into plants by its own power alone is absurd, because nothing can ever give *what it has not got*. 20. A flower *manifests* God's glory in a more striking way than does a star.

1.2 2: Animal Life

1. A rabbit feels a pain in its appendix. It becomes aware of this pain first by one of its *external* senses. 2. A hen swung gently round and round feels giddy. It does this through its faculty of *touch*. 3. By using its *estimative sense* a mason fly

knows exactly where to sting a spider, in order to paralyse it. 4. Animals **can** know material things as related one to another. 5. By using its **central sense** a dog can distinguish a colour from a sound. 6. The organs of the faculty of taste are called **taste buds**. 7. The eye is the **organ** of sight. 8. It is by using its **central sense** that a dog attributes the colour, smell and movement of a hare to the one being to which they belong. 9. A lamb runs away from a wolf, because the colour of the wolf hurts the lamb's eyes **false**. 10. In fighting a dog to defend its kittens, a cat manifests not only the passion of anger, but that of **courage** as well. 11. A parrot **cannot** understand what it says. 12. Which of the external senses enables an animal to know very distant things? **sight**. 13. In dreaming, a dog uses its **imagination**. 14. It is by means of its **central sense** that a blackbird knows that it is hearing something. 15. It is its **estimative sense** that enables a sparrow to know a cat as something harmful. 16. An animal knows the past as past by means of its **memory**. 17. A pup **cannot ever** be made to realise the meaning of the definition of a square. 18. Plants can never have given themselves sensitive life by their own power alone; for nothing can ever give **what it has not got**. 19. We owe it to **ourselves** to treat them reasonably. 20. We can direct and control our passions only by cultivating good **habits**.

1.3 3: Man's Life

1. Since my **idea** of a square applies to all squares it is universal. 2. Because it is universal, it cannot have any **matter** in its make-up; for **matter** individualises things. 3. My idea is a **spiritual** reality. 4. My ideas are formed by my estimative sense. **False**. 5. In knowing anything I form two likenesses of it: one, called an image, in my **imagination**; and one, called an idea, in my **intellect**. 6. When I think of an angel, my **idea** presents the angel to me as he really is. 7. When I think of a myriagon as a figure with ten thousand sides, my **imagination image** is vague, whereas my **idea** is perfectly clear. 8. In forming a judgment I unite or separate two **ideas**. 9. In reasoning I unite or separate two **judgments**. 10. When I make my intellect watch itself functioning I perform an act of **reflection**. 11. Judgment, reasoning and reflection are all spiritual acts because they imply **faculties** which are spiritual realities. 12. The will is a faculty which **seeks goodness**. 13. When I choose a thing, I make myself like the thing chosen, so that I can tell what kind of person I am from what I deliberately choose. **True**. 14. The estimative sense **cannot** reflect on itself. 15. The fact that I can judge two and two to be four proves that my soul is a **spiritual** reality, and as such can never cease to **exist**. 16. In knowing and loving itself intellectually, my soul produces in itself a faint image of the life God leads in the **Trinity**; hence it is made in the image of God. 17. Our Divine Lord's sadness in the Garden of Olives was **an emotion**. 18. Since man is an animal endowed with reason, he is rightly defined as a **rational** animal.

19. Since my intellect and my will are spiritual faculties, **God** alone can satisfy for ever their limitless yearning for truth and goodness. 20. Atheistic evolution is absolutely impossible because it teaches that animals by their own power alone gave themselves *intellectual* life, though they had none to give.

1.4 4: Objections

(A). 1. Instinct is an inborn power animals have of doing clever things without having to *learn*, and without understanding *how* or *why* they do them. 2. It implies mainly the working of an animal's *estimative* sense, sense *appetites* and *passions*, and *motor* activities. 3. Instinct *implies* (does not imply) ideas, judgments and reasoning. 4. When in a hatching mood, a hen will sit for twenty-one days on golf balls, keeping them at a temperature of 104 degrees. It is her *instinct* that makes her do this. 5. A moth's *instinct* leads it to commit suicide by flying into a candle. 6. Gannets fly from New Zealand to Siberia by *using their instinct*. 7. You train a parrot by giving it *sugar*. 8. Animal cries express *passions*. 9. The fact that I can understand my language proves that my soul is spiritual. *True*. 10. Since my idea of a square applies to ALL squares, it is said to be *universal*. 11. I *cannot* draw a universal square. 12. In making a judgment, I unite or separate two *ideas*. 13. In reasoning, I unite or separate two *judgments*, and draw a conclusion from them. 14. When I make my intellect study itself functioning, I perform an act of *reflection*. 15. A cat *cannot* examine its conscience. 16. It is by my *will* that I freely choose to do things. 17. Reason assures me with the greatest *natural* certitude that my soul is spiritual. 18. When I accept God's word that my soul is spiritual, I have *supernatural* certitude of this truth. 19. Our Lord warns me to save my soul at all costs when He says: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the *world* and suffer the loss of his *soul*?" 20. My certitude in divine faith is proportionate to God's *authority* upon which alone it is based.

1.5 5: How Man Differs from the Lower Animals

1. To find how human beings differ from the lower animals, we look mainly at their *souls*. 2. A being that can exist and act apart from matter is said to be a *spiritual* being. 3. When God makes a creature without using anything to make it from He is said to *create* it. 4. Since man's soul is spiritual, it is also *immortal*. 5. Man has both *sense* knowledge and *intellectual* knowledge. Animals have only *sense* knowledge. 6. Man has *emotions* as well as passions. Animals have only *passions*. 7. Man's intellectual appetite is also called his *will*. 8. To see and understand what is written on this page, I use my *both*. 9. The fact that I can understand what I read proves that I am a *rational* animal. 10. If I hate sin because I realise how much suffering it caused Our Lord during His Passion, this hatred is *an emotion*. 11.

When I commit a deliberate sin by neglecting penance on Friday, it is my **will** that commits sin. 12. A dog running round in a paddock **is not** using free will. 13. Only a being with an intellect can have free will, for free will presupposes a **universal** idea of the good. 14. Another name for my SELF is my **personality**. 15. No one can die my death for me, because I am a **person**. 16. With God, **right** comes first in His relations with us. 17. In our relations with God, **obligation** comes first. 18. Our first and most important obligation is that of gaining **heaven**. 19. An obligation can be put on us by **a superior**. 20. Because we have from God an obligation to gain heaven, we have from Him also a **right** to what is useful or necessary for gaining it. 21. A man **cannot** have a right to teach atheism. 22. A workman has a right to a living **family** wage, provided he works honestly at his job. 23. “A” says that we have obligations because we have rights. “B” says that we have rights because we have obligations. Which is correct? A or B? **B**. 24. It is God’s priceless gift of **sanctifying** grace that raises us to the supernatural order. 25. If we are in a state of grace, every **free** and **unsinful** act we do merits a reward in heaven. 26. God makes us His **adopted** sons by sanctifying grace. 27. St. Paul reminds us that if we are sons of God, we are also heirs of God, in fact, “**joint**-heirs with Christ.” 28. In heaven God gives us the same reward as that which He gives to His own divine **Son**. 29. By the morality of an act we mean its agreement or disagreement with the **law** of God. 30. Only those acts that we do **freely** can have morality. 31. A virtue is a good **habit**; a vice is a bad **habit**. 32. We can be healthy and happy in this world and in the next only by practising daily all the **virtues**.