

Religion 6, 7, & 8 Name _____

Flexible Instructional Days Packet #2 Date _____

Mr. Tomczyk, Mrs. Fries, Mrs. McElderry, Mrs. Cieniewicz

All work must be completed in pen, in cursive, and in complete sentences. You may use an online Bible for any of the activities that ask you to look up Scripture references.

<http://usccb.org/bible/books-of-the-bible/index.cfm>

Day 1:

- Complete **Psalms**: BLM 63 (worksheet – says 77 at bottom).
- Complete **Signs of the Messiah**: BLM WEB Ch. 22 (worksheet).

Day 2:

- Complete **What Does Courage Look Like?**: (worksheets) pages 1-3.

Day 3:

- Complete **A Model of Holiness**: (worksheets) pages 1-4.

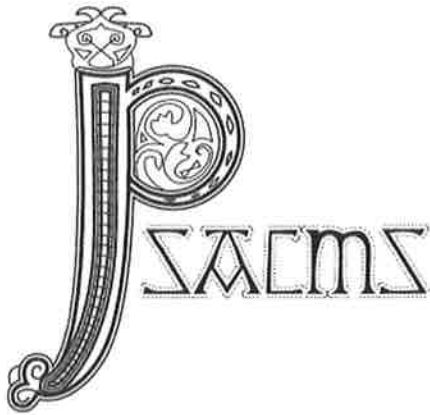
Day 4:

- Complete **Expressing Faith Through Prayer**: BLM 20 (worksheet – says 25 at bottom). Write your answers on a piece of theme paper and staple it to the back of the packet.

Day 5:

- Complete **A Lenten Quiz**: This is done through a Google Form. The link is listed below and is also available on your teacher's Religion Google Classroom or website. *If you cannot access the Google Form, please do the final page of this packet, A Lenten Quiz, in the packet. If you complete the online Google Form, you do not need to do the paper version. Leave the last page of this packet blank.*

<https://forms.gle/qnid8ZiFhRggrjTp9>



The Psalms are prayer-songs that were written over a period of 700 years. Some of them are believed to have been written by King David. Because many psalms put our own thoughts into words, they are a rich source of prayer.

When we worship God through prayer, we show our love for him. We also express the following:

- A**doration (praise) for his greatness and goodness
- C**ontrition for our sins
- T**hanksgiving for all he has given us and done for us
- S**upplication (asking) for things we need

These are the reasons that we pray—the purposes of prayer. Do you see why we can call our prayers “acts of love”?

A Sample of Psalms

Each of the following psalms is a type of prayer. Find and read each psalm in your Bible.

Psalm 19	Adoration	Psalm 75	Thanksgiving	Psalm 18	Love
Psalm 51	Contrition	Psalm 69	Supplication		

A Psalm Hunt

Look up the following psalms in the Bible. Read the first two verses of each one and decide which type of prayer it is. Write the corresponding letter on the line: **A, C, T, S, or L.**

_____ Psalm 38	_____ Psalm 42	_____ Psalm 47	_____ Psalm 48
_____ Psalm 80	_____ Psalm 92	_____ Psalm 102	_____ Psalm 116
_____ Psalm 117	_____ Psalm 136	_____ Psalm 143	_____ Psalm 147

Write your favorite psalm verse that would be good to pray every day.

Psalm _____ Verse _____

Psalm Tones

We don't know the original melodies of the psalms, but Pope Saint Gregory wrote chant melodies called *psalm tones* for them. Below is a psalm tone for Psalm 118. Can you sing another verse to this psalm tone?

Psalm 118 – Eighth Psalm Tone



O give thanks to the LORD for he is good, for his mer - cy en - dures for - ev - er.

Signs of the Messiah

Day 1

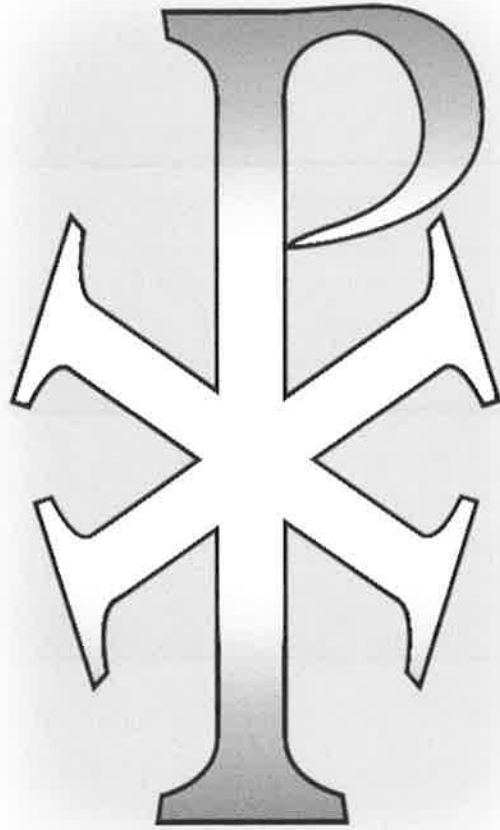
When the people became discouraged, Isaiah gave them hope. He reminded them of the promises God had made. He reminded them of the special promise given to David. Isaiah described the perfect king and the ideal kingdom. This gave the people joy even in the midst of their sufferings.

Isaiah was the greatest of the Messianic prophets. That is, he foretold the signs and characteristics of the promised Messiah. The Messiah was described as a person who would be king in the family line of David. He would bring peace and justice to the world and would spread the knowledge of the one true God.

When the prophets spoke, their words meant one thing to the people listening to them. Now we can sometimes see other possible meanings.

Below are some of Isaiah's prophecies about the Messiah. Read them carefully. Then look up the New Testament references and match them with the prophecies.

- a. Matthew 3:16
- b. Luke 1:31 or Matthew 1:23
- c. John 7:23–24
- d. Luke 2:10–14
- e. Luke 1:32–33
- f. Matthew 11:2–5



- _____ 1. The young woman, pregnant and about to bear a son, shall name him Emmanuel.
Isaiah 7:14
- _____ 2. Here is your God. / . . . / He comes to save you. Then the eyes of the blind shall see / and the ears of the deaf be opened.
Isaiah 35:4–5
- _____ 3. But he shall judge the poor with justice. . . . / Justice shall be the band around his waist.
adapted from Isaiah 11:3–4
- _____ 4. A child is born to us; / a sun is given to us; / upon his shoulder dominion rests. / They name him Wonder-Counselor, God-Hero, / Father-Forever, Prince of Peace.
Isaiah 9:5
- _____ 5. The spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him: / spirit of wisdom and understanding, / of counsel and strength, / of knowledge and fear of the Lord.
Isaiah 11:2
- _____ 6. His dominion is vast / and forever peaceful, / upon David's throne and over his kingdom.
Isaiah 9:6

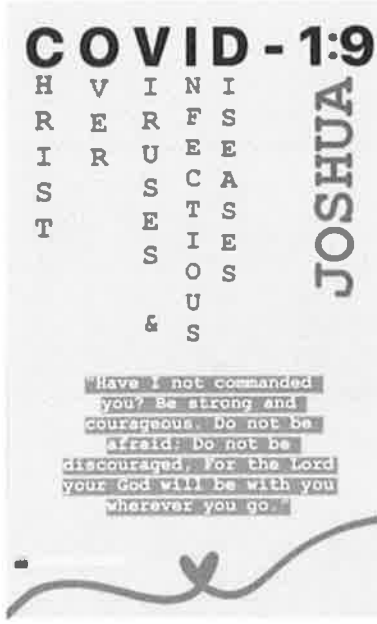
Religion

FIDs

Name _____

Date _____

What Does Courage Look Like? Day 2



Think about this verse from the book of Joshua in light of the many concerns (health, financial, the future, practical concerns) swirling around us. Answer the following questions in complete sentences, explaining each of your responses. Staple on additional theme paper if you run out of space.

1. How can you show courage in your family? in school? with your friends? on teams? with younger children? Choose TWO of the underlined for your answer.

2. How do you think the following people would define courage: Saint ^{Day 2}
Francis of Assisi? Pope Benedict XVI? Mother Teresa? Choose TWO of
the underlined. Do a little research about each of them before writing
your answer. _____

3. How have the following people or groups shown courage: Your parents?
Your teachers? Your best friend? The Catholic Church? Missionaries?
Choose TWO of the underlined.

4. When in your own life have you shown courage? _____

5. During this season of Lent, we take time to remember how much Jesus suffered for us. How did Jesus show courage? _____

Name _____

FIDs – A Model of Holiness

Date _____

Jesus is our model for holiness. Each of the Scripture passages below shows Jesus **teaching and proclaiming the Kingdom of God, praying to his Father, or serving others**. Read each Bible passage (in the Bible or online at the following link.) In the table below read the indicated Bible passage, then decide if it shows Jesus modeling holiness through **teaching, praying, or serving**. In the column space that is your choice, write a brief SUMMARY of what the verses said. Leave the other two columns blank. Some could be placed in more than one column. Pick your top choice and write the summary there. The first one is done for you as an example. Notice that this one could also have been categorized as “TEACHING”.

<http://usccb.org/bible/books-of-the-bible/index.cfm>

SCRIPTURE	TEACHING	PRAYING	SERVING
Matthew 14:29-33			Jesus commanded Peter to get out of the boat and walk towards him on the water. Peter obeyed but then became frightened and started to sink. Jesus caught him and indicated that Peter should have faith.
Mark 1:14			

Day 3

Day 3

Mark 1:21-26

Mark 2:18-19

Mark 3:1-5

Mark 12:13-17

Day 3

[Mark 14:35-36](#)

[Luke 4:14-15](#)

[Luke 9:18](#)

[John 5:7-9](#)

Day 3

John 6:10-13

John 21:9-14

How can prayer express our faith? As we pray, we give our attention to God. We offer him everything we have. We place our trust in his goodness. We also listen for his inspirations of grace to help us do good. We receive God's strength to help us carry out his will.

There are different kinds of prayer. Praying by ourselves is called private prayer. We have many opportunities to express our faith in private prayer. We do this in our daily prayer conversations with God, when we ask God to help us, when we thank him for the blessings of each day, and when we tell him that we are sorry for failing to do his will.

Praying with others is called communal prayer, because we are praying as members of a group or community. We pray communally when we come together to worship God at the Sunday celebration of the Eucharist and profess the Creed aloud. Each time we receive Jesus at Holy Communion, we express faith in his presence by answering "Amen" to "The Body of Christ" and "The Blood of Christ."

We also pray communally when we celebrate the sacraments. Celebrating the Sacrament of Reconciliation shows that we believe that God forgives our sins when we are sorry and gives us the grace to live better lives. In celebrating the Sacrament of Confirmation, we ask to be strengthened in our faith.

If we are sincere and honest as we pray, whether alone or with others, our prayer will always be an expression of our faith. The fact that we worship God through prayer shows that we believe in him and have faith in his goodness.

Answer the following questions. Make notes on a separate sheet of paper. Be prepared to discuss your answers with the class.

1. How does prayer express faith in God?
2. What do we mean by private prayer? Give some examples.
3. What do we mean by communal prayer? When do we pray communally?
4. When do we express our faith in God's power to forgive sin?
5. In which prayer, recited publicly at Sunday liturgies, do we express our faith?
6. How do we express our faith when we receive the Eucharist?
7. In what sacrament do we pray that the Holy Spirit will come to us and strengthen our faith?
8. When is our prayer truly an expression of our faith?
9. If a friend asked you why you pray, what would you answer?
10. Someone has said "As the body needs air, the soul needs prayer." Tell whether you agree or disagree, and explain why.

Look at the terms below. Can you explain what each term means? Be prepared to share your answers.

Terms

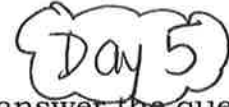
prayer worship private prayer
communal prayer

Religion

Name _____

FIDs – A Lenten Quiz

Date _____



Use the following website, another online resource, or your book to answer the questions below in complete sentences.

<http://www.usccb.org/prayer-and-worship/liturgical-year/lent/index.cfm>

1. How long does Lent last? _____

2. When does Lent start? _____

3. What great feast does Lent lead to? _____

4. What is the main goal of Lent? _____

5. For whom does the Church pray especially during Lent? _____

6. Which day of the week is not counted in the forty days of Lent? _____

7. Which word means “to give to those in need”? _____

8. How many full meals may be eaten on a fast day? _____

9. What are the two obligatory days of fasting and abstinence during Lent? _____

10. What must Catholics over age 14 do on Fridays during Lent? _____
