

Key vocabulary

Read through the key vocabulary words and their definitions.

THEN a) cover the left-hand column with a sheet of paper. Read the definition and see if you can remember the key vocabulary term.

OR b) cover the right-hand column with a sheet of paper. Read the key vocabulary term and try to describe what it means.

1. <i>Imago Dei</i>	A Latin phrase meaning 'in the image of God', the idea that humans reflect God's nature.
2. Inalienable dignity	A state of value attached to human life that cannot be challenged or removed.
3. Human person	For Catholics, a living being possessing both a physical body and spiritual soul.
4. Relational	Concerning the way in which two or more people are connected; in Catholicism this is the relationship between humans, and between humans and God.
5. Rational	Based on reason or logic.
6. Volitional	Based on free choice or free will.
7. Sanctity of life	The idea that human life is a holy gift from God.
8. Marriage	In Catholicism, a binding lifelong relationship in which a man and a woman live by promises made to each other and to God.
9. Sacrament of Matrimony	The Sacrament at the Service of Communion in which a man and woman make the lasting commitment of marriage.

Key knowledge

Read through the questions and answers below.

THEN cover the right-hand column with a sheet of paper. Test yourself and see if you can answer the questions.

10. In which Book of the Bible does God create humans <i>imago Dei</i> ?	Genesis 1.
11. What responsibility does God give to humans in Genesis 1?	To care for God's creation and to reproduce to continue God's creation.
12. Give three qualities that Catholics believe every person has because they are created <i>imago Dei</i> .	Three from: dignity / value / someone, not something / relational / volitional / rational.
13. Why do Catholics believe that human life is sacred?	Because it is created <i>imago Dei</i> and is blessed and holy.
14. When do Catholics believe that life begins?	At conception.
15. What do Catholics believe about abortion?	It is always wrong because it ends a life created by God.
16. In Genesis 2, how does God create man and woman?	Man is made first from the dust of the earth and given life with God's breath. Woman is then created from man's rib.
17. What does the Church teach about equality between men and women?	Men and women are created equally and have equal dignity.
18. What do Catholics believe about sexual relationships?	They should be respected and valued as a gift from God.
19. For Catholics, what is the purpose of sexual relationships?	To be an expression of love between a married couple and to create new life.
20. What does the Church teach about making good moral choices?	That humans have the freedom and responsibility to make good moral choices.

21. What does it mean to say moral actions have a communal dimension?	They have an impact on others and the wider community.
22. What are the three areas that the Catechism teaches can help us to know what is moral?	The chosen object, the end view or intention, and the circumstances of the action.
23. For Catholics, what do the Genesis creation stories show about marriage?	That it has always been God’s plan for humans.
24. What does it mean to call marriage exclusive?	It means the couple must be faithful to each other.
25. What does it mean to call marriage life-giving?	It means the couple give their lives to each other and promise to try to have children.
26. What does it mean to call marriage permanent?	It is a lifelong commitment until death.
27. What does it mean to call marriage a sacrament?	It is an outward sign of God’s sacred love.
28. What does it mean to call marriage a Service of Communion?	Jesus becomes part of the relationship between husband and wife, helping them to live closely to him.
29. Who described marriage as a sacrament in the fourth century AD?	St Augustine.
30. When can the Sacrament of Matrimony happen in a Catholic Church?	In a Nuptial Mass or as a separate wedding ceremony
31. In a Catholic wedding, what do the questions before the consent ask the couple to confirm?	That they are freely choosing to get married, they will love and honour each other for the rest of their lives, and they will accept children from God and bring them up in the Church.

32. In a Catholic wedding, what happens in the civil declaration of freedom?	The couple confirm they are lawfully able to marry.
33. In a Catholic wedding, what happens in the consent?	The couple promise to love and care for each other no matter what challenges life may bring.
34. In a Catholic wedding, what is the blessing and giving of rings a sign of?	The couple's never-ending love.
35. What is in vitro fertilisation (IVF)?	A method used to fertilise an egg outside of the woman's body.
36. When is IVF typically used?	When a couple cannot conceive naturally.
37. Give two reasons why the use of IVF raises serious ethical implications for Catholics.	Two from: it replaces the act of sex in marriage / it may bring about selective abortion / it may bring about the destruction of fertilised embryos / it goes against the sanctity of life.
38. What does the Catechism teach about art?	It is used by humans to express their relationship with God, and that it bears a likeness to God's creation because it is also inspired by truth and love.
39. What does the Sulawesi cave painting show?	Animals being hunted by beings that are part human and part animal.
40. What does <i>Cueva de las Manos</i> show?	A cave painting of handprints the size of a teenager's hand.
41. Why might <i>Cueva de las Manos</i> have been created?	As a rite of passage or a reminder of the gathering of a community.
42. What is a hospice?	A place that provides palliative care for people who are approaching death or have life-limiting illnesses.
43. Why do Christians often support hospices?	Because they believe hospices recognise the dignity and value of human life by providing personalised care to vulnerable people.
44. Who founded the hospice movement?	Dame Cecily Saunders.
45. What are the four types of suffering identified by Dame Cecily Saunders?	Physical, spiritual, psychological and social.