

'TEST YOUR FAITH KNOWLEDGE' QUIZ FOR ADULTS

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ANointING OF THE SICK

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(Scroll down to pages 2 & 3 for the correct answers)

1. The Anointing of the Sick and the Sacrament of Reconciliation are often referred to as the Sacraments of Healing".
2. The Anointing of the Sick should only be received by individuals who are seriously ill, physically.
3. The Gospels teach us to administer this Sacrament of Anointing to the sick.
4. The name "Extreme Unction", which was once used to describe the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick literally means, "Final Anointing" (just prior to death).
5. St. James specifically teaches his Christian Community in his Letter in the Bible, to administer this Sacrament of Anointing to those who are ill.
6. The Last Rites of the Church and the Anointing of the Sick are two names used to describe the one same Sacrament of Anointing.
7. Catholics are permitted to receive this Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick a maximum of 10 times in their lives.
8. 'Holy Viaticum' is the name we give to the final Holy Communion which a person receives before death.
9. In the Hail Mary, we ask Mary to pray for us especially at the hour of our death.
10. The Anointing of the Sick heals and also forgives the sins of the person who receives it, without individual confession.
11. The Oil for this Sacrament is blessed annually by the Bishop at the Mass of Chrism.
12. Only Priests but not Bishops or Deacons can validly administer the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick.
13. The Anointing of the Sick must take place in a church or a hospital.
14. A person should receive the Anointing of the Sick before major surgery.
15. Catholic priests usually carry the Oil of the Sick in their cars.

CORRECT ANSWERS TO OUR QUIZ ON THE "ANOINTING OF THE SICK"

- 1. TRUE** Both Sacraments are for healing. The Anointing of the Sick is for physical, emotional and spiritual healing. The Sacrament of Reconciliation (Confession) is for the spiritual healing of the soul.
- 2. FALSE** Those who are also seriously ill emotionally or psychologically and the elderly are all encouraged to receive this Sacrament as well.
- 3. FALSE** Although the Gospels recount the healings of Jesus and how the Apostles anointed the sick with oil and healed them (Mark 6:13) they do not specifically teach us to anoint the sick in our community. The Letter of St. James does.
- 4. TRUE** This name was used for the Anointing of the Sick before 1965. This is why some older Catholics only ask for this Sacrament for family members who are very close to death but not before.
- 5. TRUE** In his Letter (James 5:14) the Apostle, St. James writes:
"If anyone among you is sick, let him call for the priests of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord".
- 6. FALSE** The Anointing of the Sick is actually only one part of the Last Rites of the Church. Besides this Sacrament, the "Last Rites of the Church: can also include individual Confession (if requested by the sick person), Absolution for sins and the Apostolic Pardon for punishment due to sin, final Holy Communion and a Final Blessing for the dying person.
- 7. FALSE** Whenever a person is seriously ill he/she can receive the Sacrament. There is no limit on the number of times for its reception in one's life.
- 8. TRUE** The term, 'Viaticum', comes from three Latin words: "via, te and cum" and it literally means 'with you on the way' (for your journey to eternal life).
- 9. TRUE** It is the last part of the prayer after we ask Mary to, "pray for us sinners, now". It is for this reason that many priests, after anointing the person who is close to death, recites the Hail Mary together with the dying person (if he/she is able to) and with the persons who are present.

10. **TRUE** In his Letter which I already mentioned above, St. James goes on to say that, when one anoints a sick person with Oil, the prayer of faith "will save the sick person and the Lord will raise him up and, if he has committed any sins, his sins will be forgiven" (James 5:15).
11. **TRUE** Each year at the Mass of Chrism, which is usually celebrated in the Cathedral and is open to everyone within a Diocese, the Diocesan Bishop blessed three Oils to be used in all the Churches and medical facilities of the Diocese throughout the coming year. They are:
THE OIL OF CATECHUMENS - used to anoint adults or children who are about to be baptized.
THE OIL OF THE SICK - used in the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick
THE OIL OF SACRED CHRISM - used to anoint the head and foreheads of those who are Baptized and Confirmed, the hands of those who are ordained to the Priesthood and the heads of those who are ordained Bishops.
12. **FALSE** Priests and Bishops can both validly administer this Sacrament to the Sick. Only Deacons, Sisters or Brothers cannot.
13. **FALSE** This Sacrament can take place anywhere; in churches, chapels, hospitals, long term care facilities, people's homes and even outside, on the side of a road in the case of a serious car accident
14. **TRUE** Not only is the reception of this Sacrament encouraged for persons who are scheduled to undergo major surgery but also for those who are scheduled for serious diagnostic medical tests. It is also recommended for those who are experiencing serious emotional trauma or for those who are of an advanced age and feel unwell
15. **TRUE** Most priests carry (usually, in the glove compartments of their cars) a small leather pouch which contains a vial with the Oil of the Sick, a violet stole, a small crucifix and the ritual prayer book for the Anointing of the Sick. In this way, if the priest encounters a serious accident on the road, he has everything in his car that is needed to administer the Sacrament and celebrate the Last Rites of the Church, if death is imminent at the site.