

Chapter 2

Answer Key for Double-Check Questions

1. *When questions of accuracy arose during the time of the oral tradition, to whom did the community turn for clarification?*

They turned to the eyewitnesses, the Apostles.

2. *What makes the Gospel of Mark like the camera on the sideline of a game?*

It provides the highlights with the most graphic details. It emphasizes the dramatic moments of Jesus' life, and it zooms in on his suffering.

3. *Why is the Gospel of John similar to the camera up on a wire above the playing field?*

It provides the heavenly view of Jesus as God's Divine Son, and it zooms in for detail on events like the Last Supper.

4. *Why are the Gospels the "heart" of the New Testament?*

They describe the life of Jesus, who is God's Ultimate Revelation.

5. *What is the difference between Tradition and tradition?*

Tradition with a capital *T* refers to Sacred Tradition. It is the process of sharing God's authoritative Revelation in the Church. Its truths never change, but new generations always need to hear the Gospel message, so it is an ongoing, living process. In contrast, *tradition* with a lowercase *t* refers to a custom or spiritual practice that exists for a particular time and place and can change or end when its purpose has been served.

6. *How are Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition connected?*

Scripture and Tradition are two ways Divine Revelation is communicated to us. They cannot contradict each other, and they support and shed light on each other.

7. *To whom does Jesus entrust the preaching of the Gospel message? Whom do they hand it on to?*

Jesus entrusts the preaching of the Gospel message to the Apostles. The Apostles hand it on to the popes and bishops who succeed them so that the teaching will be handed down to all generations until Christ comes again in glory.

8. *When are a pope's statements taken to be infallible?*

A pope's statements are infallible when he teaches a doctrine related to faith and morals.

