

2021-2022 BSP#4 Group Time Discussion

(A) 為查考和認識的題目 Questions for Studying and Understanding (10 minutes)

1. We learn from St. James in 5:14 that already in the early Church, people received anointment from the clergy. In the Western Church, over the course of the centuries the sacrament came to be conferred almost exclusively on those who were at the point of death, and so it acquire the name “extreme unction” – that is, anointing at the end. The Second Vatican Council restored the original practice of the Church of administering the Sacrament as a prayer for healing for those who are seriously ill but not necessarily near death. The Catechism (#1532) lists the following graces of the anointing of the sick (please identify the correct answers):
 - a) Uniting the sick person to the passion of Christ.
 - b) Strength, peace, and courage to endure in a Christian manner the sufferings of illness or old age.
 - c) The forgiveness of sins, if the sick person is unable to obtain it through the sacrament of reconciliation.
 - d) Restoration of health, if it’s conducive to the salvation of his soul.
 - e) The assurance of not getting sick again.

我們從雅各伯書 5:14 了解到，在早期教會中，人們已經領受由神職人員施行的傅油。在西方教會中，幾個世紀以來，這聖事幾乎只授予臨終者，因此它獲得了“臨終傅油”的名稱——即離世時的傅油。梵蒂岡第二屆大公會議恢復了教會的原始做法，即為重病但不一定瀕臨死亡的人施行這聖事，作為痊癒祈禱。教理 (#1532) 列出了以下傅油聖事給人的恩寵（請指出正確答案）：

- a) 使病人與基督的苦難聯合。
 - b) 以基督徒的方式忍受疾病或老年的痛苦的力量、平安和勇氣。
 - c) 罪的赦免，如果病人無法通過修和聖事獲得赦免。
 - d) 恢復健康，如果這有助於他靈魂的得救。
 - e) 不再生病的保證。
2. Read 5:17-18 and 1 Kings 18:16-40. Please check off below all answers that are applicable to Elijah’s prayer for rain. What’s St. James’ main message in using Elijah as an example for prayer?
 - (a) Elijah’s opponents were King Ahab and his false prophets
 - (b) Both Elijah and the false prophets prayed for rain after 3.5 years of drought
 - (c) The event took place in Jerusalem
 - (d) God responded positively to Elijah’s prayer but not to the false prophets’
 - (e) King Ahab killed Elijah because he asked people to kill the false prophets

閱讀 5:17-18 和 列上 18:16-40。請在下面勾選所有適用於厄里亞求雨的答案：

- (a) 厄里亞的對手是亞哈布王和他的假先知
- (b) 厄里亞和假先知在 3.5 年干旱之後都祈求下雨
- (c) 這事件發生在耶路撒冷
- (d) 天主對厄里亞的禱告有正面的回應，但對假先知的禱告卻沒有
- (e) 亞哈布王殺死了厄里亞，因為他要人殺死假先知

(B) 為反思和應用的題目。 Reflection and application question (15 minutes)

A priest of the diocese of Toledo, Ohio, was visiting a member of his parish in the hospital. He offered to anoint and pray for the patient in the bed next to his parishioner, since that man had throat cancer and was due to be operated upon the next day. The man welcomed the priest's ministry. A couple of days later the priest called to see how his parishioner was faring and asked also about the man in the next bed. The parishioner responded by immediately passing the phone to his neighbor. Surprised that the man was able to speak, the priest was amazed to learn that no surgery had been performed since no cancer was found. The man had been completely cured! Do you know any story similar to this? How about your own experience of receiving the Sacrament of Anointment or the experience of a family member or friend? If yes, would you like to share with your group?

俄亥俄州托萊多教區的一位神父正在醫院探望他堂區的一名成員。他提議也為在他的堂區教友旁邊的床上的病人傅油和祈禱，因為那個人患有喉癌，第二天就要動手術。那人歡迎神父的服務。幾天後，神父打電話問他的堂區教友過得怎麼樣，還詢問起隔壁床上的病人。堂區教友的回應是立即將電話遞給他的鄰居。神父奇怪這個人竟能夠說話，更驚訝地發現他沒有進行任何手術，因為沒有發現癌症。那人已經徹底痊癒了！你知道類似的故事嗎？您自己有沒有領受傅油聖事的經歷或家人或朋友的經歷？如果有，可否與您的小組分享？