St. Aloysius Seminary
Introduction to Bible (2018 - 2019)
Final Examination

Question - Answers: Answers could be written in English or Malayalam

Questions & Answers
A Pre-requisite for Introduction to Bible - A Basic Understanding of Divine Revelation

1. What do we mean by revelation of God (Divine Revelation)?

IA. A simple understanding: Not that ‘God’ appeared as a huge living figure and speaking vocally with tongue as man speaks. Insightful revelations from human persons blessed with inspiration and illumination are accepted and recognized by humanity, history and religious books as revelations of / from God.

B. CCC No. 50: “By natural reason man can know God with certainty, on the basis of his works. But there is another order of knowledge, which man cannot possibly arrive at by his own powers: the order of divine Revelation. Through an utterly free decision, God has revealed himself and given himself to man. This he does by revealing the mystery, his plan of loving goodness, formed from all eternity in Christ, for the benefit of all men. God has fully revealed this plan by sending us his beloved Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit.”

II. Short Answers

1. What is Bible? Ans: Bible is Record of revelation

2. As record of revelation in words, What is the Bible for Christians? Ans: word of God

3. What is the relation between the revelation of God and word of God? Ans: Revelation of God itself is word of God, that is to say, davar (Hebrew, = word); and davar (טָבָר) means = spoken word, event / acts. (not only spoken word).

4. Does ‘word’ of God mean only spoken words? Ans: No. In divine revelation ‘word’ (davar) means also deed / acts, event.
5. Broadly seen, which are the forms of God’s word?

**Ans:** The whole universe and nature (Ps. 19, 1-6), the Word become man (Jesus) - “the speaking of God to us in the last days” (Heb 1, 1-3), the holy Tradition, and the Sacred Scripture.

6. According to Christian faith, what is the speciality of God’s revelation in Jesus Christ?

**Ans:** Jesus Christ is the final and full revelation of God (Heb. 1, 1-4)

7. Is the Bible only the word of God? or What else does the Church venerate as word of God?

**Ans:** Not only the Bible; Holy / Apostolic Tradition also is word of God.

8. To what does Apostolic / Holy Traditon refer? (What is meant by Apostolic tradition)?

**Ans:** Apostolic Tradition refers to “the teachings of the apostles in the common life, in the breaking of the bread, and in prayers; that is to say the heritage of faith” (Vatican II, *Dei Verbum* = Revelation, No. 10). “The living transmission of the apostolic preaching accomplished by the Holy Spirit, but is distinct from the sacred scripture, though closely connected to it, is called Tradition. Through Tradition “the Church in her doctrine, life and worship perpetuates to every generation all that she herself is, all that she believes” (CCC No. 78).

9. What is the importance of Apostolic / Holy Traditon for the Church?

**Ans:** Apostolic / Holy Traditon is the foundation of the faith of the Church

10. Which are the two main divisions of the Bible?

**Ans:** The Old Testament & N.T.

11. Is it correct to say or hold that the Bible only is the foundation or source of true faith?

**Ans:** No; because the books of the Bible were part of the apostolic Tradition and were discerned and fixed on the basis of Apostolic (holy) Tradition.


**Ans:** 46, 27 = 73

13. How is the Bible the Word of God? **Ans:** the Bible contains God-inspired words. Hence the Bible is the word of God.

14. What does it mean to say that God is the author of the sacred scripture? **Ans:**

**Ans:** The whole universe and nature (Ps. 19, 1-6), the Word become man (Jesus) - “the speaking of God to us in the last days” (Heb 1, 1-3), the holy Tradition, and the Sacred Scripture.
15. What is the title or name of the wrong teaching that rejects the Old Testament saying that the New has rendered the Old void. (പ്രമുഖ നിശ്ചയം ആയിരിക്കുന്ന ഗുരുത്വാത്തിരി തുറന്നതിനാൽ അത് സാമാന്യ നിശ്ചയം നിഷ്കലിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാം? 

**Ans:** Marcionism (മാർച്യാണിസം)

Marks: qq II,1-16: 1 mark each = 16


**Ans:** a) (i) All the 73 books are written under equal inspiration of the Holy Spirit; it can not be said that any one portion is better inspired than the other portions. (ii) The Bible narrates the same salvation history. The O.T contains the first portion of that history, namely, of the period before Jesus Christ. The New Testament contains the second portion of that history, namely the portion of the same salvation history that is fulfilled in Jesus and continued after Jesus Christ expecting his second coming. (iii) The O.T. is prophecy, and the N.T. is the Spirit-inspired Christian interpretation/interpretations of the fulfillment of O.T. in and on account of Jesus Christ.

marks 6

IV. What is the teaching of the Church according to CCC Nos. 121 & 123 about the bond between the O.T. & N.T.?

marks 4

IV.

V. What is the basis or source of the unity of the two Testaments?

**Ans:** “The unity of the two testaments proceeds from the unity of God’s plan and his Revelation (CCC. No. 140).

VI. How does the Bible itself illuminate the unity of the divine plan in the two testaments? Answer with examples from the Bible supported with reference to the relevant passage (book, chapter, verse/s).

**Ans:** Abraham’s sacrifice of Isaac (Gen 22,1-14) as a type of Jesus’s sacrifice

VII. What does the Church mean by teaching “the Bible is one book”? Answer quoting CCC. No. 134.

**Answer:** “All Sacred Scripture is but one book, and this one book is Christ, “because all the divine Scripture speaks of Christ, and all divine Scripture is fulfilled in Christ” (St. Victor).

VIII. Note the stages or steps of divine revelation until it is recorded in writing (recognized as sacred scripture)

**Answer:** experience of divine intervention, oral proclamation or oral sharing of that experience (oral tradition), written form - official recognition of the Church. These steps are not applicable to the epistles in the New Testament.
IX. What is meant by the canon of the Bible?

Answer: the list of the books of the Bible that Pope, the supreme pontiff of the Catholic Church, officially proclaimed as divinely inspired, and hence as holy writings. The pope did so on the opinion of the majority of the bishops of the Catholic Church.

X. What does the Church mean by Divine Inspiration of the Bible?

A) Two kernal points: Inspiration by the Holy Spirit & Inerrancy of the sacred scripture

B) Inspiration of the Bible: what it is not:

C) Which are the 3 most important biblical passages about Divine Inspiration of the Scripture?

D) Where and what does Vatican II Council teach about Divine Inspiration of the Scripture?

E) Which are the areas of the Inerrancy of Bible?
Recognition of the Written Documents of God's Self-Revelation: Canonicity and the Canon of the Bible

I. Recognition of the Written Documents of God's Self-Revelation: Canonicity and the Canon of the Bible

...
ഈ കഥയിലെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സ്ഥിതികളുടെ തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശമാക്കാം. റോബൻ ഡിസ്കുഷൻ പ്രാഥമികമായി പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശമാക്കാം ഇപ്പോൾ ധർമ്മാന്ത്യം ഇടക്കടക്കുന്നതിനു തുടക്കമാക്കാം. പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശമാക്കാം എന്റെ പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശത്തിന്റെ തിരികെ സ്ഥിതികളുടെ തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശമാക്കാം ഇപ്പോൾ.  

ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശമാക്കാം എന്റെ പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശത്തിന്റെ തിരികെ സ്ഥിതികളുടെ തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പ്രാമാണിക പാരാമർശമാക്കാം ഇപ്പോൾ.
(former prophets) - 8
(former prophets) - 4: Hosea, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah.
(latter prophets) - 12: Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.
(former prophets) - 11: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah.
(former prophets) - 4: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Daniel.
(former prophets) - 3: Jeremiah, Lamentations, Daniel.
(former prophets) - 2: Lamentations, Daniel.
(former prophets) - 1: Daniel.

(former prophets) - 12: Hosea, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.
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65 സാഹിത്യ നിര. 68 മലയാളം ബൂട്ടാണ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് രൂപത്തിൽ അനുവാദത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വാക്യം [റോസ്റ്റോമാനി] വാക്കുകളുടെ പദ്ധതിയുടെ കുണ്ഡലിക അർത്ഥമാക്കുന്നതാണ്. വിവിധ പദ്ധതികളുടെ പദ്ധതികളിൽ അനുവാദം നൽകുക എന്ന ചോദ്യം അവസാനിക്കുമ്പോൾ കാണാം. മതിയെന്ന ജനകം അനുവാദത്തിന്റെ വിശേഷതകളും കുറിപ്പുകളും ഉള്ളതായിരിക്കും. കാലാവധികളുടെ അനുവാദത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തിന്റെ അനുവാദം വിശേഷസാമ്യത്തിന്റെ മൂല്യം കൂടുതലായ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ അനുവാദം നൽകുക. വിശേഷിക്കുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ അനുവാദം നൽകുക. അതുകിട്ടെ അനുവാദം പ്രയോഗം നൽകുക. 

ബ്ലോക്കുകളുടെ ശൈലികളുടെ വിവിധ രീതികളുടെ അനുവാദം കാണാം. വിവിധ പദ്ധതികളിലെ പദ്ധതികളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നൽകുക. 

(1) പ്രത്യേക പദ്ധതികളുടെ അനുവാദം കാണാം. വിവിധ പദ്ധതികളിലെ പദ്ധതികളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നൽകുക.

(2) പ്രത്യേക പദ്ധതികളുടെ അനുവാദം കാണാം. വിവിധ പദ്ധതികളിലെ പദ്ധതികളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നൽകുക.


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LXX അക്ഷരത്തിലെ സ്വർണ്ണത്തിന്റെ അക്ഷരത്തു (കണ്ണാർ)

എന്നാലെന്നും നിജന്തപ്രകാരം ആദ്യകാലത്തെ ബ്രഹ്മഭാഗവതം എന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച കുറിപ്പുകളിൽ അടക്കം

ഇതിലെ കണ്ണാർ ആദ്യകാലത്തെ ബ്രഹ്മഭാഗവതം എന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച കുറിപ്പുകളിൽ

19-ആം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലെ പുനഃസ്ഥാപനം കണ്ണാർ ആദ്യകാലത്തെ ബ്രഹ്മഭാഗവതം എന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച കുറിപ്പുകളിൽ
St. Aloysius Seminary
Introduction to Bible (2018 - 2019)
Final Examination

Question - Answers: Answers could be written in English or Malayalam

Total Marks: 100

Questions                                                                      Marks: (questions)  1,1 - No.5:  2 each
1.1   What is the full form of CCC?                                              
1,2    According to CCC No. 50,                                              
   a) On the basis of what can man know God with certainty by natural reason?  
   b) Why does God reveal Himself to man?                                      
   c) What does the Church mean by revelation of God (Divine Revelation)?      
   d) How did God make his (divine) Revelation possible?                       
   e) What is Bible?                                                           
   f) As record of revelation in words, What is the Bible for Christians?      
   g) What is the relation between the revelation of God and word of God?      
   h) Does ‘word’ of God mean only spoken words?                                
   i) Broadly seen, which are the forms of God’s word?                        
   j) According to Christian faith, what is the speciality of God’s revelation in Jesus Christ? 
   k) Is the Bible only the word of God? or What else does the Church venerate as word of God? 
   l.1) According to Vatican II, to what does Apostolic / Holy Traditon refer?  
   l.ii) What does CCC No. 78 teach about Apostolic Tradition?                
   l.iii) What is the importance of Apostolic Tradition?                       
2    Which are the two main divisions of the Bible?                             
2.b Is it correct to say or hold that the Bible only is the foundation or source of true faith? also why? 
3    How / why is the Bible the Word of God?                                   
4.   What does it mean to say that God is the author of the sacred scripture?  
     CCC. No?                                                                   
5.   What is the title or name of the wrong teaching that rejects the Old Testament saying that the New has rendered the Old void. 
7.   What is the teaching of the Church taught in CCC Nos. 121 & 123 about the bond between the O.T. & N.T.? 
8    What is the teaching of the Catholic Church about the UNITY between the Old Testament and the New Testament - the teaching that the Church has given in CCC (Catechism of the Catholic Church : indicate also the numbers in CCC). 
9.   How does the Bible itself illuminate the unity of the divine plan in the two testaments? Answer with examples from the Bible supported with reference to the relevant passage (book, chapter, verse/s). 
10   What does the Church mean by teaching “the Bible is one book”? Answer quoting CCC. No. 134. 
11   Note down the stages or steps of divine revelation until it is recorded in writing (recognized as sacred scripture) 
12   What is meant by the canon of the Bible?                                  
13   What is the main criterion to accept a book as one of the sacred scriptures of the Church? 
14   Which Council of the Catholic Church finally officially decided the books of the Bible and the name of the Pope who officially proclaimed the canon (list) of the 73 books of the Catholic Bible? Date of the official proclamation; title of the official document of proclamation.
15. Where and in which document does Vatican Council II teach about divine inspiration of the sacred scriptures? In that document what does the Church mean by divine inspiration of the Bible? 5

16. What are the two kernal points inherent in the teaching of the Church on inspiration of the Bible? 1

17. What is not the divine inspiration of the Bible? 1

18. Which are the 3 most important biblical passages about Divine Inspiration of the Scripture? 1

19. Which are the two areas of the inerrancy of the Bible? / inerrancy in what? 2

20. Who, around what time, is the first one to use the word ‘canon’ for the list of the divinely inspired books of the Bible? And who is the first one to use the same word in the Church? in which year? 2


22. What are the differences between the Palestinian canon of the Bible and the Alexandrian canon of the Bible? How many are the Deutero-anonical books? Which are they? Does the Church have a separate group of biblical books by the designation Deutero-anonical books? What does the Church intend by the designation ‘deutero-canonical’ for the 7 books? 11
I.1 Catechism of the Catholic Church

I,2 a) on the basis of his (God's) works.

b) there is an order of knowledge, which man can not possibly arrive at by his own powers: the order of divine Revelation.

c) The order of knowledge, in which through an utterly free decision, God has revealed himself and given himself to man.

d) This he does by revealing the mystery, his plan of loving goodness, formed from all eternity in Christ, for the benefit of all men. God has fully revealed this plan by sending us his beloved Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit.

e) Bible is Record of revelation

f) The word of God.

g) Revelation of God itself is word of God, that is to say, davar (Hebrew, = word); and davar (דָּבָר) means = spoken word, event / acts. (not only spoken word).

h) No. In divine revelation ‘word’ (davar) means also deed / acts, event.

i) The whole universe and nature (Ps. 19,1-6), the Word become man (Jesus) - “the speaking of God to us in the last days” (Heb 1,1-3), the holy Tradition, and the Sacred Scripture.

j) Jesus Christ is the final and full revelation of God (Heb. 1,1-4)

k) Not only the Bible; Holy / Apostolic Tradition also is word of God.

l.i) Apostolic Tradition refers to “the teachings of the apostles in the common life, in the breaking of the bread, and in prayers; that is to say the heritage of faith” (Vatican II, Dei Verbum = Revelation, No. 10).

l.ii) “The living transmission of the apostolic preaching accomplished by the Holy Spirit, but is distinct from the sacred scripture, though closely connected to it, is called Tradition. Through Tradition “the Church in her doctrine, life and worship perpetuates to every generation all that she herself is, all that she believes”

l.iii) Apostolic / holy tradition is the foundation of the faith of the Church.

2.a How many books in the Bible? The Two Main divisions of the Bible? How many books in each division?

2.b No; because the books of the Bible were part of the apostolic Tradition and were discerned and fixed on the basis of Apostolic (holy) Tradition.

3 Because the Bible contains the divinely inspired words

4 It means that “The divinely revealed realities, which are contained and presented in the text of the Sacred Scripture have been written down under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.” (CCC No. 105)

5 Marcionism.

6 (i) All the 73 books are written under equal inspiration of the Holy Spirit; it can not be said that any one portion is better inspired than the other portions. (ii) The Bible narrates the same salvation history. The O.T contains the first portion of that history, namely, of the period before Jesus Christ. The New Testament contains the second portion of that history, namely the portion of the same salvation history that is fulfilled in Jesus and continued after Jesus Christ expecting his second coming. (iii) The O.T. is prophecy, and the N.T. is the Spirit-inspired Christian interpretation / interpretations of the fulfillment of O.T. in and on account of Jesus Christ.

7 CCC No. 121: “The Old Testament is an indispensable part of the Sacred Scripture. Its books are divinely inspired, and retain a permanent value, for the Old covenant has never been revoked.” CCC No. 123: “Christians venerate the Old testament as true Word of God. The Church has always vigorously opposed the idea of rejecting the Old Testament under the pretext that the New has rendered Old Testament void.”

8 “The unity of the two testaments proceeds from the unity of God’s plan and his Revelation (CCC. no. 140) The Old Testament prepares for the New and the New Testament fulfills the
O.T.

9. Abraham’s sacrifice of Isaac (Gen 22,1-14) as a type of Jesus’s sacrifice

10. “All Sacred Scripture is but one book, and this one book is Christ, “because all the divine Scripture speaks of Christ, and all divine Scripture is fulfilled in Christ” (St. Victor).

11. Experience of divine intervention, oral proclamation or oral sharing of that experience (oral tradition), written form - official recognition of the Church. These steps are not applicable to the epistles in the New Testament.

12. The list of the books of the Bible that Pope, the supreme pontiff of the Catholic Church, officially proclaimed as divinely inspired, and hence as holy writings. The pope did so on the opinion of the majority of the bishops of the Catholic Church.

13. The salvific message, the true faith of the Church and the belief that the book is written by divine inspiration. Whether the truth that God wanted to reveal for the salvation of mankind has been revealed in accordance with the true faith of the Church is the criterion even to recognize a book as written by divine inspiration.

14. Trent Council (Dec.13,1545 - December 3, 1563); Date of proclamation: April 8, 1946 (during the first session (December 13, 1545 - 1547); Pope Paul III. official document: *De Canonicis Scripturis*.

15. The dogmatic constitution Dei Verbum No. 3, 11.
   a) Two kernel points: inspiration by the Holy Spirit & inerrancy of the sacred scripture
   b) (1) The Holy Spirit inspired the human author to write (2) The Holy Spirit continuously inspired the human author throughout the writing. (3) The human author wrote all that God wanted to and only that which God wanted to be written. (4) Throughout the writing the human author made use of his knowledge, faculties and talents.

16. Inspiration by the Holy Spirit and inerrancy of the sacred scripture.

17. Neither dictation nor haunting of the Spirit

18. 2 Tim 3,16-17; 2 Pet 1,19-21; 2 Pet 3,15-16

19. The Bible is inerrant in matters of God and salvation of mankind (The Bible teaches without error the truth of God and the truth that God wanted to give in the sacred scriptures for our salvation of mankind.

20. Origen, around (ca.) A.D.250; Bishop Tacius of Alexandria, in A.D 367.

21. About the Old Testament only

22. i) Palestinian canon is the only canon that which the Jews recognize and accept as the list of books of the Bible. Whereas Christians accept the Alexandrian canon (of the Old Testament).
   ii) Palestinian canon is called as ‘the proto-canon’. Whereas Alexandrian canon is called ‘deutero-canon.’ (proto = first / earlier in order; deutero = secondary).
   iii) Groups of the Books of Palestinian / proto-canon (of Jews): The *Torah (= Law = 5 books of Moses) + 8 prophets + the writings (ketubim) 11 = (22 / 24) which later came to be counted as 39 books.

Groups of the Books of Alexandrian canon): Palestinian canon (39) + 7 deuterocanonical books = 46

Seven Deutero-canonical books: Sirach (Ecclesiasticus), 1 & 2 Maccabees, Judith, Tobit, Esther, Wisdom

- by the designation ‘deutero-canonical’ the Church means only that these 7 books were included in the canon of the Bible later than the the books of the proto-canon.
1.1 CCC: What is the Catholic understanding of the Scriptures?

1.2 CCC No. 50: Explain what is meant by the phrase "Scriptures are the Word of God." How do they differ from other writings?

- a) What is the meaning of the term "word of God" as used in the Bible?
- b) Explain the significance of the term "Word of God" in the context of the Bible.

2. a) What is the purpose of Scripture in the life of the Church?
- b) How does the Church use the Scriptures to guide its teachings and practices?

3. a) How are the Books of the Bible arranged within the Canon?
- b) What is the significance of the arrangement of the Books of the Bible within the Canon?

4. a) How are the Books of the Bible organized within the Canon?
- b) What is the significance of the arrangement of the Books of the Bible within the Canon?

5. a) How are the Books of the Bible divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament?
- b) What is the significance of the division of the Books of the Bible into these two sections?

6. a) What are some of the key themes found in the Old Testament?
- b) How are these themes reflected in the New Testament?

7. a) How are the Books of the Bible divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament?
- b) What is the significance of the division of the Books of the Bible into these two sections?

8. a) How are the Books of the Bible arranged within the Canon?
- b) What is the significance of the arrangement of the Books of the Bible within the Canon?

9. a) How are the Books of the Bible divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament?
- b) What is the significance of the division of the Books of the Bible into these two sections?

10. a) How are the Books of the Bible organized within the Canon?
- b) What is the significance of the arrangement of the Books of the Bible within the Canon?
16. പഠിക്കുക ഈ പ്രാഥമിക പഠനതാളികൾ എന്താണ്‌ ഭാര്യയുടെ പഠനതാളികൾ? എന്തുമായി പഠിച്ചു തന്നെയെന്ന്‌ എന്തുമായി പഠിക്കുകൾ? 5
17. പഠിക്കുക ഈ പ്രാഥമിക പഠനതാളികൾ എന്താണ്‌ പഠനതാളികൾ? 1
18. പഠിക്കുക ഈ പ്രാഥമിക പഠനതാളികൾ എന്താണ്‌ പഠനതാളികൾ? 3 പഠനതാളികൾ (പ്രാഥമിക, മൂന്നാം, മൂന്നാണ്ംം ഭാഗം) 1
19. പഠിക്കുക ഈ പ്രാഥമിക പഠനതാളികൾ (പ്രാഥമിക) എന്താണ്‌ പഠനതാളികൾ? എന്തുമായി പഠിക്കുകൾ? 2
21. പഠിക്കുക ഈ പ്രാഥമിക പഠനതാളികൾ എന്താണ്‌ പഠനതാളികൾ? എന്തുമായി പഠിക്കുകൾ? 2
22. പഠിക്കുക ഈ പ്രാഥമിക പഠനതാളികൾ എന്താണ്‌ പഠനതാളികൾ? എന്തുമായി പഠിക്കുകൾ? 2
1.1 *Catechism of the Catholic Church*

1.2 *CCC No. 50*

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8. പാല വിലാസം പുറത്ത് നിൽക്കുന്ന അന്തരീക്ഷത്തിലെ തയാറാക്കിയ രേയിൽ കോച്ചുകൾ ബാറിയിടുന്ന അന്തരിച്ചവൻ തടസ്സെയെടുക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു സൂചപ്പിക്കുന്നു. (ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര അറിയാം, കോച്ച് 140).

9. പാല വിലാസം പുറത്ത് നിൽക്കുന്ന നിർവ്വഹിക്കപ്പെട്ട അന്തരിച്ചവൻ, പുറത്ത് നിൽക്കുന്ന അന്തരീക്ഷത്തിലെ തയാറാക്കിയ രേയിൽ കോച്ചുകൾ ബാറിയിടുന്ന അന്തരിച്ചവൻ (St.Victor).

11. (തൃത്തെത്തുന്നത്) തക്കയ്ക്കും - പുറത്തൽ (പ്യൂപ്പിലിൽഅടഞ്ഞത്) - പുറക്കൊണ്ട് - താഴെ എത്ര വൃത്തിക്കാണ് തുറന്നത്.

12. ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര അറിയാം മനസ്സാലാണ് അന്തരിച്ചവൻ തുറന്നത് ഉണ്ടാവുന്നത് ലഭ്യമായത് ഉള്ളതായി ആദ്യക്കേന്റെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു. ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര അന്തരിച്ചവൻ തുറന്നത് ഉള്ളതായി ആദ്യക്കേന്റെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു.

13. ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര അറിയാം ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനോ ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണ് ഇതു നിന്ന് ജനിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര അന്തരിച്ചവൻ തുറന്നത് ഉള്ളതായി ആദ്യക്കേന്റെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു. ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണ് ഇതു നിന്ന് ജനിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോക്കെയൊരു പ്രക്ഷേത്ര ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണ് ഇതു നിന്ന് ജനിക്കുന്നു.