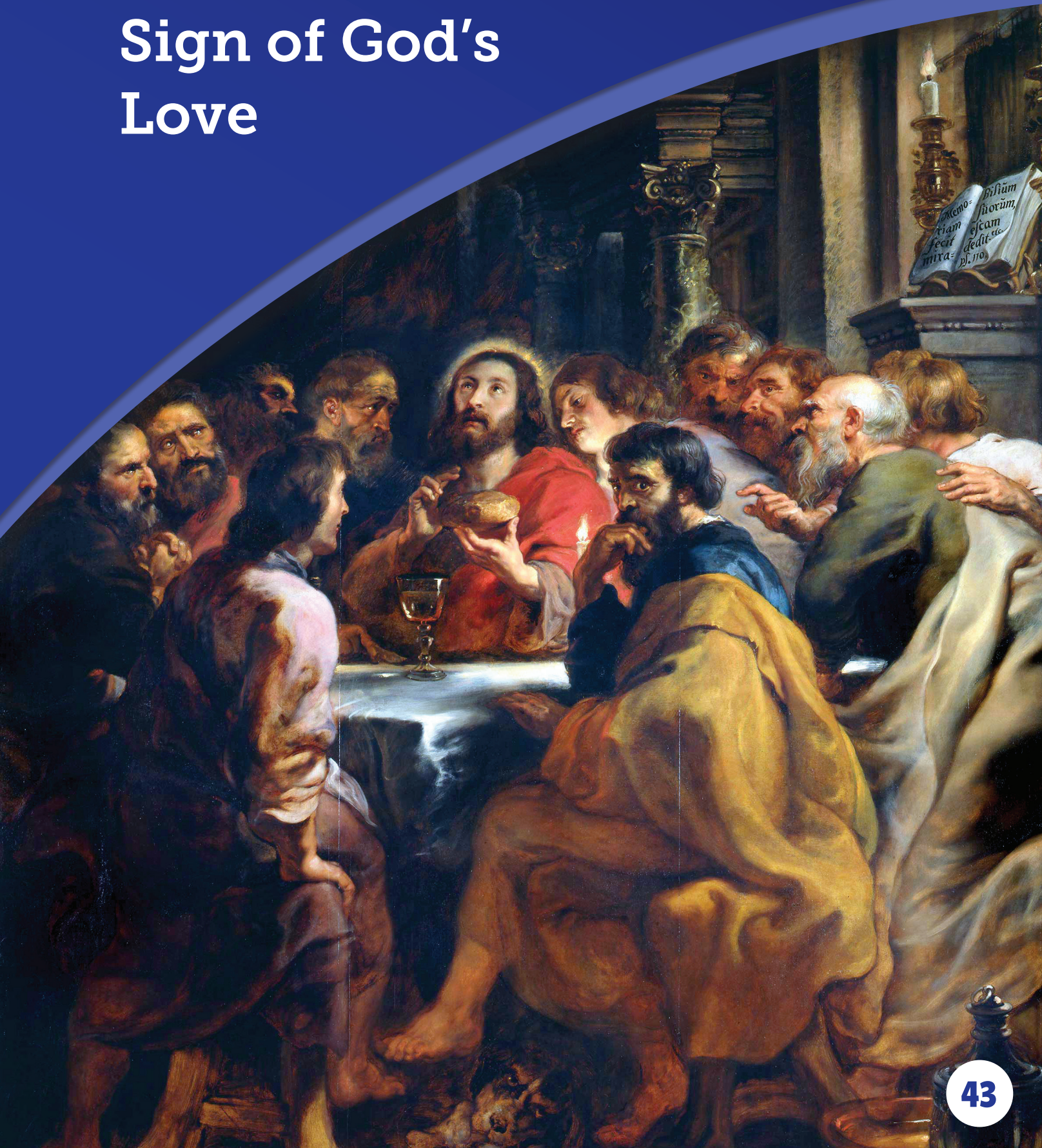


Lesson 3

The Church Is a Sign of God's Love



Lesson 3 at a Glance



Learning Goals

- The Church reveals God's love through signs and symbols.
- The Church is a sign of salvation and the very instrument of our salvation.
- The Church is both human and divine and responds to our human nature by being both visible and invisible, physical, and spiritual.
- The Church, founded by Jesus during His earthly life, is the beginning of God's reign, the Kingdom of God here on earth.
- The Church seeks to gather all persons together for the sake of their salvation and to be part of God's Kingdom as one people, one Body of Christ.



Lesson Plan Chart

DAY 1

Warm-Up: *Divine Mercy* by Eugeniusz Kazimirowski

TEACHER'S
GUIDE PAGES

pg. 46

STUDENT
WORKBOOK PAGES

pg. 20

- *You will need: an image of the painting Divine Mercy found at SophiaOnline.org/Gr5Unit1Lesson3*

Activity: The Church: A Sign of Salvation

pg. 47

pg. 21

Formative Assessment: Teacher-guided activity

pg. 47

N/A

DAY 2

Warm-Up: Teacher-guided activity

TEACHER'S
GUIDE PAGES

pg. 52

STUDENT
WORKBOOK PAGES

N/A

- *You will need: Appendix A: The Divine Mercy Chaplet*

Activity: Signs and Symbols Scavenger Hunt

pg. 52

pg. 24

Formative Assessment: Teacher-guided activity

pg. 56

N/A

DAY 3

Warm-Up: The Parable of the Mustard Seed

TEACHER'S
GUIDE PAGES

pg. 57

STUDENT
WORKBOOK PAGES

pg. 27

Activity: Parables of the Kingdom of God

pg. 57

pg. 28

- *You will need: Bibles*

Formative Assessment: Teacher-guided activity

pg. 57

N/A

- *You will need: drawing or construction paper, markers, and/or colored pencils*

Connections to the *Catechism* in This Lesson

CCC 461, 541, 546, 771, 774–776, 1145–1146, 1151

Vocabulary Your Students Will Learn

- **Divine Mercy** is what we call God's profound love for us beyond what we could ever deserve. The message of God's Divine Mercy has been popularized by a particular devotion to Jesus Christ associated with the reported private revelation of Jesus to the Polish nun, St. Faustina Kowalska.
- The **Incarnation** is the assumption of a human nature by the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, the Son of God. The Son of God became man in the divine Person Jesus Christ.
- The **Kingdom of God** is God's reign, or rule, over all things. The Church, established by Christ, is the seed, or beginning, of the Kingdom here on earth. The Kingdom will be fulfilled in Heaven. Also called "Kingdom of Heaven."
- A **parable** is a short story that uses earthly things to reveal spiritual, heavenly truths. To understand parables, we must listen with the ears of faith.

Key Scripture Passages

[A]ll have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.

— *Romans 3:23 (RSVCE)*

Whoever is without love does not know God, for God is love.

— *1 John 4:8*

Prayer for This Lesson

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world.
(Repeat three times.) Amen.

Day 1

Warm-Up

A. Begin by leading your students in the prayer for this lesson:



Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world. (Repeat three times.) Amen.



B. Next, have your students turn to **Divine Mercy** on **pg. 20** in the Student Workbook. **Project** an image of the painting found at **SophiaOnline.org/Gr5Unit1Lesson4**.

C. Give students a few moments to quietly view and reflect on the art. Then ask them the following questions:

- What do you first notice about this painting? *Accept reasoned answers.*
- How does the painting make you feel? *Accept reasoned answers.*
- What do you think the red ray coming out of Jesus' chest represents? The blue one? *The red ray represents the blood of Christ, which He shed during His Passion and Death and which poured forth from His side (along with water) when He was pierced by the Roman soldier's spear after He had died on the Cross. It symbolizes the Sacrament of Holy Eucharist, in which we receive Christ's true Body and Blood. The blue ray represents the water that poured from His side when pierced by the soldier's spear. It symbolizes both the gift of the Holy Spirit and the Sacrament of Baptism, in which we are made members of Christ's Church, adopted as sons and daughters of God, and first receive the Holy Spirit. It is primarily in and through the Sacraments of the Church, given to us by Christ, that we receive His Divine Mercy.*

D. Then **read aloud** to your students John 19:34–35:



[O]ne soldier thrust his lance into [Jesus'] side, and immediately blood and water flowed out. An eyewitness has testified, and his testimony is true; he knows that he is speaking the truth, so that you also may [come to] believe.

E. When finished, ask how this passage helps us better understand the painting. *It is the Gospel account of the soldier piercing Jesus' side after His Death on the Cross. Accept additional reasoned answers.*

- F.** Explain that this painting is titled *Divine Mercy*. It was painted in 1934 by an artist named Eugeniusz Kazimirowski, who was commissioned to depict what a young Polish nun (and now saint), Faustina Kowalska, saw in a vision of Jesus she received in 1931. During her vision, Jesus asked her to have this image painted and venerated, first in her convent, and then throughout the world. Devotion to the Divine Mercy has grown immensely in the last century. St. Faustina and the Divine Mercy were important devotions to Pope St. John Paul II, who, in 2000, designated the Sunday following Easter to be Divine Mercy Sunday as a feast in devotion to the Divine Mercy of Jesus.
- G.** Continue to explain that the blood and water that poured from Jesus' side on the Cross is a symbol for the origin and growth of the Church. Jesus loved us so much that He literally poured Himself out for our salvation. The Church, in turn, is an enduring sign of salvation and the very instrument of our salvation — it is in and through the Church that we are saved. The Church is a visible symbol of God's love for us and how Jesus makes God's love present to all people for all time. The Church brings all people into communion with God and one another as one Body of Christ.

Activity



- A.** Begin by having your students turn to **The Church: A Sign of Salvation** on **pg. 21** in the Student Workbook and read independently about the origin and mission of the Catholic Church. You may also choose to have students work with a partner to read the essay, read it aloud as students follow along, or call on students to take turns reading it aloud. Then have them work independently to respond to the questions.
- B.** When they have finished, call on students to share and discuss their answers.

Formative Assessment

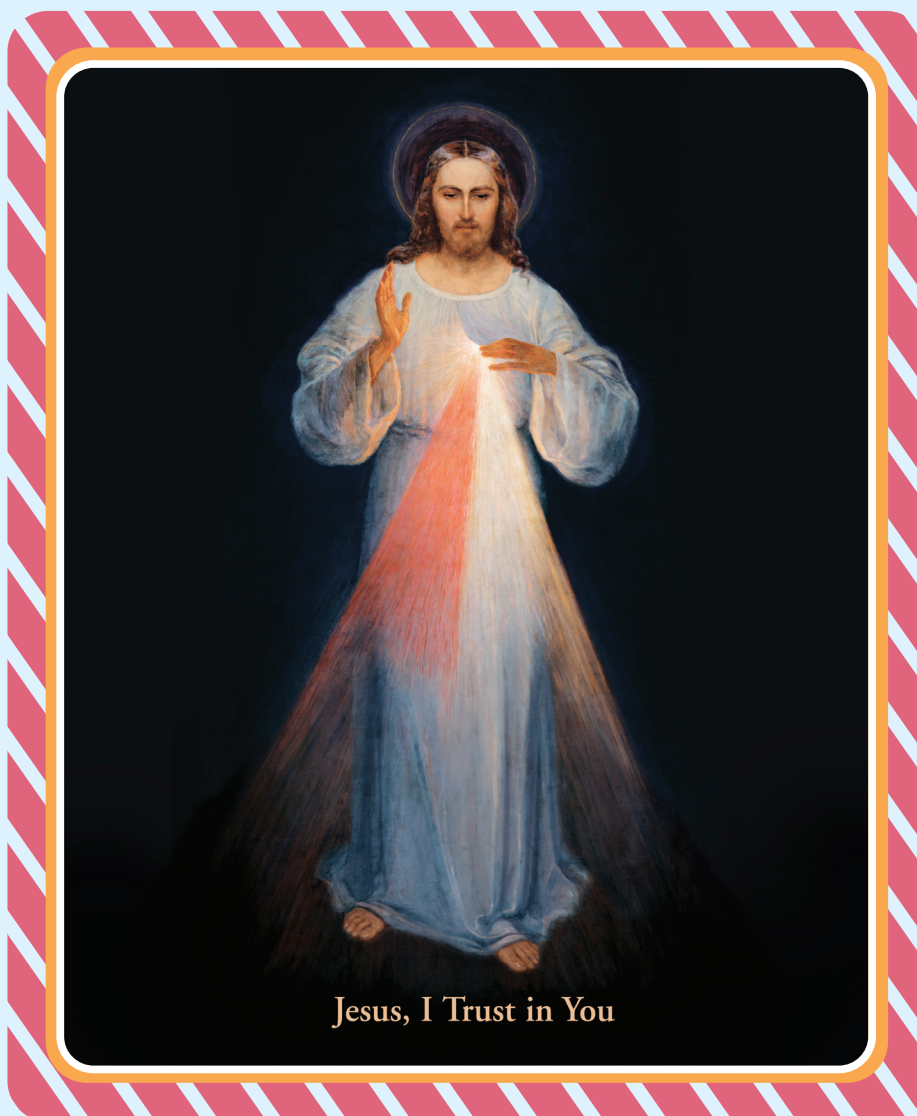
- A.** Arrange your students into groups of three or four and have each group brainstorm a list of signs and symbols we use to communicate our invisible thoughts and feelings. Give your class three minutes to record as many examples as they can.
- B.** When time is up, call on groups to share examples from their lists and keep a master list on the board. *Examples may include smiling or frowning as a sign of feeling happy or sad, giving someone a hug as a symbol of our love for them, yawning as a sign of being tired, and so forth.*
- C.** Wrap up by asking why these signs and symbols listed on the board are necessary. *Allow for reasoned discussion, guiding students to recognize that, as human beings, there are many aspects of our human experience that are entirely invisible and/or spiritual that require and are only made visible and known by signs and symbols, specifically, in and through our bodies. Accept additional reasoned responses.*

Warm-Up Worksheet
(page 20 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 ▪ Day 1

Divine Mercy

by Eugene Kazimirowski • 1934



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The Church Is a Sign of God's Love

© Sophia Teachers

Activity Worksheet

(page 21 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 • Day 1

The Church: A Sign of Salvation

Directions: Read about origin and mission of the Catholic Church. Then **fill in the blanks** and answer the questions

Imagine that you are on a boat in the middle of the ocean. There is nothing but water as far as the eye can see. Suddenly, a giant wave knocks you off the boat. You need to be rescued! You need to be saved from drowning so that you can live!

To save you, the people on the boat can:

- think nice thoughts about pulling you out of the water; or . . .
- toss you a life preserver.

Which is the best option? Which would actually save you? If you answered the actual, physical life preserver, then you would be right!

But why is this the correct answer? You are a human being made up of both a body and a soul. Our bodies consist of physical material, like blood, flesh, and bones. Our bodies are what allow us to interact with the material world around us. Our souls are what give us life and make us human. Our human souls are spiritual and immortal. That means our souls live forever. God made you — and every human being — as a unity of body and soul. Therefore, you experience life in and through your body. Thus, to be saved

from drowning in order to live, the whole you needed to be saved, both your body and soul.

The Bible tells us that, “all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God” (Romans 3:23 RSVCE). Thus, everyone needs to be saved from sin. Because God “is love,” (1 John 4:8), and because He loves us so much, He sent His only Son to save us from sin. God the Son, the Word of God,



Christ Carrying the Cross by El Greco (ca. 1580).

Activity Worksheet, continued

(page 22 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 ▪ Day 1

assumed a human nature and became flesh in the divine Person Jesus Christ. This is called the Incarnation. Jesus is fully God and fully man. He gave His life for us on the Cross and rose from the dead. His visible sacrifice showed us God's invisible love. We are saved in a way that goes with human nature. Our salvation is both visible and invisible, material and spiritual.

Likewise, the Church Jesus founded is both human and divine, material and spiritual. The Catholic Church continues Jesus' mission of the salvation of all people. To do so, the Church uses material

things to make known spiritual truths. She uses signs and symbols to reveal the hidden mystery of God's love.

The Church is both a sign of and the instrument of salvation. That means she is the visible plan of God's love and the way in which salvation is offered to us. We are saved in and through Christ's Church. In the Church, the Holy Spirit works through material things to draw us to the divine and make us one People of God in the one Body of Christ. As the visible sign of salvation, the Church is the beginning of God's reign. She is the Kingdom of God here on earth.

- 1 Why would you need a physical life preserver to save you if you were drowning in the ocean?

We are human beings made up of both a body and a soul. Thus, our whole self, body and soul, would need to be saved.

- 2 Our bodies allow us to interact with the **material** world. Our souls give us **life**.

- 3 What does the Bible tell us about who has sinned?

All have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God.

- 4 Because God is **love**, and He loves us so much, He sent His only **Son** to **save** us from **sin**.

Activity Worksheet, continued
(page 23 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 ▪ Day 1

- 5 What is the Incarnation?
The Incarnation is when God the Son, the Word of God, assumed a human nature and became flesh in the divine Person Jesus Christ.
- 6 How did Jesus save us from sin in a way that goes with our human nature?
He gave His life on the Cross and rose from the dead. His visible sacrifice showed us God's invisible love.
- 7 The Church Jesus founded is both **human or visible/material** and **divine or visible/material**.
- 8 What is the mission of the Church?
The salvation of all people.
- 9 What does it mean that the Church is both a sign and the instrument of salvation?
The Church is the visible plan of God's love and the way in which salvation is offered to us. We are saved in and through Christ's Church.
- 10 In the Church, the Holy Spirit works through **material** things to draw us to the **divine** and make us one **People** of God in the one **Body** of Christ.

Day 2



Preparation before Class

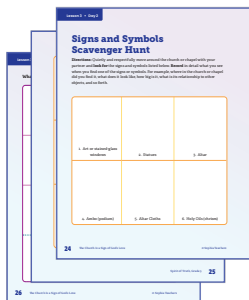
If possible, hold class today in your parish church or school chapel. Have your students bring with them their Student Workbooks and a Rosary, or distribute bead or rope Rosaries you may have on hand. If possible, invite the parish priest or school chaplain to help with this activity, particularly when you review the worksheet.

Warm-Up

- A.** Begin by explaining to your students that when Jesus appeared to St. Faustina and asked her to have the Divine Mercy painting commissioned and to promote devotion to His Divine Mercy, He also taught her a new prayer asking for His mercy that He called “the Chaplet.” St. Faustina prayed this prayer almost constantly, and Jesus asked that she spread this prayer throughout the world. Jesus promised that “The souls that say this chaplet will be embraced by My mercy during their lifetime and especially at the hour of their death.” Today, we pray the Divine Mercy Chaplet, as it has come to be known, using Rosary beads as a guide, confident in Jesus’ promises to pour out His mercy upon us.
- B.** Next, have your students turn to **Appendix A: How to Pray the Divine Mercy Chaplet** on **pg. 483** in the Student Workbook and lead your students in praying a Divine Mercy Chaplet.

Activity

- A.** Begin by explaining to your students that, as they have learned, the Catholic Church, which shares and continues Jesus’ mission of the salvation of all people, is both human and divine, visible and invisible. Thus, the Church uses signs and symbols to communicate spiritual truths, convey God’s grace to us, and offer us the salvation Jesus won for us on the Cross. Our Catholic Faith, in fact, is filled with these signs and symbols that activate our senses and attune us to these invisible, spiritual truths.



- B.** Next, invite your students to take a moment to observe the church or chapel around them in silence. Ask them to consider what signs and symbols they see and what they might mean or what spiritual truths they might point towards.
- C.** Then have your students turn to **Signs and Symbols Scavenger Hunt** on **pg. 24** in the Student Workbook. In pairs, have students quietly and respectfully browse the church or chapel to complete the worksheet.

Activity Worksheet

(page 24 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 ▪ Day 2

Signs and Symbols Scavenger Hunt

Directions: Quietly and respectfully move around the church or chapel with your partner and **look for** the signs and symbols listed below. **Record** in detail what you see when you find one of the signs or symbols. For example, where in the church or chapel did you find it, what does it look like, how big is it, what is its relationship to other objects, and so forth.

1. Art or stained-glass windows	2. Statues	3. Altar
4. Ambo (podium)	5. Altar Cloths	6. Holy Oils (chrism)

Activity Worksheet, continued
(page 25 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 ▪ Day 2

7. Crucifix	8. Tabernacle	9. Music
10. Seating	11. Candles	12. Holy Water
13. Other signs and symbols you see		

Activity Worksheet, *continued*
(page 26 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 ▪ Day 2

What signs and symbols did you find of the following?

14. The Trinity	15. The Word of God	16. The Saints
17. The Eucharist	18. Baptism	19. The Crucifixion
20. Creation	21. The Virgin Mary	22. Jesus, the Light of the World
23. The Choirs of Angels and Saints		

DAY 2 > Formative Assessment

- A.** After a substantial and sufficient time for students to respectfully browse the church or chapel, have students return to the pews or seats with their partner. Call on students to share and discuss their responses to the worksheet. Pay particular attention to numbers 14–23.

**Teacher's Note**

If your parish priest or school chaplain is able to be present, invite him to lead this part of class and offer his additional thoughts and explanations to the various signs and symbols in your sacred space. Invite him to also point out particular signs and symbols unique to your church or chapel.

- B.** Conclude by calling on student volunteers to share about any signs or symbols that particularly stood out to them, surprised them, or that they found to be interesting or beautiful. Encourage them to reflect and share about what they learned from these things about how the Church is a sign of salvation.

Day 3

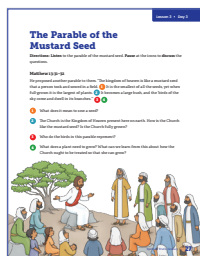
Warm-Up

- A.** Begin by leading your students in the prayer for this lesson:



Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world. (Repeat three times.) Amen.

- B.** Next, explain to your students that Jesus often taught His disciples about the Church using stories called parables. A parable is a short story that uses earthly things to reveal spiritual, heavenly truths. To understand Jesus' parables, we must listen with the ears of faith. Jesus' parables were not always easy to understand, but, using earthly things, they always draw us into deeper contemplation of the invisible, spiritual mysteries of our Faith. Jesus always used recognizable signs and symbols to reveal something about the invisible Kingdom of God. Let's take a look together at one of Jesus' parables.



- C.** Have your students turn to **The Parable of the Mustard Seed** on **pg. 27** in the Student Workbook. **Read aloud** 🗣️ to your students Matthew 13:3–9, 18–23 from the worksheet or have students take turns reading aloud to the class. Pause at the icons to discuss the questions.

Activity



- A.** Begin by having your students turn to **Parables of the Kingdom of God** on **pg. 28** in the Student Workbook. Have them work individually or with a partner to look up and read in their Bibles the given parables of the Kingdom of God from Matthew 13 and record the sign or symbol Jesus used in the parable to teach about the Kingdom of God. Then have them match each parable to its correct description. You may wish to demonstrate how to look up a Bible passage for your class.
- B.** When they have finished, call on students to share and discuss their answers.

Formative Assessment

- A.** Distribute drawing or construction paper to each student and make markers and/or colored pencils available. Have students choose one of the parables from the activity and draw a picture that illustrates how the parable uses signs and symbols that teach us about the invisible Kingdom of God.
- B.** When they have finished, call on student volunteers to share and explain the drawings.

Answer Key

1. To sow a seed is to plant it so that it can grow.
2. The Church is like the mustard seed because she started out small with just the Apostles, but over time has grown to be very large with billions of members throughout the world. The Church will not stop growing until Jesus returns at the end of time.
3. The members of the Church, the People of God, who have seen the attractiveness of the Church and all she offers and have come to dwell in her embrace.
4. Accept reasoned answers such as water, sunlight, room to grow, pruning, food, and so forth. The Church, which, as we have learned, is both human and divine, needs to be cared for and nurtured in her earthly incarnation in order to grow and be fulfilled. Accept additional reasoned answers.

Warm-Up Worksheet

(page 27 in the Student Workbook)

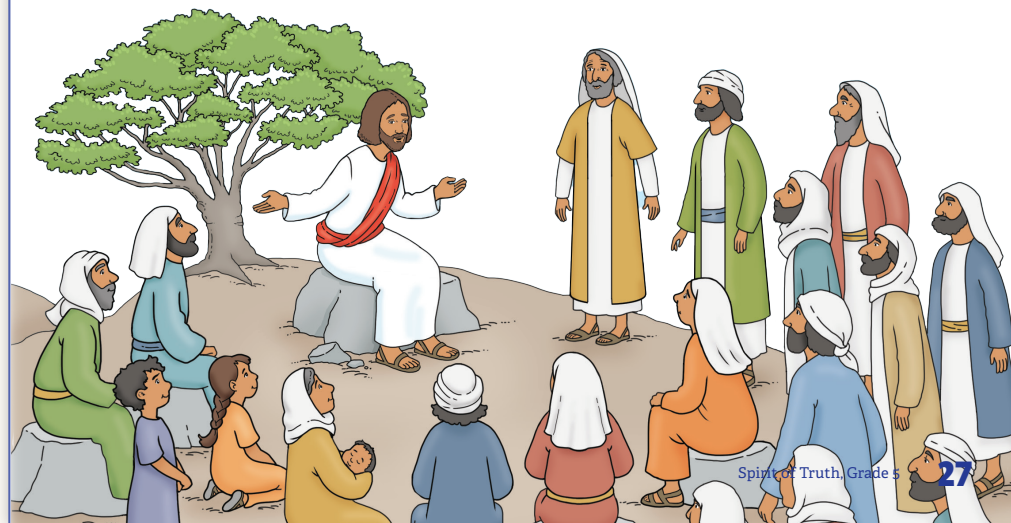
The Parable of the Mustard Seed

Directions: Listen to the parable of the mustard seed. Pause at the icons to discuss the questions.

Matthew 13:31–32

He proposed another parable to them. "The kingdom of heaven is like a mustard seed that a person took and sowed in a field. **1** It is the smallest of all the seeds, yet when full-grown it is the largest of plants. **2** It becomes a large bush, and the 'birds of the sky come and dwell in its branches.'" **3 4**

- 1** What does it mean to sow a seed?
- 2** The Church is the Kingdom of Heaven present here on earth. How is the Church like the mustard seed? Is the Church fully grown?
- 3** Who do the birds in this parable represent?
- 4** What does a plant need to grow? What can we learn from this about how the Church ought to be treated so that she can grow?



Spirit of Truth, Grade 5 27

Activity Worksheet

(page 28 in the Student Workbook)

Lesson 3 • Day 3

Parables of the Kingdom of God

Directions: Look up the given parables in your Bible. Record the sign or symbol used in the parable to teach about the Kingdom of God. Then draw lines matching each parable to its correct description.

Parable	Description
1 Matthew 13:33 Sign or Symbol: Yeast	A The Kingdom of God is of great value, and it is worth giving all that we have in order to gain it.
2 Matthew 13:44 Sign or Symbol: A treasure buried in field	B The good and the bad dwell together in this world. God will separate those who are good from those who are bad, and the bad will not be allowed to enter the Kingdom of God.
3 Matthew 13:45-46 Sign or Symbol: A pearl of great price	C The Kingdom of God is like bread dough, which will grow only when leavened with yeast. It takes only a small amount of yeast to make the dough grow large in size.
4 Matthew 13: 47-50 Sign or Symbol: A fishing net thrown into the sea	D The Kingdom of God brings great joy and is worth more than anything we have.

The Church Is a Sign of God's Love

LESSON OVERVIEW



Vocabulary

- **Divine Mercy** is what we call God's profound love for us beyond what we could ever deserve. The message of God's Divine Mercy has been popularized by a particular devotion to Jesus Christ associated with the reported private revelation of Jesus to the Polish nun, St. Faustina Kowalska.
- The **Incarnation** is the assumption of a human nature by the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, the Son of God. The Son of God became man in the divine Person Jesus Christ.
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- A **parable** is a short story that uses earthly things to reveal spiritual, heavenly truths. To understand parables, we must listen with the ears of faith.



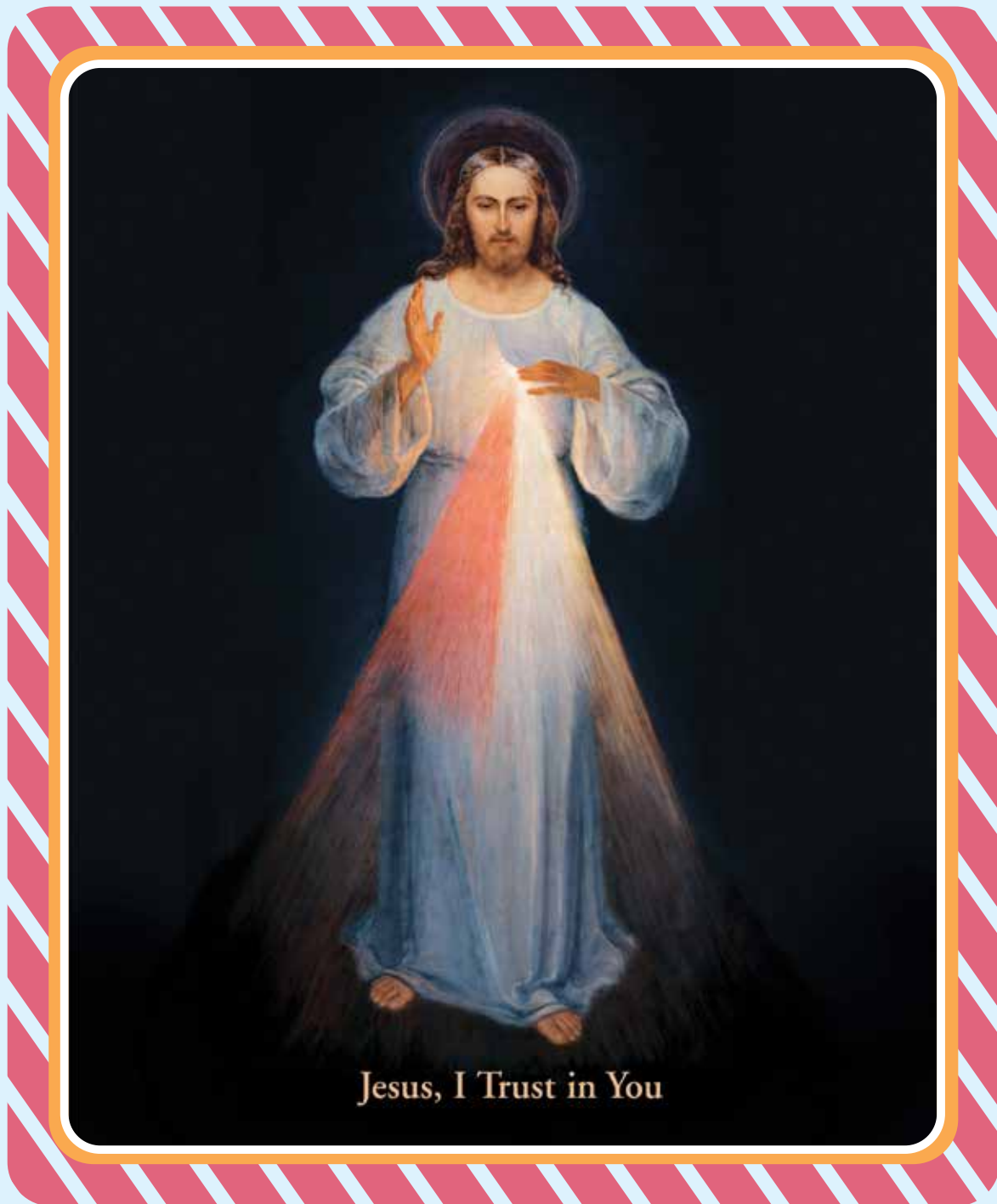
Prayer for This Lesson

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world. (Repeat three times.) Amen.

(You will also pray the Divine Mercy Chaplet found at **Appendix A: How to Pray the Divine Mercy Chaplet** on **pg. 483.**)

Divine Mercy

by Eugene Kazimirowski • 1934



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The Church: A Sign of Salvation

Directions: Read about origin and mission of the Catholic Church. Then **fill in the blanks** and answer the questions

Imagine that you are on a boat in the middle of the ocean. There is nothing but water as far as the eye can see. Suddenly, a giant wave knocks you off the boat. You need to be rescued! You need to be saved from drowning so that you can live!

To save you, the people on the boat can:

- think nice thoughts about pulling you out of the water; or . . .
- toss you a life preserver.

Which is the best option? Which would actually save you? If you answered the actual, physical life preserver, then you would be right!

But why is this the correct answer? You are a human being made up of both a body and a soul. Our bodies consist of physical material, like blood, flesh, and bones. Our bodies are what allow us to interact with the material world around us. Our souls are what give us life and make us human. Our human souls are spiritual and immortal. That means our souls live forever. God made you — and every human being — as a unity of body and soul. Therefore, you experience life in and through your body. Thus, to be saved

from drowning in order to live, the whole you needed to be saved, both your body and soul.

The Bible tells us that, “all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God” (Romans 3:23 RSVCE). Thus, everyone needs to be saved from sin. Because God “is love,” (1 John 4:8), and because He loves us so much, He sent His only Son to save us from sin. God the Son, the Word of God,



Christ Carrying the Cross by El Greco (ca. 1580).

assumed a human nature and became flesh in the divine Person Jesus Christ. This is called the Incarnation. Jesus is fully God and fully man. He gave His life for us on the Cross and rose from the dead. His visible sacrifice showed us God's invisible love. We are saved in a way that goes with human nature. Our salvation is both visible and invisible, material and spiritual.

Likewise, the Church Jesus founded is both human and divine, material and spiritual. The Catholic Church continues Jesus' mission of the salvation of all people. To do so, the Church uses material

things to make known spiritual truths. She uses signs and symbols to reveal the hidden mystery of God's love.

The Church is both a sign of and the instrument of salvation. That means she is the visible plan of God's love and the way in which salvation is offered to us. We are saved in and through Christ's Church. In the Church, the Holy Spirit works through material things to draw us to the divine and make us one People of God in the one Body of Christ. As the visible sign of salvation, the Church is the beginning of God's reign. She is the Kingdom of God here on earth.

- 1 Why would you need a physical life preserver to save you if you were drowning in the ocean?

- 2 Our bodies allow us to interact with the _____ world. Our souls give us _____.

- 3 What does the Bible tell us about who has sinned?

- 4 Because God is _____, and He loves us so much, He sent His only _____ to _____ us from _____.

- 5 What is the Incarnation?
- _____
- _____
- 6 How did Jesus save us from sin in a way that goes with our human nature?
- _____
- _____
- 7 The Church Jesus founded is both _____ and _____.
- _____
- 8 What is the mission of the Church?
- _____
- 9 What does it mean that the Church is both a sign and the instrument of salvation?
- _____
- _____
- 10 In the Church, the Holy Spirit works through _____ things to draw us to the _____ and make us one _____ of God in the one _____ of Christ.

Signs and Symbols

Scavenger Hunt

Directions: Quietly and respectfully move around the church or chapel with your partner and **look for** the signs and symbols listed below. **Record** in detail what you see when you find one of the signs or symbols. For example, where in the church or chapel did you find it, what does it look like, how big is it, what is its relationship to other objects, and so forth.

1. Art or stained-glass windows	2. Statues	3. Altar
4. Ambo (podium)	5. Altar Cloths	6. Holy Oils (chrism)

7. Crucifix	8. Tabernacle	9. Music
10. Seating	11. Candles	12. Holy Water
13. Other signs and symbols you see		

What signs and symbols did you find of the following?

14. The Trinity	15. The Word of God	16. The Saints
17. The Eucharist	18. Baptism	19. The Crucifixion
20. Creation	21. The Virgin Mary	22. Jesus, the Light of the World
23. The Choirs of Angels and Saints		

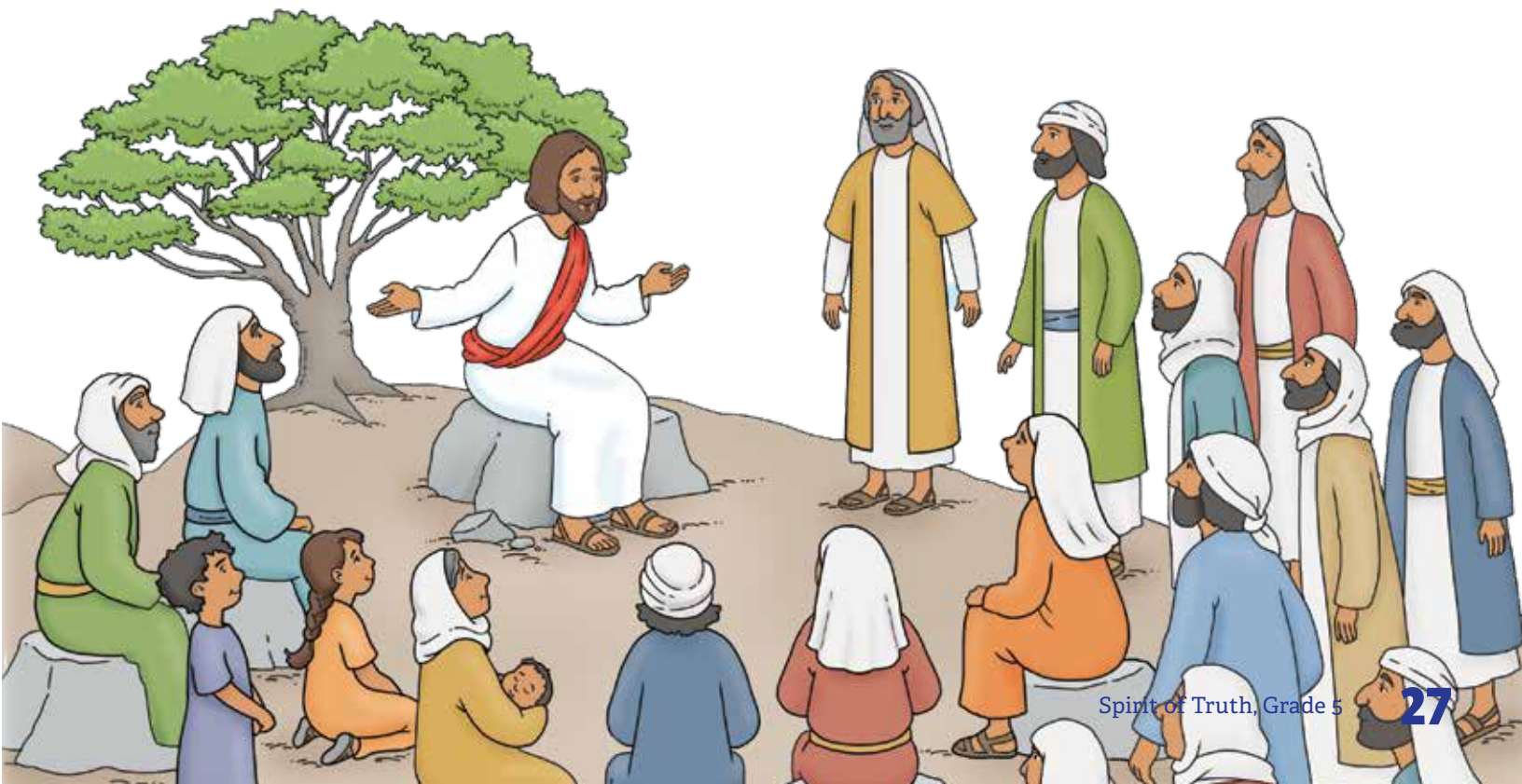
The Parable of the Mustard Seed

Directions: Listen to the parable of the mustard seed. **Pause** at the icons to **discuss** the questions.

Matthew 13:31–32

He proposed another parable to them. “The kingdom of heaven is like a mustard seed that a person took and sowed in a field. **1** It is the smallest of all the seeds, yet when full-grown it is the largest of plants. **2** It becomes a large bush, and the ‘birds of the sky come and dwell in its branches.’” **3** **4**

- 1** What does it mean to sow a seed?
- 2** The Church is the Kingdom of Heaven present here on earth. How is the Church like the mustard seed? Is the Church fully grown?
- 3** Who do the birds in this parable represent?
- 4** What does a plant need to grow? What can we learn from this about how the Church ought to be treated so that she can grow?



Parables of the Kingdom of God

Directions: Look up the given parables in your Bible. Record the sign or symbol used in the parable to teach about the Kingdom of God. Then draw lines matching each parable to its correct description.

Parable

1

Matthew 13:33

Sign or Symbol:

2

Matthew 13:44

Sign or Symbol:

3

Matthew 13:45-46

Sign or Symbol:

4

Matthew 13: 47-50

Sign or Symbol:

Description

A

The Kingdom of God is of great value, and it is worth giving all that we have in order to gain it.

B

The good and the bad dwell together in this world. God will separate those who are good from those who are bad, and the bad will not be allowed to enter the Kingdom of God.

C

The Kingdom of God is like bread dough, which will grow only when leavened with yeast. It takes only a small amount of yeast to make the dough grow large in size.

D

The Kingdom of God brings great joy and is worth more than anything we have.