

Our Catholic Faith: Living What We Believe

Directed Reading Worksheet

Chapter 6 *The Sacraments of Initiation*

Directions: As you read through the chapter, fill in the information below. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true or false statement is false, correct it.

Pages 160–161 *Our Needs for Signs and Symbols*

1. How did God the Father reveal his friendship for us?

2. Jesus understands our need for signs and symbols that _____ that someone loves and cares for us. He left his Church the _____, special symbols of _____ and important signs of grace and divine _____.

3. How did St. Augustine of Hippo define a sacrament?

4. The three Sacraments of Initiation are _____, which brings new life in Christ; _____, which strengthens the new life; and the _____, which nourishes Catholics with _____ body and blood.

5. Most converts were _____ in the early Church and initiation was seen as a _____ that took place in _____. It was a serious decision because people had to renounce _____ and take on a _____ in Christ. There was also a danger of being _____ or martyred because Christianity was _____ for several centuries.

6. What is a catechumen? What is the role of a sponsor?

7. Who was the main celebrant of the initiation sacraments during the first three centuries?

8. One of these statements is false. Circle the false statement and correct it.
- At the Easter Vigil candidates were anointed with oil, plunged into the waters three times, received a white garment and candle, and received their first Holy Communion.
 - Candidates were questioned by the bishop to see if they learned their catechism adequately.
 - After Christianity was legalized in AD 313, baptism of infants became common.

Pages 163–164 *Baptism*

9. *Baptism* comes from a Greek word meaning “_____” or “to immerse” into _____, reminding us that a new Catholic enters into _____ and then rises to a new life of grace. This sacrament is foreshadowed in the Old Testament _____ account and in the renewal of the earth following the _____.

10. What are three allusions to Baptism in the New Testament?

11. One of these statements is false. Circle the false statement and correct it.
- The Church relies on the faith of the parents and godparents in the practice of infant baptism.
 - The Church began baptizing infants during the Middle Ages.
 - Infant Baptisms typically take place on Sundays either as part of the Sunday liturgy or outside of Mass

12. Explain the essential rite of Baptism.

13. Identify the baptismal symbol being described here:

- (a) _____ Christ’s followers should be Christ’s light to others
- (b) _____ “putting on Christ” and is a symbol of purity, happiness, and a new identity
- (c) _____ we have been anointed in Jesus and we belong to him.
- (d) _____ cleansing; death to an old life of sin and rebirth into new life with Christ

14. Summarize the five effects of Baptism:

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Pages 166–168 Confirmation

15. The sacrament of Confirmation _____ the sacramental grace of Baptism. Candidates for this sacrament must _____ the faith, be in the state of _____, intend to _____ the sacrament, and be prepared to be a _____ for Christ.

16. What are the three effects of Confirmation?

17. Like all _____, Confirmation is rooted in the _____. The _____ promised the Spirit would rest on the coming _____. At Jesus' Baptism, the Spirit rested on him and was _____ throughout his life.

18. True or False?

The origin of Confirmation is found in the apostolic *ordination of bishops*.

19. What ritual of Confirmation signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit?

20. One of these statements is false. Circle the false statement and correct it.

- In the Western Church the custom grew of the bishop “confirming” the baptismal commitment at some later date to emphasize that each Christian is in communion with the bishop
- By the thirteenth century the Church saw Confirmation as an opportunity to give further teach youngsters more about their faith
- In the Western Church the priest is the ordinary minister of Confirmation for those baptized as infants

21. True or False?

Eastern rite Churches administer all three sacraments of initiation at the same time no matter the age of the person in order to stress the unity of Christian initiation.

22. Explain the essential rite of Confirmation.

23. The anointing with _____ represents total consecration to Christ—a sharing in Jesus’ _____. The confirmand is charged with bringing forth in word and deed “the _____.”

Pages 169–174 *Eucharist*

24. The _____ completes a person’s Christian initiation and unites the new Catholic to Christ’s _____ on the cross. Through this wondrous _____, Christ continues to pour out his saving _____ on the Church.

25. What are three instances that foreshadow the Eucharist in the Old Testament?

26. What are four instances where the Eucharist is rooted in the Gospels?

27. The term *Eucharist* means “_____” because we thank God for his gifts. The term “_____” brings to mind the Last Supper in which Jesus chose a _____ meal to launch the events of our Salvation. The apostles recognized Jesus in the “_____,” a symbol for the sacrificing and sharing. The “_____” emphasizes how we celebrate the Eucharist in the midst of the assembled Church.

28. The Eucharist is the very _____ of the Church’s liturgical life. The *holy and divine liturgy* of the Eucharist is the _____ we can give God and this is why Church law requires Catholics to attend _____ on Sundays and _____.

29. The consecrated Eucharistic species in the tabernacle is also called the Most _____. The essential signs of the Eucharistic sacrifice are _____ and _____. The priest consecrates bread and wine by invoking the _____ and with the words of _____ himself.

30. The word _____ means “to make holy.” The Eucharist is a memorial of our Lord’s _____, _____, and _____. It makes present Christ’s sacrifice and includes the _____ of the Church.

31. Summarize three ways the Eucharist makes us holy and pleasing to God?

(a)

(b)

(c)

32. One of these statements is false. Circle the false statement and correct it.

- While the Church encourages us to receive Holy Communion at each Mass, we must be in the state of sanctifying grace.
- In the Eucharist our Christ is symbolically present in the consecrated species of bread and wine.
- The Eucharist forms us into Christ's Body, the Church.

33. What is *transubstantiation*?

34. Summarize five graces received in Holy Communion.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

35. What are the two major parts of the Mass?

36. Identify which part of the *Introductory Rites* is being described below:

(a) praise and thanksgiving to God: _____

(b) congregational singing and the Sign of the Cross: _____

(c) a prayer of supplication recalling the Mystery of Salvation:

(d) asking God's forgiveness so we can worship with a pure heart:

37. Identify which part of the *Liturgy of the Word* is being described below:

- (a) an expression of our common belief: _____
- (b) praying with confidence the Lord will take care of our needs:

- (c) links us with the Word of God: _____
- (d) its theme is related to the Gospel message:

- (e) applies the Scripture to our lives: _____
- (f) usually from one of St. Paul's letters: _____

38. Identify which part of the *Liturgy of the Eucharist* is being described below:

- (a) the congregation receives the food of Salvation:

- (b) recounts the words of Jesus at the Last Supper:

- (c) prayer over the bread and wine which we offer back to God:

39. True or False?

The Mass concludes when the celebrant blesses and dismisses the people to "love and serve the Lord."

Pages 175–177 *The Liturgical Year*

40. Because Christ rose from the dead on _____, all Catholics are required to attend _____. Sunday is also a time for us to celebrate _____ and rest from _____. Over the course of a year, the Church's liturgy celebrates the various _____ of our Redemption.

41. What is the focus of the season of Advent?

42. True or False?

The Christmas season begins with Christmas and includes the feasts of the Holy Family, the Solemnity of Mary, the Epiphany and ends with the feast of the Lord's Baptism.

43. What is the sequence of the four Gospels during Ordinary Time?

44. One of these statements is false. Circle the false statement and correct it.
- Lent begins on Ash Wednesday and prepares us for the joyful feast of Easter, concluding on Easter Sunday.
 - Catechumens prepare for Baptism during the season of Lent.
 - Lent calls all baptized Christians to renew their own baptismal commitment through penance and prayer.
45. Easter is the _____ of the liturgical year. It consists of a _____ of three days: 1) sunset of _____ to sunset of Good Friday, 2) sunset of _____ to sunset of Holy Saturday, and 3) sunset of _____ to the sunset or Evening Prayer of _____.
46. Easter season consists of the _____ from Easter to _____. The readings focus on the themes of the _____ and living a life of _____.
47. The final _____ days of the season of Easter celebrate the promise and _____ of the Holy Spirit. Ascension Thursday occurs _____ days after Easter. Pentecost celebrates the descent of the _____, an event that inaugurated the _____.
48. One of these statements is false. Circle the false statement and correct it.
- Trinity Sunday and the feast of Corpus Christi follow immediately after Easter Sunday.
 - Near the end of *Ordinary Time 2* the readings focus on the end of time and Christ's Second Coming.
 - Ordinary Time resumes after the Easter season and proceeds to Advent and a new Church year.
49. What are sacramentals? What examples are given?

50. True or False?

While the spiritual value of the sacraments depends on our personal faith and devotion, this is not true of the sacramentals because Jesus works through them even if faith is weak.

51. Give two examples of each of these sacramentals:

actions:

objects:

places:

prayers:

sacred time:

52. True or False?

Sacramentals do not replace the liturgy, they extend it.