Name Date\_

***Meeting Jesus in the Sacraments*** Chapter 5 Directed Reading Worksheet *The Sacrament of the Eucharist*

**Directions**: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

**Introduction: *Source and Summit*** *(pp. 141–143)*

1. True or False? The Eucharist is the culmination of Christian initiation and is most important of all the sacraments because Christ himself is contained in it.

2. The term comes from a Greek word meaning

“ ,” and it can refer to the Church’s central act of divine

, as well as the consecrated of wheat bread and grape wine we receive at Holy . Eucharist can be both an

and a thing, and it describes who we : the Body of

Christ.

3. True or False? Like the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation, we may receive the Sacrament of the Eucharist only once.

4. Explain the reality of the Real Presence.

**Section 1: *Understanding the Sacrament of the Eucharist*** *(pages 144–152)*

5. True or False? Jesus gives himself to the Church under the species of bread and wine at every

Mass, just as he did at the Last Supper.

6. Explain the connection between Jesus and Melchizedek.

7. In the Old Testament, and wine were offered in sacrifice among the first

and the earth, and they receive new meaning in the

when the Israelites ate in the desert. This

commemorated their from Egypt and

them to always rely on God’s Word for .

8. During Jesus’ ministry, he gave new to the significance of bread and wine and to the common of a meal. He used Eucharistic when he multiplied the loaves to

thousands. At a wedding in , the conversion of the water into wine announced his glorious Resurrection and , and it made present the wedding feast in the Father’s .

9. What was the response of many of Jesus’ disciples after hearing his words in his Bread of Life discourse?

10. Jesus gave the Jewish its ultimate meaning and anticipated the final Passover of the into the glory of his Kingdom when he instituted the . By giving his Apostles the to do what he had done, Jesus ensured the of the Eucharist in the Catholic Church for all ages. It was a of his Death and Resurrection.

11. True or False? Christ’s redeeming act of freeing us from sin and death is made present once again in the Eucharist.

12. What happens when the Church celebrates the Eucharist?

13. True or False? In the Eucharist, the time of liberation, the time of redemption, and the time of new creation are all now.

14. True or False? The first Christians met to “break bread” on the last day of the week, Saturday,

the day on which God rested.

15. True or False? From the account of the Eucharistic celebrations in the early Church provided by St. Justin Martyr, we can correctly conclude that the Church has continued to follow the same fundamental structure of worship as Christians in the fourth century.

16. Explain how different liturgical rites began to develop from the early Church until the sixteenth century.

17. True or False? The Tridentine Mass and was standard for the Church for five hundred years, and it was said in Greek.

18. True or False? The Fathers of the Second Vatican Council allowed for the liturgy to be celebrated in the vernacular and, more recently, Pope Benedict XVI allowed for the celebration of the Tridentine Mass.

19. The Eucharist is a because in it, Christ gives the

the very Body he gave up on the Cross. In the Eucharist

offers the one and only sacrifice of every time the Eucharist is offered. Thus, each Eucharist is not a sacrifice but rather, makes present the one sacrifice Jesus made on the

.

20. What are three ways the Eucharist is a sacramental sacrifice?

21. The Eucharist is “an sacrifice.” It is really the

of the sacrifice of Jesus. The Eucharist

“ ” and perpetuates the of the Cross throughout the ages until returns. At every Mass we are

to Christ himself, who is present because the Eucharist doesn’t just

the sacrifice of Jesus, it makes his sacrifice.

22. Explain what it means to say that the Eucharist is a sacrifice of the Church.

23. True or False? Christ’s presence in the Eucharist is more unique than his presence in the minister of the sacraments, in the community that has gathered in his name, and in the Holy Scriptures that are read.

**Section 2: *Celebrating the Sacrament of the Eucharist*** *(pp. 153–160)*

24. True or False? Christ himself presides visibly over every Eucharistic celebration.

25. True or False? In addition to the role of the priest or bishop at the liturgy, the assembly also have their own active parts to play in the celebration.

26. What is the purpose of the Introductory Rites of the Mass?

27. What is the purpose of the homily?

28. True or False? The monetary collection for the needs of the parish and of the poor is a practice that goes back to the first days of the Church.

29. True or False? The fundamental structure of the Mass is not the same everywhere in the Church today.

30. What are the two main parts of the Mass? What precedes and follows each of these parts?

31. Acting in the person of and in the name of the whole

, the priest blesses the gifts of bread and wine. These symbolize all the gifts of as well as each person assembled. The priest adds a drop of into the chalice to symbolize the nature of Jesus that coexist with his and places the hosts on the paten or in the that rests on the corporal.

32. The Prayer is the high point of the of the Eucharist and the entire . It begins with the —a prayer of to the Father—and is followed by the

\_, or Holy, Holy, Holy in which the whole community joins the

praise that the angels and sing in heaven.

33. What happens at the epiclesis?

34. True or False? The bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ through the holiness of the priest.

35. True or False? After the Words of Institution, the Church recalls the Passion, Resurrection, and glorious return of Christ.

36. What two important beliefs should we be reminded of during the intercessory prayers?

37. True or False? The Eucharistic Prayer ends with the Sanctus as a reminder that our initiation into the life of the Trinity is strengthened at every Eucharist.

38. True or False? The Great Amen means “I agree,” and it is our yes to all that has been prayed in the Eucharistic prayer.

39. What are the separate parts of the Communion Rite which readies us to receive the Lord in Holy

Communion?

**Section 3: *The Graces of the Sacrament of the Eucharist*** *(pp. 162–168)*

40. When we the Eucharist, our relationships with Christ and the

is strengthened, especially with the . We see more

clearly the intimate between the love of and the love of others. Indeed, the Eucharist not only enables us to love others in of Christ; it also enables us to be so with Christ that he reveals himself to others through .

41. Briefly explain four particular fruits or effects of our participation in the Eucharist and reception of Holy Communion.

42. True or False? Being in a state of grace means that one is free from all sin.

43. What does the pre-Communion fast remind us of?

44. True or False? One is permitted to receive the Eucharist only once on the same day.

45. When we participate in the communal of the Sunday Eucharist, we give to being faithful to Christ and his . Additionally, we testify to God’s holiness and our of salvation, and we continue to in our daily lives after the liturgy concludes, when the

or deacon commissions us to go out into the world and

the Gospel.