

Name _____
Period _____
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Our Catholic Faith: Living What We Believe
Directed Reading Guide
Chapter 4, *The Church: The Body of Christ*

Directions: Read carefully through Chapter 4 and then use the text as a reference to locate answers for the questions. All questions in this *Directed Reading Worksheet* are taken in sequential order from the chapter – first questions from the early sections of the chapter; last questions from the end of the chapter, etc. Answer **True or False** questions by circling the word True or False at the beginning of the question. **Fill-in-the-Blank** questions must often be answered with one than one word per blank. (Refer to your text often!) Write your own **Short Answers** for other questions.

Page 92 *Where Christ Is, There Is the Church*

1. True or False. Roman Catholics represent about half of the world's largest religion, Christianity.
2. Each generation of Christians must _____ and _____ the good news of Jesus. The main way this takes place is through the _____, the living body of believers who are grafted onto _____ as branches are to a _____.
3. The Church is like our own _____ that loves, accepts, and contributes to our _____. Because of its _____ element, the Church sometimes fails, but Jesus' _____ in the Church guarantees its ultimate _____.

Pages 94-96 *What Is Church?*

4. The word *church* means "_____." Jesus Christ is the _____ of his body and we are its _____. Jesus gives his body _____ and vision. The _____ is the soul of the Church who lives in the _____ and gives them gifts we need to be _____, alive, and _____.
5. The word *church* is also translated from a Greek word meaning "_____" or assembly. Authors of the Old Testament used this term to refer to God's _____. Being chosen means having a special task or _____.
6. Summarize three ways of understanding the word *church*.
7. Explain how the Church is a mystery, and how it is related to the Blessed Trinity.
8. _____ foreshadowed the Church and the Father prepared for the Church in the _____ times when he called _____ and formed a people. _____ was the sign of the Church that was to come.
9. God sent the _____ to accomplish his plan of _____ which he did by establishing the _____, a direct result of his preaching and his own Paschal mystery of selfless love. The Church celebrates the Paschal mystery of salvation in its _____, especially the holy _____. Christ built the Church on _____ and the _____.
10. Explain three human and divine ingredients in the Church that coexist.
11. Describe five scriptural images of the Church.

Pages 96-101 *More Descriptions of Church*

12. What four other descriptions of Church are highlighted by the CCC?

13. The word mystery and _____ are closely connected. The term sacrament refers to a very special kind of sign or _____. An ordinary symbol is concrete that points to another _____, such as a stop sign. A sacrament is an _____ symbol which means it brings about what it points to and _____ the very reality it represents.

14. Because a sacrament is a mystery it has both visible and _____ aspects to it; including the _____ sacraments. Each sacrament is a visible sign of God's _____ that points to a _____ reality *and* actually bring it about. The Eucharist not only _____ communion with Jesus, it really _____ it.

15. The _____ too is a sacrament because _____ and the Holy Spirit are present in it. The Church communicates invisible, _____ reality and is a visible sign of Christ Jesus is our _____.

16. Summarize the three important truths revealed by the understanding of Church as sacrament.

17. Summarize the seven distinct characteristics of Church as People of God.

18. Each person in the Church has _____. The People of God are those who are _____ and acknowledge Jesus Christ as _____ and _____. This makes us _____ to proclaim the gospel to the ends of the _____. Catholics are called to be _____ of Christ's love.

19. Summarize the four tasks and challenges of the Church's mission as People of God.

20. When Catholics celebrate _____, the official public prayers and rituals of the Church, we are engaged in the most _____ work of the Church. God's work of _____ takes place in the liturgy, especially the _____ which both celebrates and creates the Church. Liturgy is the source of our _____ with the Lord and each other.

21. Human _____ is important. Common and shared _____ by a like-minded people can accomplish much; on the other hand, each individual has a role to play with his or her unique _____. The Church is a "_____, " the Body of Christ.

22. Jesus is united closely with the Church which is achieved in a special way in the holy _____. Through the Eucharist, Christ _____ and we in him. We receive the body and blood of Christ to take him into the _____ to others.
23. St. Paul wrote to the Christian converts in Corinth: "As a _____ is one though it has _____, and all parts of the body, _____, are one body, so also _____. For in one _____ we were all _____ into one body..."
24. The Holy Spirit _____ in the Church and is present in the _____ Lord Jesus. The Holy Spirit is the "_____" of the Church and _____, gives the Church life, and makes each of us _____ by uniting us to Christ Jesus. Because of the Spirit's presence, we can call the Church the _____.
25. True or False. The Church both symbolizes and brings about God's presence and his union with his people.
26. The Holy Spirit works through the Church and its _____ to continue the work of _____. The Spirit uses the sacraments, holy _____, and various graces and virtues to help us do good works for others. The Spirit also gives special gifts called "_____" to individuals Christians who are to use them under the direction of the _____ to build up the Church.

Pages 102-108 Membership and Ministries in the Church

27. Explain the (three) characteristics of the first aspect of being Catholic.
28. Catholics _____ or serve God in the Church in _____. Each person is called to one of three categories of membership in the Church: _____.
29. Describe the hierarchy and its role within the Church.
30. Describe the laity and its role in the Church.
31. Describe those in consecrated or religious life and their role in the Church.
32. True or False. Those in religious life make a public expression of poverty, chastity, and respect, and commit themselves to liturgical celebration and living a shared life in common.
33. Baptism into the Church makes each Catholic a _____ with equal dignity and conveys a share in Christ's roles as _____. By _____ you share in the _____.

priesthood of Christ. You share in the prophetic ministry by becoming _____ to the world. You share in Christ's kingship in your _____ to those in need.

34. Explain the meaning of the quote from St. Francis of Assisi.

35. The prophetic role of the pope, bishops, and priests is deeply connected with Church _____. Jesus gave the Church the _____ to teach _____ and proclaim _____ the gospel as it appears in scripture and tradition.

36. The sacred leadership of the Church receives its ministry of service from _____. They do not act on their own _____, but continue the service of _____ and the apostles whom Jesus _____ to carry on his work.

37. The pope is the _____ of Peter. He is a symbol of _____ and has _____ over the whole Church. He is the _____ of Christ. We base this belief on Christ's own teaching when he says, "... you are Peter, and upon this _____ I will build my _____."

38. True or False. In the Church, the key is a symbol of authority to forgive sin in the name of Jesus.

39. Summarize the three ways the pope and bishops exercise their prophetic role in the Church.

40. True or False. The sole purpose for the Church's ruling office is to help people grow in faith and holiness.

41. What is *canon law*?

42. Jesus, the _____, is the model of the _____ role taken on by Church leaders. _____, even unto death, is the ideal for those exercising authority of the Church. Lay people also share in Christ's kingly ministry by engaging in works of _____, such as fasting, and by engaging in the works of _____ to help extend God's kingdom on earth.

43. True or False The Church teaches that non-Catholics, and even non-believers, can get to heaven.

Pages 108-111 *Marks of the Church*

44. What are the four marks of the Church? What do they mean?

45. The marks of the Church are _____ in the Church and help it to live up to its true _____. They point to Christ and the Holy Spirit _____ in the Church. But because the members of the Church are _____, the marks are not always visible.

46. The _____ is the source of unity in the Church. The Church is _____ because of its founder and _____, Jesus Christ, and its _____, the Holy Spirit. Also, Christ continues to _____ for unity in his Church. _____, or charity, is the spiritual reality that unites the Church's members into _____.

47. What are visible bonds of unity in the Church?

48. What are some examples of various local and cultural expressions within the Church?

49. Christ is the _____ for the Church's holiness. Additionally, Jesus and God the Father have sent the Holy Spirit to _____ the Church, to unite its _____ to the Triune God. We profess the Church is _____ because the Holy Spirit lives in it. It is the "_____, " and its members are "saints" which means "_____."

50. List those things we need to become holy.

51. Summarize the four ways the Church is *catholic* or universal.

52. Catholics must continue to _____ in all times and places which means the Church, of its very nature, is _____. The task is given to us by _____ who says we must bring the gospel both in _____ and in _____ to all people, and respectfully engage in _____ with those who have not accepted Christ's _____.

53. True or False. The Church is apostolic because it continues the faith of the apostles, those individuals specially chosen by Christ to proclaim the gospel to all people.

54. What are the three ways the Church remains apostolic?

Pages 112-115 *Ecumenism: The Church and Other Religions*

55. The true Church of Jesus Christ _____ in the Catholic Church, which means that in the Catholic Church can be found the _____ of the means of sanctification that Christ left with us. Also, in the Catholic and Orthodox Churches is the _____ traceable to _____.

56. Clarify the difference between the terms heresy, apostasy, and schism.

57. What means of holiness can be found outside the Catholic Church?

58. True or False. *Ecumenism* is the movement to root out heresies and heretics within the Church.

59. Identify five ways Catholics can join in ecumenical efforts.

60. What things does the Catholic Church have in common with the Protestant and Orthodox faith communities?

61. The Catholic Church and the Orthodox churches have a _____. Our basic beliefs and traditions up to the _____ of 1054 are the same. Catholics accept all seven of their _____ and recognize that they have a legitimate _____ and priesthood. The major difference involves the role of the _____ whom they do not accept as having _____ over the universal Church.

62. Catholics, other Christians, and all people to whom God extends the gift of _____, belong to or are ordered to the _____ found in the Catholic Church in different ways. Full membership, however, belongs to those who accept her _____ given to her through union with the Supreme _____ and the bishops.

63. True or False. Baptized Catholics are not guaranteed salvation; they must live loving, Christ-like lives to be members of Christ's Church.

64. The Catholic Church finds much to admire about other _____. The _____ faith in particular is the spiritual _____ of Christianity. The _____ faith is monotheistic and honors Jesus as a great _____, and recognizes Mary as his mother.

65. True or False. God's grace extends to all people, including Hindus, Buddhists, Moslems, and others who have a religious faith.