

Name _____
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Our Catholic Faith: Living What We Believe
Directed Reading Guide
Chapter 6, *The Sacraments of Initiation*

Directions: Read carefully through Chapter 6 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.

Pages 150-151 *Our Need for Symbols and Signs*

1. Because humans are composed of _____ and bodies, we all need signs and _____ to express and deepen mysteries like love. 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 friendship.
2. What was St. Augustine's definition of sacrament?
3. The Second Vatican Council says that the purpose of sacraments is to _____ people, to build up the _____, and finally to give _____ to God.
4. Explain the focus of the three sacraments of initiation.
5. In the early Church, most converts were _____ and Christian initiation was seen as a _____ that took place in _____. It was a _____ to become a Christian because people had to renounce _____ and take on a _____ in Christ. Also, there was a danger of being _____ or _____ because Christianity was illegal for several centuries.
6. True or False. In the early Church the bishop was the main celebrant of the sacraments of initiation.

Pages 151-154 *Baptism*

7. The word *Baptism* comes from a Greek word that means “_____” or “_____” into water. This symbolic plunging and _____ again from the water reminds 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 _____.
8. Explain three allusions to Baptism in the New Testament.
9. Summarize the various parts of the Rite of Baptism.
10. Summarize the meaning of the four primary symbols of Baptism.

11. The sacrament of Baptism has many effects. It _____ both original and personal sin and remits all _____ due to sin. Baptism gives us birth into _____ in Christ and makes us a _____ of God and temple of the Holy Spirit. It confers _____ which enables us to believe, hope, and love. Baptism initiates and _____ us into Christ's Body, the Church. Finally, it seals us with an _____ character that marks us as belonging to Christ.

Pages 154-157 *Confirmation*

12. The sacrament of Confirmation _____ the sacramental grace of Baptism. Once a person has reached the " _____ " he or she should be confirmed. However, in danger of death, even _____ should be confirmed. Candidates for this sacrament must _____ the faith, be in the state of _____, intend to _____ the sacrament, and be prepared to _____ to our Lord Jesus Christ.

13. Summarize the effects of the sacrament of Confirmation.

14. True or False. Unlike the sacrament of Baptism, Confirmation consists of marking Christians with the seal of the Holy Spirit and can be received repeatedly.

15. Summarize the scriptural references for the sacrament of Confirmation.

16. In the early Church, Baptism and _____ were part of the adult _____ process, which climaxed at the _____ liturgy with the bishop presiding. _____ probably joined their parents in the initiation process as whole _____ became Christians together.

17. True or False. In the case of adult baptism or when Christian converts are being accepted into the Catholic Church, a priest usually administers the sacrament of Confirmation.

18. 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.

19. Confirmation usually takes place during _____ in order to stress the unity among the initiation sacraments. The Confirmation liturgy begins with a renewal of _____ and a _____ by those to be confirmed. The bishop then invokes the _____ of the Holy Spirit, _____ the forehead, and lays on his _____ on the head, reciting the words of institution.

20. A sign of _____ concludes the rite to signify the _____ with the bishop and Church. The anointing with oil represents total _____ to Christ, and a sharing in Jesus' _____. The anointing permanently _____ the Christian with the seal of the Holy Spirit.

Pages 158-162 *Eucharist*

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

22. What are examples of the roots of the Eucharist in Scripture?

23. The term Eucharist in Greek 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.
24. The Eucharist is the _____ 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 _____.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. Summarize three ways the Eucharist makes us holy and pleasing to God?
28. True or False. In the Eucharist, Our Lord Jesus Christ is symbolically present in the consecrated species of bread and wine.
29. The term _____ expresses that at the _____ of the Mass, the reality (_____) of the bread and wine change into the reality of _____; his risen, _____ body and blood.
30. The Church encourages Catholics to receive _____ at every Eucharistic liturgy; minimally at least _____. We must receive Holy Communion _____, that is, we must be in the state of _____. The Eucharist _____ God’s very life to us by giving us the _____ by the power of the _____.
31. Explain five graces of Holy Communion?
32. The word *Mass* comes from a Latin term for “_____” in the dismissal rite. We are to become for others the _____ in the Blessed Sacrament. The Mass consists of two major parts: the _____ of the Word and the Liturgy of the _____. In the first part we hear _____ and are called to respond to it. The second part celebrates the _____ of Jesus Christ’s love for us.
33. Identify the four main parts of the Mass.
34. Commonly, the first reading comes from the _____ and shares a similar message as the gospel. A _____ response is sung or recited, and this is followed by the second reading which usually

comes from one of St. Paul's _____. The most important reading is the _____ and reverence is shown by _____. In the _____, the priest or deacon applies the Scripture to our lives.

35. True or False. The Liturgy of the Word concludes with the recitation of the Nicene Creed and the Sunday collection.
36. During the Liturgy of the Eucharist, the _____ are brought to the altar and a prayer is said over these gifts telling of God's goodness. The _____ is the heart of the Eucharistic liturgy. The communion rite includes the _____, the sign of _____, and the breaking of the bread while the _____ is sung or recited. The congregation then approaches the _____ to receive the food of salvation.
37. What four parts are common to each of the various Eucharistic prayers.
38. True or False. The Mass concludes when the celebrant blesses and dismisses the people to "love and serve the Lord."

Pages 162-164 *The Liturgical Year*

39. Sunday is the _____, the day Christ rose from the dead, and a time when all Catholics are required to _____. Sunday is also a time for us to celebrate _____ and seek rest from _____. Over the course of a year, the Church's liturgy celebrates the various _____ of our redemption.
40. True or False. Advent prepares for Christ's coming and begins on Christmas Day and lasts for four Sundays.
41. 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.
42. True or False. *Ordinary Time 1* occurs between Advent and Lent.
43. Easter is the _____ of the liturgical year and of the Christian faith. 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 _____. Easter is a _____ feast.
44. The joyful season of Easter consists of the _____ from Easter to _____. The readings focus on the themes of the _____ and living a life of _____. The final ten days celebrate the promise and gift of the _____. Pentecost Sunday celebrates the descent of the Holy Spirit and the event in salvation history that _____ the Church.
45. Explain the meaning and purpose of sacramentals.
46. True or False. While the spiritual value of the sacramentals depends on our personal faith and devotion, this is not true of the sacraments because Jesus works through them even if faith is weak.
47. What are some examples of sacramentals?

48. True or False. Sacramentals do not replace the liturgy.