

Name _____

Unit 1 Test

An Introduction to Liturgy and the Sacraments

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the best or most appropriate answer in the space provided before each question.

- _____ 1. When does the Liturgical Year begin?
- a. July
 - b. Advent
 - c. Pentecost
 - d. September
- _____ 2. How is *liturgy* defined?
- a. the Stations of the Cross on Good Friday
 - b. the Church's official, public, communal prayer
 - c. prayers we say when we are alone
 - d. the movement started after Vatican II
- _____ 3. What is the Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ called?
- a. Mystical Body of Christ
 - b. Paschal Mystery
 - c. Sacred Triduum
 - d. Pre-Pentecostal Period
- _____ 4. What is the work in which the People of God participate?
- a. Magisterium
 - b. liturgy
 - c. communal feast
 - d. the Holy Spirit
- _____ 5. What do all the Church's sacraments and liturgies have as their origin?
- a. Christ
 - b. the Bible
 - c. Tradition
 - d. the Holy Spirit



- _____ 6. What do Scripture and Tradition form together?
- a. a single Sacramentary
 - b. a single Deposit of Faith
 - c. a single Penitential Act
 - d. a single function of liturgy
- _____ 7. In which way is the Holy Spirit active in the liturgy?
- a. The Holy Spirit prepares us to encounter Christ.
 - b. The Holy Spirit reveals Christ's presence in the assembly.
 - c. The Holy Spirit reveals Christ's presence in the Scriptures.
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 8. Like the truths of faith, which of the following is also guided by the Magisterium?
- a. liturgy
 - b. works of charity
 - c. outreach to the poor
 - d. Word of God
- _____ 9. Which of the following best describes the Church's liturgy?
- a. bi-modal
 - b. *ex cathedra*
 - c. Trinitarian
 - d. Unitarian
- _____ 10. Which of the following brings the grace of God, the life of God, to our hearts, minds, and senses?
- a. the liturgy
 - b. the sacraments
 - c. vocation
 - d. both *a* and *b*
- _____ 11. Which of the following is active in the liturgy, preparing us to encounter Christ?
- a. Holy Spirit
 - b. Magisterium
 - c. Great Doxology
 - d. fountain of goodness
- _____ 12. What do the liturgical colors of white and gold signify?
- a. despair
 - b. Advent
 - c. rebirth
 - d. joy



- _____ 13. Why is the season of Ordinary Time named in this way?
- a. The Sundays are numbered with ordinal numbers.
 - b. The Sundays are numbered after the twenty-four hours of the day.
 - c. The Sundays are numbered after the thirty days of the month.
 - d. The Sundays are numbered with a forty-day countdown.
- _____ 14. In which season does the Church reflect on the life of Christ—his mission, miracles, and teaching?
- a. Advent
 - b. Pentecost
 - c. Ordinary Time
 - d. Lent
- _____ 15. What is the week preceding Easter called?
- a. the Triduum
 - b. Pentecost
 - c. Lent
 - d. Holy Week
- _____ 16. What do we learn by participating in the liturgy?
- a. We learn the great mysteries of our faith by participating in them.
 - b. We learn about the mystery of the Trinity.
 - c. We learn about the Incarnation of Jesus Christ.
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 17. Which of the following is *not* a description of the Deposit of Faith?
- a. The Deposit of Faith does not change.
 - b. The Deposit of Faith is formed by both Scripture and Tradition.
 - c. The Pope alone is responsible for interpreting the Deposit of Faith.
 - d. The Deposit of Faith was handed on from the time of the Apostles.
- _____ 18. Which of the following terms means “to be made holy and share in the divine life”?
- a. justified
 - b. sanctified
 - c. anointed
 - d. both *a* and *b*
- _____ 19. How is Christ present in the liturgy?
- a. He is present in the priest.
 - b. He is present in the assembly.
 - c. He is present in the Word of God.
 - d. all of the above



- _____ 20. Which of the following celebrates the Revelation of the Savior to the Gentiles?
- a. the Epiphany
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Pentecost
 - d. the Immaculate Conception
- _____ 21. Which of the following is the liturgical season in which we remember the sufferings and death of Christ?
- a. the Triduum
 - b. the Ascension
 - c. Ordinary Time
 - d. Advent
- _____ 22. Which of the following can best be defined as “the established form of the words and actions for a ceremony that is repeated often”?
- a. symbol
 - b. sign
 - c. ritual
 - d. none of the above
- _____ 23. Which of the following can best be defined as “an efficacious and visible sign of God’s grace”?
- a. sign
 - b. symbol
 - c. ritual
 - d. sacrament
- _____ 24. Which of the following does *not* happen when we participate in the sacraments?
- a. We die with Christ and never commit the same sinful actions as our former selves.
 - b. We die with Christ by letting go of some of our former selves.
 - c. We enter into the mystery of Christ’s death and Resurrection and allow him to enter into our lives.
 - d. We rise to new life with Christ by embracing in faith the life of grace and love he offers us.
- _____ 25. Which is the primary sacrament through which Christ enters our lives?
- a. the Eucharist
 - b. Confirmation
 - c. Penance and Reconciliation
 - d. Holy Orders



Matching

Match the description in column A with the word or phrase in column B by writing the letter of the correct answer in the space provided. There are two extra terms in column B.

Column A

- _____ 26. The treasure of the Church, handed on from the time of the Apostles and contained in Scripture and Tradition.
- _____ 27. This feast day celebrates the visit of the Magi to the infant Jesus and the Revelation of the Savior to the Gentiles.
- _____ 28. The reality that all the sacraments signify and make present the work of Christ in our lives through grace.
- _____ 29. This is the Church's living teaching office, which consists of all the bishops, in communion with the Pope.
- _____ 30. This is the established form of the words and actions for a ceremony that is repeated often.
- _____ 31. From the Latin meaning "to hand on," this refers to the process of passing on the Gospel message.
- _____ 32. From the Latin meaning "threefold," this refers to the central mystery of the Christian faith that God is a union of three Divine Persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
- _____ 33. This is the Church's official, public, and communal prayer.
- _____ 34. This is the work of salvation accomplished by Jesus Christ through his life, Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension.
- _____ 35. This is the night the Lord passed over the houses of the Israelites marked by the blood of the lamb, and spared the firstborn sons from death.

Column B

- a. Magisterium
- b. Deposit of Faith
- c. *sola fide*
- d. liturgy
- e. Epiphany
- f. Trinity
- g. Passover
- h. sacramental economy
- i. Paschal Mystery
- j. Tradition
- k. Easter
- l. ritual



True or False

Circle "T" if the statement is true or "F" if the statement is false. If it is false, correct the statement by crossing out the underlined word or phrase and writing the correct word or phrase in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| T | F | 36. Eastern Catholic Churches <u>are not</u> in communion with the Roman Catholic Church and <u>are not</u> united under the Pope. | _____ |
| T | F | 37. Symbols and rituals <u>are</u> the same thing. | _____ |
| T | F | 38. The miracles of Jesus are called <u>signs</u> in the Gospel of John. | _____ |
| T | F | 39. The effectiveness of a sacrament <u>is not</u> dependent on the personal holiness of the person administering the sacrament. | _____ |
| T | F | 40. The Catholic Church has Seven Sacraments divided into three categories: The <u>Sacraments of Christian Initiation</u> ,
The <u>Sacraments of Healing</u> , and
The <u>Sacraments at the Service of Communion</u> . | _____

_____ |

Essay

Respond to one of the following questions in complete sentences.

- A. What is the importance of Tradition in the Church?
- B. Describe how the Church's liturgy is Trinitarian.
- C. What is the core of every sacrament and how do we participate in this?

