

Name _____

Unit 3 Test

The Sacraments of Christian Initiation Part II

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. What does Jesus Christ give us in the Eucharistic elements?
- a. himself
 - b. independence
 - c. forgiveness
 - d. the Holy Spirit
- _____ 2. Which sacrament makes present the death and Resurrection of Christ?
- a. Holy Orders
 - b. Transubstantiation
 - c. Consecration
 - d. the Eucharist
- _____ 3. How is Jesus introduced to us in the Gospel of John?
- a. as the *Logos*
 - b. as the Eucharist
 - c. as the *Fides*
 - d. as the *Spiritus Sanctus*
- _____ 4. What is the central Christian liturgical celebration that is based on a word for *thanksgiving*?
- a. Gospel
 - b. the Eucharist
 - c. Sign of Peace
 - d. Act of Contrition
- _____ 5. In the New Testament, Jesus prefigures the Eucharist by the multiplication of which of the following?
- a. loaves and fish
 - b. tables in the Temple
 - c. people of Israel
 - d. number of Apostles



- _____ 6. What was killed and eaten to sustain the life of God's people, and echoes Jesus' suffering and death for us?
- a. the Passover lamb
 - b. the Passover goat
 - c. the Passover boar
 - d. the Passover cow
- _____ 7. Where did Jesus use the miracle of water turned into wine to announce his presence among his people?
- a. the wedding at Beersheba
 - b. the wedding at Galilee
 - c. the wedding at Nazareth
 - d. the wedding at Cana
- _____ 8. What did God provide for the Israelites when they were in the desert?
- a. fruits
 - b. famine
 - c. manna
 - d. locusts
- _____ 9. Who was the King of Salem and the priest of God?
- a. Melchizedek
 - b. Azariah
 - c. Rehoboam
 - d. Jehoida
- _____ 10. Which of the following is the "remembering or making present" that begins with the Memorial Acclamation and recalls all that Christ has done and is doing for us?
- a. *epiclesis*
 - b. *eucharistia*
 - c. *ekklesia*
 - d. *anamnesis*
- _____ 11. Which of the following means that Christ is made present in the Eucharist in his Body, Blood, soul, and divinity?
- a. substantiation
 - b. Transubstantiation
 - c. substitution
 - d. transportation



- _____ 12. Which of the following is the term that literally means “words of praise” and is used to end the Eucharistic Prayer?
- a. Doxology
 - b. Benedictus
 - c. *Laus Deo*
 - d. *Deo volente*
- _____ 13. Which of the following words or phrases do we say to show our assent to the Eucharistic Prayer, the prayer in which we become one with Christ in his Paschal Mystery?
- a. Praise be to God!
 - b. Thanks be to God!
 - c. Amen.
 - d. Peace be with you.
- _____ 14. Which of the following means “service”?
- a. laity
 - b. mission
 - c. ministry
 - d. waiter
- _____ 15. Which of the following describes the Eucharistic bread and means “without yeast”?
- a. lite
 - b. unleavened
 - c. gluten-free
 - d. barley
- _____ 16. Which of the following is *not* a lay minister of the Eucharist?
- a. lector
 - b. extraordinary minister of Holy Communion
 - c. deacon
 - d. reader
- _____ 17. Which of the following is part of the Eucharistic Prayer that is the calling down of the Holy Spirit upon the gifts of bread and wine?
- a. *epiclesis*
 - b. *anamnesis*
 - c. *eucharistia*
 - d. *ekklesia*
- _____ 18. A priest’s entire ministry draws its strength from what?
- a. years of study
 - b. different groups within the parish
 - c. the Sacraments of Healing
 - d. the Eucharist



- _____ 19. Which of the following is the gathering of the baptized, of which the head of this gathering is Christ himself?
- liturgy
 - paraliturgy
 - assembly
 - council
- _____ 20. Why do we give thanks for the gifts of bread and wine that we offer during the Preparation of the Gifts at Mass?
- because they are fruits of the Earth as well as of human hands
 - because they will soon become the Body and Blood of Jesus
 - because they are symbolic of all the gifts God has given us
 - all of the above
- _____ 21. Which of the following describes Jesus' action in John's Gospel account of the Last Supper that teaches us about the true meaning of the Eucharist?
- He tells Judas to leave.
 - He washes the feet of the disciples.
 - He praises the work of the Holy Spirit.
 - He prepares to go to the garden at Gethsemane.
- _____ 22. Which of the following is the Greek word for "gift" or "grace" and is related to the word *eucharist*?
- berekah*
 - eulogein*
 - charism*
 - Theotokos*
- _____ 23. Which of the following are the two parts of the Eucharistic celebration?
- the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist
 - the Liturgy of the Faithful and the Liturgy of the Baptized
 - the Liturgy of the Redeemed and the Liturgy of the Prophets
 - the Liturgy of the Pope and the Liturgy of the Repentant
- _____ 24. When we receive the Body and Blood of Christ, which of the following occurs?
- We are assured of our salvation.
 - We are given a higher place in the Christian community.
 - We are superior to those who have not been converted.
 - We are committed to pledging ourselves in service to all.
- _____ 25. Which of the following is another term for "Opening Prayer" and sets our hearts and spirits "in sync" with the Church and the celebration of the Eucharist?
- Lord, have mercy
 - Epistle
 - the Collect
 - Sign of the Cross



Matching

Match the description in column A with the word in column B by writing the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

Column A

- _____ 26. This is also called the Lord's Supper.
- _____ 27. This Greek word means "word" and is also a title for Jesus Christ.
- _____ 28. This is the Greek word for *memory*.
- _____ 29. This is the night the Lord spared the houses of the Israelites marked by the blood of the lamb.
- _____ 30. A sacred vessel, usually in the form of a cross, used for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament for adoration and benediction.
- _____ 31. The name given to the action of changing the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.
- _____ 32. This is a white linen cloth upon which all the sacred vessels are placed during the celebration of the Mass.
- _____ 33. This is the vessel into which the wine is poured during the celebration of the Mass.
- _____ 34. The practice of praying in front of the Blessed Sacrament, which is exposed in a monstrance or ciborium on an altar or in a church or chapel.
- _____ 35. The first Christians.

Column B

- a. *Logos*
- b. Passover
- c. *anamnesis*
- d. the Eucharist
- e. Eucharistic adoration
- f. chalice
- g. corporal
- h. Transubstantiation
- i. Jews
- j. monstrance



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. The three Sacraments of Christian Initiation are <u>Baptism</u> ,
<u>Confirmation</u> , and <u>the Eucharist</u> . | _____

_____ |
| T | F | 37. In the Eucharist, Jesus <u>sets himself apart from us</u> , praising
the Father and interceding on our behalf. | _____ |
| T | F | 38. The Cosmic Eucharist refers to the varied celebrations
of the Eucharist and its <u>universal</u> character. | _____ |
| T | F | 39. The early Christians met in <u>synagogues when they</u>
<u>weren't in use for Jewish religious celebrations</u> . | _____ |
| T | F | 40. The word <u>liturgy</u> literally means “the people’s work.” | _____ |

Essay

Respond to one of the following prompts in complete sentences.

- A. Explain how Jesus’ feeding of the five thousand with loaves and fish prefigures the Eucharist in the world today.
- B. Explain the importance of the words of dismissal at the end of Mass: “Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord.”
- C. Briefly describe how the Eucharist strengthens our union with the Church.

