

Unit 5 Test Answer Key

The Sacraments at the Service of Communion

Multiple Choice

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. a | 15. b | 22. a |
| 2. b | 9. c | 16. b | 23. d |
| 3. a | 10. b | 17. a | 24. d |
| 4. c | 11. b | 18. d | 25. a |
| 5. a | 12. c | 19. c | |
| 6. d | 13. a | 20. d | |
| 7. c | 14. d | 21. c | |

Matching

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 26. g | 31. i |
| 27. j | 32. h |
| 28. f | 33. c |
| 29. a | 34. e |
| 30. b | 35. d |

True or False

- 36. T
- 37. F – transitional deacon
- 38. T
- 39. F – domestic church
- 40. T

Essay

Responses will vary but should include some of the following points:

- A. How is the call of the ministerial priesthood related to the common priesthood of the faithful?

We all share, through Baptism, in “the common priesthood of the faithful.” Yet springing from this baptismal call is another participation in Christ’s priesthood, the ministerial priesthood of priests and bishops. This priesthood helps all of us to fulfill our baptismal call. This ministry serves the People of God in the name of Christ and represents Christ within the community of the Body of Christ.



B. How is the priest ordained in Holy Orders authorized to act in the person of Christ?

By the anointing of the Holy Spirit and the character of Holy Orders, the priest is authorized to act in the person of Christ. He is consecrated to preach the Gospel, to guide the People of God, and to celebrate the liturgy of the Church as a priest of the New Covenant. Even though he is assigned to a particular ministry in a diocese, mission, or parish, he in fact shares in the universal mission of Christ, to preach the Gospel to the ends of the Earth. It is especially at the Eucharist, in the assembly of the faithful, that priests fulfill their priestly office; for at the Eucharist, acting in the person of Christ, they make present again the one sacrifice of Christ's offering himself for all.

C. What is free consent, and why is it so important to the bond of marriage?

If free consent is lacking on either side, there is no valid marriage bond. To be free when expressing consent means (1) not being under any constraint (coercion or pressure, even if subtle), and (2) not being barred from marriage by any natural or Church law. Where there is constraint, or obstacles to free and full consent, there is no valid marriage bond. This is one reason why the Church requires a period of preparation before the Sacrament of Matrimony, often with some kind of assessment to determine a couple's readiness. Free consent is very important to a faithful and fruitful marriage.

