

Name _____

Meeting Jesus in the Sacraments
Chapter 5 Directed Reading Worksheet
The Sacrament of Eucharist

Date _____

Directions: Read through the chapter and fill in the missing information. All the questions run sequential to the chapter. If a true/false statement is false, correct it.

Pages 119 – 121 *Source and Summit*

1. What sets Catholic high schools apart from their counterparts?
2. The Eucharist is the “_____ of the Christian life.” All other _____ and works of the Church are bound with and _____ around the Eucharist, a word that means “_____,” because _____ himself is contained in it.
3. The word Eucharist refers to the entire Mass as well as to the consecrated species of wheat bread and grape wine that we receive during Communion. It also describes what we become: the Body of Christ, as well as our own transformation into Christ’s hands and feet today.
4. What are other names for the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist?
5. Why is the Eucharist commonly known as “Mass?”
6. The Eucharist is the _____ of the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross which makes Jesus _____ to us today. This “_____” says the reality of the bread and wine _____ into the reality of Jesus—his risen, _____ Body and Blood.

Pages 121 – 127 *Understanding the Sacrament of the Eucharist*

7. The bread and wine offered by the _____ are a fulfillment of Melchizedek’s offering in the _____. When _____ returned to Salem and offered Melchizedek _____, Melchizedek brought out _____.
8. Bread and wine have roots in Scripture: as a sacrifice among the first fruits of the earth, as manna the Israelites ate in the desert, as the “cup of blessing” at the Jewish Passover, and the multiplication of the loaves to feed the thousands.
9. Jesus’ conversion of _____ into wine at the Cana wedding announced his glorious _____ and Ascension and made present the _____ feast of the Father’s Kingdom. There we will share in the _____ of God’s love.
10. True or False? When Jesus announced the meaning of the Eucharist to his disciples, some of them left him and returned to their former way of life.
11. What was Peter’s response to Jesus when Jesus asked if the Apostles were planning to leave also?

Which type of Jewish sacrifice is being described below?

12. Part of the food was given to God while the people ate the other part.
13. The offering was completely destroyed as an act of thanks to God for all his blessings.
14. The burnt offering and pouring of sacrificial blood of animals sealed the solemn agreement.

15. Priests offered these sacrifices to God, asking for forgiveness of sins the people committed.
16. True or False? Only the shared peace offering was suitable for the expiation of sins.
17. True or False? All of the Old Testament sacrifices were fulfilled and perfected in the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross.
18. At Golgotha Jesus, the perfect _____, offered himself as the perfect _____ in sacrifice to God for the _____ of sin. This sacrifice _____ all history, winning justification for all the faithful who came _____ him and _____ him.
19. Jesus _____ the Eucharist as a _____ of his Death and Resurrection. By this action he gave the Jewish _____ its ultimate meaning and anticipated the final Passover of the _____ in the glory of his _____.
20. True or False? Jesus gave his mother the power to do what he had done: change bread and wine to his Body and Blood.
21. What is the Second Coming of Christ?
22. When we celebrate the Eucharist the time of liberation, and Redemption, and new creation, are all _____.
23. The _____ Christians met on the first day of the week, the day of the Lord's Resurrection, to _____ . They continued to practice their _____ faith too meeting in the Temple for morning _____ and again at night in a member's _____.
24. True or False? First-century Christians shared a regular meal before they commemorated the Eucharist.
25. After the destruction of the Jewish _____, Christians transferred the _____ Temple service of Scripture and prayer to the beginning of their evening service. _____ joined baptized Christians to hear the _____ but were _____ before the Liturgy of the Eucharist began.
26. True or False? St. Justine Martyr reports that by the year AD 150 the fellowship meal after the Liturgy of the Eucharist was held every day.
27. According to the *Apostolic Tradition*, what was the basic pattern of the celebration of the Eucharist?
28. Who represented Christ's presence at the celebration of the Eucharist?
29. True or False? The Council of Trent established a uniform way for the celebration of Mass and this Mass was the standard for the Church until the Second Vatican Council.
30. True or False? In 1570 the *Pius V Missal* was printed in Italian and in preference for widespread uniformity, the Church forbade translations into the local languages.
31. True or False? The Second Vatican Council allowed for the Mass to be celebrated in the vernacular.
32. What are the two main parts of the Eucharistic liturgy and what are the major parts of each?

33. The sacrifice of Christ on the _____ and the sacrifice of the _____ are one _____ sacrifice. Each Eucharist is not a new sacrifice, but each Eucharist is the _____ in our midst of one _____ sacrifice that Jesus made on the cross.
34. What are the three ways the Eucharist is a sacramental sacrifice?
35. The Eucharist is a _____ sacrifice to God the _____ as an act of gratitude for his blessings on _____, Redemption, and sanctification. The _____ reminds us that all praise and _____ are due the Father in the name of all creation.
36. The Eucharist is really the _____ of the sacrifice of Jesus because it is “an _____ sacrifice of Jesus.” The Eucharist “_____” and perpetuates “the sacrifice of the cross throughout the _____ until Christ should come _____.”
37. What is the meaning of the “Real Presence?”

Pages 128 – 133 Celebrating the Sacrament of the Eucharist

38. The _____ of people is the precondition for _____ the Eucharist. Christ, the High Priest, presides _____ over every Eucharistic celebration. The _____ or bishop represents Christ, acting in the _____ of Christ the Head.
39. Besides the presider, who else have active parts to play in the liturgy? Give examples.
40. What are the two main parts of the Mass?
41. What is the purpose of the introductory rite?
42. The introductory rite includes the procession to the _____, the greeting by the priest, a rite of blessing or a _____ rite which may consist of the Confiteor and/or the _____. On Sundays the _____ is said or sung and then the priest prays an _____ prayer.
43. During the Liturgy of the Word there is a first reading, a Responsorial _____, a second reading (on Sundays and _____), an Alleluia or Gospel _____, a passage from one of the four Gospels, and a _____. This is followed by the Nicene _____ and General _____.
44. What is the general structure of the Liturgy of the Eucharist?
45. True or False? The practice of the Offertory collection goes back to the first days in the Church when Christians brought gifts of food and money for the Apostles and others in need.
46. The gifts of bread and _____ symbolize all the gifts of _____ God has given us, but also each person assembled. Along with these we offer the _____ of ourselves in union with the sacrifice of _____ and thereby share in his _____ sacrifice.
47. True or False? At the altar, the priest is acting in the person of Jesus and in the name of the entire assembly.

48. True or False? The high point of the entire Mass is the reception of Communion.
49. The _____ is the part of the Eucharistic Prayer that asks the Father to send the _____ to sanctify the gifts of bread and wine. In the Words of _____ the priest repeats the words of Jesus at the _____.
50. What did the Council of Trent teach regarding the consecration of bread and wine?
51. True or False? During the *anamnesis* the Church calls to mind the Passion, resurrection, and glorious return of Christ Jesus.
52. Who are the intercessions for during the Eucharistic Prayer?
53. The intercessory prayers remind us that we offer this sacrificial _____ in the hope that the whole _____ may be brought into the unity of God's _____. We also join with the prayer of the whole Church, all _____ and the _____.
54. What is the meaning of the Great Amen?

Communion

55. The _____ Rite readies the faithful to receive the Lord and is made up of the Lord's _____, Rite of Peace, _____ Rite, reception of Communion, and the _____ after Communion.
56. In the Rite of _____ the Church asks for peace and _____ for herself and for the whole _____ family. The gathered people _____ a Sign of Peace as an expression of their communion with _____.
57. Why is reception of Communion under both species considered more complete?
58. What are the faithful charged with in the concluding rite?

Pages 133 – 137 *The Graces of Holy Communion*

59. What is the principle effect of the Sacrament of the Eucharist?
60. Like the two _____ who encountered the Risen Jesus while walking to _____, our participation at Eucharist and _____ of Holy Communion renew us and set us aflame with Christ's compelling _____. We become more generous, compassionate, and _____.
61. The *Catechism* states: "The _____ of the Eucharistic _____ is wholly directed toward the intimate _____ of the faithful with Christ through communion. To receive communion is to _____ Christ himself who has _____ himself for us."
62. True or False? When we receive Holy Communion Christ becomes part of us and we become part of him.
63. True or False? Holy Communion cleanses the soul of mortal sins and protects us from future venial sins.

64. True or False? Each Mass unites us with the whole Church through our bishop and our local community.
65. The Eucharist both _____ us more completely into the Church and _____ us spiritually so that we actually _____ the Church. Strengthened by the Eucharist we can _____ in our lives and portray to others the _____ of Christ and the real nature of the _____.
66. What are six ways that the Eucharist helps us to become church?
67. The Eucharist _____ us in our relationship with the _____ and all those who _____, just like the first Christians who made it a point to provide for those who were _____. The early Church linked their _____ activity with the _____.
68. Through the Eucharist we provide physical _____ but we also strive in all our _____ to provide for the emotional, psychological, and _____ needs of others through both the _____ works of mercy and the spiritual works of _____.
69. Who is an excellent example of someone whose life was transformed by the Eucharist?
70. True or False? The Mass is foretaste of the heavenly banquet we will one day experience in union with the Blessed Trinity.
71. What are the formal requirements for reception of Holy Communion?
72. What change did Pope St. Pius X regarding the Sacraments of Confirmation and Communion?

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73. As the name _____ signifies, the Mass is meant to encourage _____ by those who have participated. The _____ Rite is when the idea of being sent forth is most clearly witnessed: it _____ us to go out to the world and spread the Gospel in our _____.
74. We need the Eucharist to _____ us and keep us connected more closely to Jesus, the _____ of life and the true _____. At the same time, Christ renews, strengthens, and deepens our _____ in the Church that was already received at _____.
75. True or False? The Sunday obligation is a requirement of the First Commandment and a precept of the Church.