



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Handout 5-B

Journal Reflection:  
**I Am Thankful**

*List your top five reasons to be thankful.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

*Write a prayer to God thanking him for these reasons you are grateful.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Handout 5-C

## Chapter 5 SAT Practice: Critical Reading

After reading Section 1, "Understanding the Sacrament of the Eucharist" (pages 144–152), answer these questions or complete the statements.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ reminded the Israelites of their liberation from Egypt and taught them always to rely on the Word of God for sustenance.

- a. Bread and wine
- b. Manna
- c. The cup of blessing
- d. The Eucharist

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. When Catholics celebrate the Eucharist today, it is a memorial of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. The Last Supper
- b. The Death and Resurrection of Jesus
- c. Humanity's freedom from sin and death
- d. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What is the name for the uniform way the Mass in the Roman Catholic Church was celebrated from the Council of Trent to the Second Vatican Council?

- a. The Confiteor Mass
- b. The Introit Mass
- c. The Tridentine Mass
- d. The Nicene Mass

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following statements about the Eucharist is TRUE?

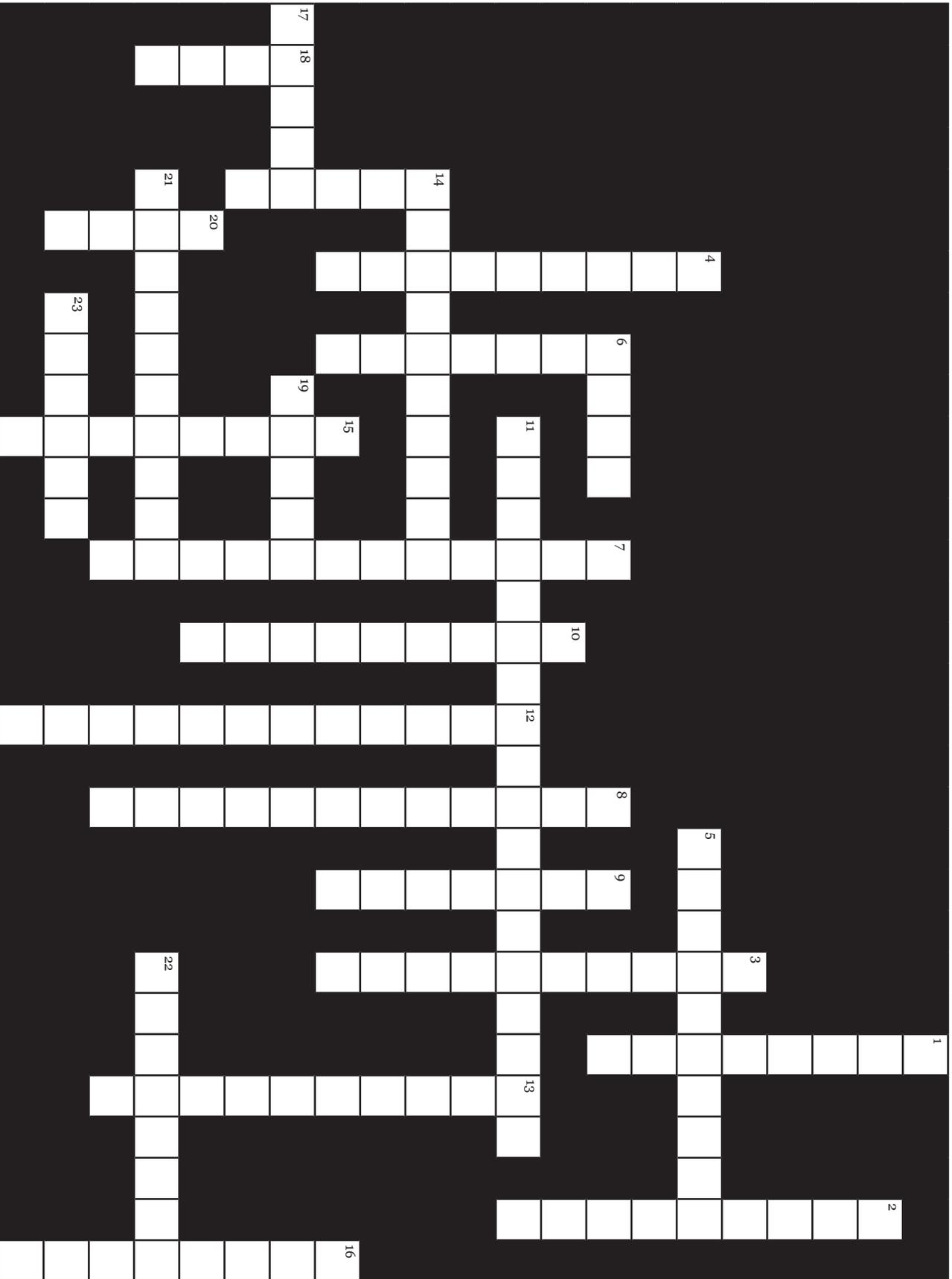
- a. At each Eucharist is the presence of the one eternal sacrifice that Jesus made on the Cross nearly two thousand years ago.
- b. The sacrifice of Christ on the Cross and the sacrifice of the Eucharist are two separate sacrifices.
- c. At each Eucharist, Jesus is re-sacrificed.
- d. The Eucharist today is a meal rather than a sacrifice.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. What is the specific name for the Eucharist given to someone who is dying?

- a. Transubstantiation
- b. Sanctus
- c. Viaticum
- d. Doxology

# Eucharistic Crossword

Refer to Chapter 5, Section 1 in your textbook to find the answers to the puzzle (unless indicated otherwise). Words capitalized in the book do not need to be capitalized in the puzzle. You may want to use all capital letters to avoid confusion.



## ACROSS

5. Name for common language of the people as opposed to Latin, the language of liturgy in the Church prior to the Second Vatican Council
6. The location of the wedding where Jesus changed water into wine
11. The changing of the substance of the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ
14. Name for Mass said from the sixteenth century to Vatican II
17. The name for the Eucharistic Prayer in the Tridentine Mass
19. Bread given by God to the Israelites in the desert
21. A papal document proclaimed at the pope's own initiative (2 words)
22. Jesus instituted the Eucharist as a \_\_\_\_\_ of his Death and Resurrection.
23. Name of creed said at Sunday Mass (Sections 1 and 2)

## DOWN

1. Eucharist received by a dying person
2. This part of the Mass includes the preparation of wine and bread
3. This word refers to the "calling down of the Holy Spirit" (Section 2)
4. The offering of oneself or one's gifts to God
6. The prayer appointed for the day or feast which concludes the introductory rites at the Mass. Also known as the Opening Prayer (Sections 1 and 2)
7. Part of the Eucharistic Prayer when the priest says the institution narrative (Section 2)
8. Doctrine that Jesus is truly present in the consecrated bread and wine (2 words)
9. Psalm sung at beginning of the Tridentine Mass
10. Second main part of Mass, the Liturgy of the \_\_\_\_\_
12. When Christ will return to earth and fully establish the Kingdom of God (2 words)
13. Special days when Catholics are required to go to Mass are called holy days of \_\_\_\_\_
14. Church council that approved the Tridentine Mass
15. Ritual meal in which Jews celebrate their liberation from Egypt
16. Prayer of praise to the Blessed Trinity
18. The Great \_\_\_\_\_ is an affirmation of people at the end of the Canon or Eucharistic Prayer.
20. The first main part of the Mass, the Liturgy of the \_\_\_\_\_

## Quotes from *Sacrosanctum Concilium*

If you attend a Mass that is not in Latin, you are likely participating in the third edition (2002; 2011 in English) of the *Pope Paul VI Roman Missal* (1969). Although Pope John XXIII initiated Vatican Council II, Pope Paul VI was the pope during much of it and afterward, so the *Roman Missal* with his name reflects the changes of the Vatican Council II document, *Sacrosanctum Concilium*. These quotes highlight the changes that the authors of this document wanted to see in the Mass.

### **Student text, page 141. The Eucharist is “the source and summit of the Christian life” (*Lumen Gentium*, 11).**

14. “In the restoration and promotion of the sacred liturgy, this full and active participation by all the people is the aim to be considered before all else; for it is the primary and indispensable source from which the faithful are to derive the true Christian spirit; and therefore pastors of souls must zealously strive to achieve it, by means of the necessary instruction, in all their pastoral work.”

10. “Nevertheless the liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed; at the same time it is the font from which all her power flows. For the aim and object of apostolic works is that all who are made sons of God by faith and baptism should come together to praise God in the midst of His Church, to take part in the sacrifice, and to eat the Lord’s supper.”

### **Student text, page 153. “As the High Priest of the New Covenant, it is Christ himself who presides invisibly over every Eucharistic celebration.” (CCC, 1348)**

22. 1. Regulation of the sacred liturgy depends solely on the authority of the Church, that is, on the Apostolic See and, as laws may determine, on the bishop.

2. In virtue of power conceded by the law, the regulation of the liturgy within certain defined limits belongs also to various kinds of competent territorial bodies of bishops legitimately established.

3. Therefore no other person, even if he be a priest, may add, remove, or change anything in the liturgy on his own authority.

### **Student text, Page 148. Use of the Vernacular instead of Latin**

36. “. . . 2. But since the use of the mother tongue, whether in the Mass, the administration of the sacraments, or other parts of the liturgy, frequently may be of great advantage to the people, the limits of its employment may be extended. This will apply in the first place to the readings and directives, and to some of the prayers and chants, according to the regulations on this matter to be laid down separately in subsequent chapters. . . .”

“4. Translations from the Latin text into the mother tongue intended for use in the liturgy must be approved by the competent territorial ecclesiastical authority mentioned above.”

## **Student text, page 153. The Role of Sacred Scripture**

51. “The treasures of the Bible are to be opened up more lavishly, so that richer fare may be provided for the faithful at the table of God’s word. In this way a more representative portion of the holy Scriptures will be read to the people in the course of a prescribed number of years.”

52. “By means of the homily the mysteries of the faith and the guiding principles of the Christian life are expounded from the sacred text, during the course of the liturgical year; the homily, therefore, is to be highly esteemed as part of the liturgy itself; in fact, at those Masses which are celebrated with the assistance of the people on Sundays and feasts of obligation, it should not be omitted except for a serious reason.”

## **Student text, page 155. The Order of Mass: Participation of the Laity**

### **The Rites**

30. “To promote active participation, the people should be encouraged to take part by means of acclamations, responses, psalmody, antiphons, and songs, as well as by actions, gestures, and bodily attitudes. And at the proper times all should observe a reverent silence.”

50. “The rite of the Mass is to be revised in such a way that the intrinsic nature and purpose of its several parts, as also the connection between them, may be more clearly manifested, and that devout and active participation by the faithful may be more easily achieved.”

53. “Especially on Sundays and feasts of obligation there is to be restored, after the Gospel and the homily, ‘the common prayer’ or ‘the prayer of the faithful.’ By this prayer, in which the people are to take part, intercession will be made for holy Church, for the civil authorities, for those oppressed by various needs, for all mankind, and for the salvation of the entire world.”

## Comparing the Tridentine Mass and the Current Mass

*Sacrosanctum Concilium*, the first document issued by the Second Vatican Council, reformed the Church's liturgy and allowed for Mass to be celebrated in the vernacular, moved by a desire that "all the faithful should be led to take [a] fully conscious, and active participation in liturgical celebrations" (*Sacrosanctum Concilium*, 14). Draw lines between the two columns when you see similarities between the two rites even if they are not in the same order. Circle any aspect of either rite that is unique or cannot be found in the other one. After you compare these two celebrations of the Mass, answer these questions.

- Where do you find the greatest differences between the two Masses?
- Where are the changes, aside from spoken language, that support the statement, "all the faithful should be led to take [a] full, conscious, and active part in liturgical celebrations."
- What other observations do you have?

Part of the Mass	Tridentine Mass (16th Century to Second Vatican Council reinstated in 2009 in a limited way) In Latin	Current Mass, Roman Missal (Missal of Pope Paul VI), third edition In Vernacular
I. Introductory Rites (Entrance)	(at foot of the Altar) Sign of the Cross Psalm 42 the Confiteor	Priest and ministers process to altar while congregation sings an entrance song
Introductory Rites (At the altar)	Introit Opening Prayer "Lord Have Mercy" Gloria Collect	Greeting by the priest Penitential Rite (Confiteor, "Lord, have mercy") Gloria Collect (Opening Prayer)
Liturgy of the Word (Readings)	Epistle reading prayer response Alleluia (or other) Gospel reading homily	First Reading (most often, Old Testament) Responsorial Psalm Second Reading (most often, Epistles) Gospel Acclamation (Alleluia or other) Gospel reading Homily
Liturgy of the Word (Profession of Faith)	Profession of Faith: the Nicene Creed in Latin	Profession of Faith Prayers of the Faithful (Universal Prayer)

Part of the Mass	Tridentine Mass (16th Century to Second Vatican Council reinstated in 2009 in a limited way) In Latin	Current Mass, Roman Missal (Missal of Pope Paul VI), third edition In Vernacular
Liturgy of the Eucharist (Offertory)	preparation of wine in the chalice and of the host on a plate called a paten washing of priest's hands the offertory prayer	collection and offertory hymn presentation of the gifts preparation of the offering (wine and bread) prayer over the offering
Liturgy of the Eucharist (Canon / Eucharistic Prayer)	The Canon Preface <i>Sanctus</i> (Holy, Holy, Holy) prayers for the living and for the universal Church words of institution prayers for the dead Amen	Eucharistic Prayer Preface (prayer of thanksgiving to the Father) <i>Sanctus</i> : Holy, Holy, Holy Invocation Consecration (institution narrative) Mysteries of Faith (anamnesis) Intercession for the entire Church, living and dead Doxology Amen
Liturgy of the Eucharist (Communion Rite)	Our Father Lamb of God Communion of the priest Communion of the people (Communion verse) post-Communion prayer	The Lord's Prayer (Our Father) Sign of Peace Fraction Rite / Lamb of God Communion (Communion song or silent prayer) Prayer after Communion
Closing Rite/ Concluding Rites	Dismissal Final Blessing reading from John 1:1-14 Response to John 1: Thanks be to God	Greeting and Blessing Dismissal Response to Dismissal: Thanks be to God

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Handout 5-G

## Prayer before Communion

Reflect on this prayer of St. Ignatius of Loyola. In the left-hand column, “translate” his prayer so that it might be better understood today. (See example.) Then add your own petitions to the prayer, asking in your own way that you may act as Eucharist in today’s world. Your own petitions, however, do not need to parallel those of St. Ignatius.

Prayer of St. Ignatius	My Petition
Soul of Christ, sanctify me. Body of Christ, save me. <i>(Sample) Soul of Christ, make me holy. Body of Christ, save me.</i>	
Blood of Christ, inebriate me. Water from the side of Christ, wash me.	
Passion of Christ, strengthen me. O good Jesus, hear me.	
Within Thy wounds hide me. Suffer me not to be separated from Thee. From the malignant enemy, defend me.	
In the hour of my death, call me. And bid me come to Thee, that with Thy saints I may praise Thee forever and ever. Amen.	

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Handout 5-H

**Bible Activity:**  
*Three Meal Stories*

*In a small group, read and compare these three meal stories found in the New Testament. Then answer the three questions.*

- Emmaus (Lk 24:13–35)
- Jerusalem (Lk 24:36–43)
- Sea of Tiberius (Jn 21:1–14)

1. What do the three stories have in common?

2. What are the differences among the stories?

3. How are these meals like the Eucharist?

