

Archdiocese of Philadelphia
PREP Mid-Term Assessment
Study Guide
Level 5

1. Sacraments

- A. The Church carries on Jesus' mission of salvation.
- B. Sacraments were instituted by Christ to give grace.
- C. Rites are public ceremonies in liturgical worship.
- D. Sacramental symbols are words, objects, or gestures which contain the divine reality which they signify.

2. Sacraments of Initiation

Definition -The Sacraments of Initiation are: Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist.

A. Baptism

- The Sacrament that cleanses us from original sin and makes us children of God.
- The priest or deacon is the ordinary minister.
- The newly baptized are anointed with sacred chrism which was consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday.
- Godparents are believers who pledge to help the newly baptized to grow in their faith.

B. Confirmation

- The sacrament that renews and strengthens our baptismal call to witness to Jesus Christ.
- The ordinary minister is the bishop.
- A sponsor may be a baptismal godparent.
- The gifts of the Holy Spirit are strengthened.
- The gifts of the Holy Spirit are: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude(or courage), Knowledge, Piety and Fear of the Lord (or Wonder and Awe.)

C. Eucharist

- The Holy Eucharist is the true Body and Blood of Jesus.
- The Holy Eucharist is both a sacrifice and a sacrament.
- Eucharist means thanksgiving.
- The Eucharist is the greatest prayer of the Church.
- Jesus' presence in the Blessed Sacrament is called the Real Presence.
- The priest begins Mass with the sign of the cross.
- The Introductory Rite unifies the community and prepares us for the Liturgy of the Word.
- There are two main parts of the Mass: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
- Eucharistic devotion is worship of the Eucharist outside of Mass. Examples are: Forty Hours, exposition and benediction and visits to the Blessed Sacrament. Liturgical Year.
- Liturgical ministers assist the priest during Mass.
- Cantors are the leader of song during Mass.

- Lectors are trained to proclaim the Readings. In the absence of a deacon, they read the Prayer of the Faithful.
- Sacred vessels
 - Ciborium –the covered cup like vessel which holds consecrated hosts.
 - Paten- the plate used to hold the bread that will become the Body of Christ
 - Chalice- The vessel used to hold the wine that will become the Blood of Jesus
- Vestments
 - Chasuble – worn over all other vestments
 - Stole – long, narrow cloth which is a symbol of ordination
 - Alb – Long white robe worn by priest or deacon at Mass
- Liturgical Books
 - Roman Missal- contains the prayers of the Mass
 - Lectionary – contains the Readings, Psalm Responses and Gospels
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3. Liturgical Year

- A. The cycle of feasts and seasons which celebrate the events of Jesus’s life and presence in the Church.
- B. During Ordinary Time the priest wears green which symbolizes hope and growth for life.
- C. Advent is the season which begins the Liturgical Year of the Church.
- D. During Advent, the priest wears purple which symbolizes preparation and sorrow for sin.
- E. The Jesse Tree and Advent wreath are two symbols of Advent.
- F. The priest wears white during Christmas.
- G. White is the liturgical color which expresses joy, glory, and innocence.
- H. Special days to honor saints are ranked in degrees of solemnity, feast, and memorial celebrations.

4. Mary – is the Mother of Christ and the Mother of the Church.

5. Prayer – is the lifting of the mind and heart to God.

6. Sacramentals – are sacred words, objects and gestures that bear a resemblance to the sacraments.