

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

**I. 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.

**II. Sacraments of Initiation**

- A. Definition -The Sacraments of Initiation are: Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Eucharist.
- B. Baptism
  - i. The Sacrament that cleanses us from original sin and makes us children of God.
  - ii. The priest or deacon is the ordinary minister.
  - iii. The newly baptized are anointed with sacred chrism which was consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday.
  - iv. Godparents are believers who pledge to help the newly baptize to grow in their faith.
- C. Confirmation
  - i. The sacrament that renews and strengthens our baptismal call to witness to Jesus Christ.
  - ii. The ordinary minister is the bishop.
  - iii. A sponsor may be a baptismal godparent.
  - iv. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are strengthened.
  - v. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude(or courage), Knowledge, Piety and Fear of the Lord (or Wonder and Awe.)
- D. Eucharist
  - i. The Holy Eucharist is the true Body and Blood of Jesus.
  - ii. The Holy Eucharist is both a sacrifice and a sacrament.
  - iii. Eucharist means thanksgiving.
  - iv. The Eucharist is the greatest prayer of the Church.
  - v. Jesus' presence in the Blessed Sacrament is called the Real Presence.
  - vi. The priest begins Mass with the sign of the cross.
  - vii. The Introductory Rite unifies the community and prepares us for the Liturgy of the Word.
  - viii. There are two main parts of the Mass: the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist.
  - ix. 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.
  - x. Liturgical ministers assist the priest during Mass.
  - xi. Cantors are the leader of song during Mass.

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

### III. 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.

IV. **Mary** – is the Mother of Christ and the Mother of the Church.

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

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