What word do we say to show that “we believe” or that we think what is said is true?

A.

Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof...

B.

Alleluia

C.

Thanks be to God!

D.

Amen

Correct Answer

D. Amen

Explanation

The word "Amen" is used to express agreement or belief in what has been said. It is often used at the end of prayers or religious statements to show affirmation or approval. In this context, saying "Amen" indicates that the speaker believes and accepts the statement that precedes it

[**https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=mtuxntewnqxe1v**](https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=mtuxntewnqxe1v)

**above**

**and below…**

[**https://quizizz.com/admin/presentation/5fa7d4a3ec53a5001bc1edbe/parts-of-the-holy-mass**](https://quizizz.com/admin/presentation/5fa7d4a3ec53a5001bc1edbe/parts-of-the-holy-mass)

**Question 1**

*Question*

Which of the following does not belong to the group?

*Answer*

* A. Entrance
* B. Offertory
* C. Greeting
* E. Penitential Act

**Question 2**

*Question*

Which of the following belongs to the Liturgy of the Eucharist?

*Answer*

* A. Eucharistic Prayer
* B. Penitential Act
* C. Prayers of the Faithful
* D. First Reading

**Question 3**

*Question*

What is the part wherein the priest blesses our offerings such as fruits, canned goods, bread, wine, money, and our selves which we offer for the love of God?

*Answer*

* A. Communion Rite
* B. Penitential Act
* C. Offertory
* D. Entrance

**Question 4**

*Question*

The following are part of the Liturgy of the Eucharist except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Answer*

* A. Gospel Reading
* B. Offertory
* C. Communion Rite
* D. Eucharistic Prayer

**Question 5**

*Question*

Where does the first reading come from?

*Answer*

* A. Old Testament
* B. New Testament
* C. Letters of Paul
* D. Book of Psalms

**Question 6**

*Question*

What is a lectionary?

*Image:*

[7c7342e1-baa9-4e01-acd6-4bf01ef1db64 (image/jpg)](https://cdn.goconqr.com/uploads/multiple_choice_question/image/1734580/desktop_7c7342e1-baa9-4e01-acd6-4bf01ef1db64.jpg)

*Answer*

* A. a compilation of prayers
* B. a book that contains all the bible readings to be used on a particular occasion
* C. a journal
* D. a book about the life of Jesus

**Question 7**

*Question*

What is the Gospel reading about?

*Answer*

* A. life of Jesus
* B. story of creation
* C. songs of praise
* D. prayers to God

**Question 8**

*Question*

Which of the following belongs to the Introductory Rites?

*Answer*

* A. Greeting
* B. First Reading
* C. Second Reading
* D. Eucharistic Prayer

**Question 9**

*Question*

Which of the following is the best meaning of the Holy Mass?

*Answer*

* A. It is gathering where all Catholics meet and see each other.
* B. It is an event where we can visit the church.
* C.It is the highest form of worship and praising God.
* D. It is the best time to pray and ask for more blessings.

**Question 10**

*Question*

What part in the mass do we listen to the explanation of the gospel and the other readings?

*Answer*

* A. Offertory
* B. Greeting
* C. Homily
* D. Dismissal

What are the two main parts of the Eucharistic Celebration or Holy Mass?

answer choices

Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of the Eucharist

Introductory and Concluding rite

The Gloria and scripture Reading

This part of the Introductory Rites is where the procession happens.

answer choices

Welcome Greetings

The Gloria

Entrance song

Multiple-choice

30 seconds

1 point

This part of the Introductory Rites help us to confess and ask for forgiveness for our sins.

answer choices

The Opening Prayer

The Penitential Rites

Welcome Greetings

Multiple-choice

30 seconds

1 point

This is the part of Introductory Rites when the priest sings "Glory to God in the highest and peace to His people on earth."

answer choices

Entrance Song

Penitential Rites

The Gloria

Multiple-choice

30 seconds

1 point

What will be your response when the priest says "The Lord be with you"?

answer choices

Amen

And with your spirit.

Lord have mercy.

During the Introductory Rites, we are expected to stand and sing properly.

During the Liturgy of the Word, we\_\_\_\_\_\_

answer choices

Share in the eucharist

Give thanks

Listen to scripture readings from the Bible

Multiple-choice

30 seconds

1 point

How many parts are there in Holy Mass?

answer choices

4

44

3

What is the first part of the Mass called?

answer choices

The beginning

The Liturgy of the Word

The Introductory rite

<https://resources.quizalize.com/view/quiz/parts-of-the-mass-2c405263-d04e-46ce-9a4f-f940cbf83a5f>

to help the assembled people to become a worshiping community and prepare them for listening to God's Word and celebrating the Eucharist.

Introductory Rite

30s

Q2

priest invites people to repent their sins and prepare themselves to celebrate the sacred mysteries

Penitential Rite

30s

Q3

blessing and sprinkling of Holy Water

Rite of Blessing

30s

Q4

from Old Testament, Acts of the Apostles or Revelation

First Reading

30s

Q5

said or sung at mass after first reading

Responsorial Psalm

30s

Q6

from New Testament (not the Gospels)--usually from the Letters of Paul and others.

Second Reading

30s

Q7

final reading (from Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John)

Gospel

30s

Q8

the priest explains the Readings and applies them to our lives

Homily

30s

Q9

monetary collection, the gifts are brought up and the bread and wine are poured/put into chalices/bowls

Presentation of the Offering

30s

Q10

prayer of thanksgiving to the Father

Preface

30s

Q11

Greek term "calling down upon" "invocation"

Epiclesis

30s

Q12

priest repeats words of Jesus at the Last Supper

Words of Institution

30s

Q13

Means "memorial," when we say one of the memorial acclamations

Anamnesis

30s

Q14

prayers for the entire church -- the living and the dead

Intercessions for the Entire Church

30s

Q15

a prayer of praise to the Blessed Trinity

Doxology

30s

Q16

so be it" or "I agree" -- it is our yes to all that has been said in the Eucharistic Prayer

Great Amen

30s

Q17

The congregation joins to pray as Jesus taught us.

Our Father

30s

Q18

The congregation exchanges a greeting of peace and support.

Sign of Peace

30s

Q19

Three part prayer that reminds us that Jesus is the sacrifice given at the altar. It asks for mercy and peace.

Lamb of God

30s

Q20

the priest completes the Fraction Rite and the reception of Communion follows

Communion Rite

30s

Q21

the faithful are sent out into the world with a charge to "go and announce the Gospel of the Lord."

Concluding or Dismissal Rite

30s

Q22

follows the Penitential Rite in joyful seasons. Way of expressing happiness and glory.

Gloria

30s

Q23

These words open three prayers said by the priest during the Mass

"Let us pray."

30s

Q24

one of 3 similar prayers prayed by priest and a clear articulation of church's beliefs. All of our concerns are brought to the lord.

Opening Prayer

30s

Q25

Congregation proclaims our unified beliefs. Might be the Apostle or the Nicene.

Creed

30s

Q26

This is sung before the proclamation of the Gospel.

Alleluia

30s

Q27

Hymn of praise and worship sung after the Preface and before the Eucharistic Prayer.

Sanctus or "Holy, holy"

30s

Q28

priest blesses congregation in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Final Blessing

30s

Q29

"to gnaw"--Jesus uses this word when he says we must eat his body.

Greek word--"trogein"

30s

Q30

"in the person of Christ"--the priest acts this way in the sacrament of Eucharist

in persona Christi

30s

Q31

This is what is changed in the sacrament of the Eucharist--not the appearance of bread and wine.

substance

30s

Q32

This theology expresses the Catholic understanding of the change of the nature of the bread and wine to the body and blood of Christ.

transubstantiation

30s

Q33

In the context of the Eucharist, this means the appearance of bread and wine.

accidents

30s

Q34

Jesus, the Lamb of God, is taken to the altar. This event, which occurred on the cross, is re-presented in the Eucharist.

sacrifice

30s

Q35

The early Christians joined for supper every week. This understanding of the Eucharist reminds us of these suppers and of the Last Supper.

meal

30s

Q36

Our understanding and belief that the Eucharist is, in fact, the Body and Blood of Christ.

Real Presence

30s

Q37

In Greek, this word means to "give thanks."

Eucharist

30s

Q38

The miraculous bread sent to the Israelites in the wilderness

Manna

30s

Q39

Site of the wedding feast where Jesus performed his first miracle

Cana

30s

Q40

Currently, this is how long Catholics are encourage to fast before receiving communion

One hour

30s

Q41

Catholics are expected to attend Mass on these days.

Sundays and Feast Days

30s

Q42

A term commonly used for the Sacrament of the Eucharist. It stresses that we receive the Eucharist together and are united in the Sacrament.

Holy Communion

30s

Q43

Two words that express the role of the Eucharist in our lives with God.

Source and Summit

30s

Q44

The celebrant of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

Priest

30s

Q45

Pius X wanted to encourage frequent communion. He changed the age of First Communion to this.

The age of reason--usually about seven years old.

<https://www.funtrivia.com/trivia-quiz/Religion/Ten-Roles-in-the-Catholic-Mass-256481.html>

1. Who, otherwise known as the Reader, is the person who reads from the Lectionary in the liturgical assembly?Hint

Lector

Greeter

Cantor

Celebrant

2. Who is the chief singer and is in charge of leading the singing?Hint

Psalmist

Eucharistic Minister

Cantor

Choir

3. What is the name for the group of singers who perform the music during the Mass?Hint

Choir

Singers

Readers

Greeters

4. What role in the Catholic Mass is not played by a mere mortal?2 hints left

Pope

Acolyte

Psalmist

God

5. Although these volunteers do not play an official role in the Mass, they are important in many modern-day churches. These people are sometimes referred to as Ushers. What is their other name?Hint

Lector

Cantor

Greeter

Acolyte

6. What is the name for a layperson who has been trained to administer the Sacrament of Communion?Hint

Homilist

Eucharistic Minister

Acolyte

Psalmist

7. Who is the most common Celebrant of the Catholic Mass, and consecrates and offers the Body and Blood of Christ in the Mass?Hint

Eucharistic Minister

Deacon

Acolyte

Priest

8. What group of people, appointed to the position by a bishop, serve at the Mass and help the Celebrant with various tasks?Hint

Choir

Deacons

Greeters

Acolytes

9. Which person may prepare the altar for Mass and clean the vessels afterward, bless rosaries and lead funeral vigils, but may not consecrate the Bread and Wine?Hint

Priest

Deacon

Eucharistic Minister

Acolyte

10. Which person recites the Psalms between the readings in the Catholic Mass? Note: Sometimes the Cantor is responsible for this duty.Hint

Leader

Lector

Acolyte

Priest

Baptismal Font

Usually in the Narthex, it's a pool of running water used for the sacrament of Baptism (running water is "living water" as Christ offers this water to all of us). It reminds us of our baptismal commitment each time we walk past this font into chapel, and this is why we dip our fingers into the font and then make the sign of the cross.

Paschal Candle

The large white candle symbolizing the risen Christ, the Light of the world. It is a symbol of the dying and rising of the Paschal Mystery which each of us must undergo in our daily lives. It is displayed most prominently during the 50 days of Easter, yet not during Lent. It is used for its resurrection symbolism especially at baptisms and funerals.

Assembly

Fr., assembler; Lat., assimulare, "to assemble"), a liturgical term to describe the community gathered for worship. The assembly utilizes the chairs, pews, kneelers, etc. which are located in the nave of the church--the largest part of the church (from Latin word for "boat").

Christ is present in an active way in the liturgical assembly. The liturgical assembly is a community of faith. The liturgical actions of the assembly must be marked by full and active participation--in union with Christ and with one another.

Alb

The special ritual clothing worn by those who lead the assembly in prayer. The priest wears a long white garment, an \_\_\_\_\_\_ (from albus, Latin for "white")

a long piece of cloth about four inches wide draped around the neck (looks like a scarf)

chasuble

(from the Latin for "little house") also is worn. The stole symbolizes the authority and responsibility to serve in imitation of Christ. The chasuble is the principal garment of the priest celebrating the Eucharist and is the outermost vestment.

Ambo

After the 14th century the ambo (Gk., ambon, "pulpit") was replaced by a pulpit (Latin pulpitum, a raised platform for speaking). Today the pulpit is usually replaced by a lectern (Latin legere, "to read") from which we proclaim the Word of God and upon which is placed the lectionary, the book of readings from Sacred Scripture. Preaching can be done from the lectern, the presider's chair, or elsewhere. In some churches you may see a second, very simple lectern, which is used by the song leader and reader of the announcements. The main ambo "represents the dignity and uniqueness of the word of God" (Environment, 74) and is used only for that purpose.

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The central table in a church or chapel, the locus of the sacramental presence of Christ. This is where we celebrate the Lord's Supper, the communion meal of the Body and Blood of Christ, so that we may become more like Jesus in the way we live our lives. The altar is a sign of the heavenly banquet which we are all invited and all meant to share together. Altars are a symbol of Christ's presence. At the beginning of Mass, the altar is greeted with a kiss (by a priest and/or deacon). It may be honored with incense at several times during the Mass. The ordinary reverence for the altar, when the sacrament is not present upon it, is a deep bow.

Presider's Chair

A special chair for the member of the assembly who leads the assembly in prayer (the priest, presider). The chair's significance in each parish church is derived from the cathedra (Lat., "chair") in the cathedral from which the bishop of the diocese presides.

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The special cross (crucifix) of a church community that is mounted on a pole and is used to lead the procession of ministers into the worship space to begin the prayer of the assembly (usually to the accompaniment of the entrance or processional song). The processional cross may or may not bear an image of the crucified Jesus. During the opening procession at Mass/Liturgy, this cross is held aloft by a liturgical minister called the cross-bearer.

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(Tabernaculum, Lat., "tent"), the ornate, precious metal container (or cupboard) in the church in which the Blessed Sacrament (the Eucharistic bread) is kept. The purpose of this reservation is to bring communion to the sick and to be the object of private devotion. A lamp, often a red votive candle or sanctuary lamp burning before the tabernacle, has traditionally served Catholics as the sign that the consecrated bread is present there.

Symbolic and pictorial representations--for example, of God (Father, Son, Spirit), events in the lives of Jesus, the saints (St. Xavier and Ignatius...), Mary, etc.--meant to enhance prayer and reflection. Statues and beautiful objects of art, banners and flowers will always be an important part of the environment for worship.

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Stained glass or decorated glass window which are meant to enhance prayer, reflection, and worship. One of the historical functions of stained glass windows-- in addition to bathing the assembly area with their beautiful light--was to illustrate the stories of the Bible for those who could not read or afford expensive manuscripts. But such objects do not merely teach; they are not history lessons. Their artistic beauty reveals to us something of the beauty of God and God's dreams for us.

Sacristy

A small room with cabinets where sacred vessels, vestments, and other items are stored, and it is where priests and other ministers prepare for Mass & other liturgical services.

The Book of the Gospels

It contains the Gospel readings; it is used for the proclamation of the Gospel by a priest or a deacon.

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contains the readings for each day of the year.

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the big red book that contains all the instructions and prayers for celebrating the Mass/Liturgy (aka "The Book" the priest uses).

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(Lat., credere, "to believe"), a small table near the altar. This table holds the paten, chalice, small basin (bowl), a towel, and other items for the celebration of the Mass/ Liturgy. It may also hold cruets and unconsecrated bread if these are not presented by the faithful.

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From wherever we stand in the church, our attention is drawn to the focal area of the liturgical action and to the three pieces of furniture we find there: the presider's chair, the ambo and the altar. This area is often called the sanctuary (Lat., sanctus, "holy"), but when the word sanctuary is used we must be careful not to imply that this is the only holy area in the building, for indeed the entire church, the entire assembly area, is a holy place.`

Stations of the Cross

A type of prayer that uses pictorial representations of Jesus on the way to Calvary--and then to his resurrection--to help Christians learn to follow in the footsteps of Jesus in their daily lives. These fourteen scenes of Christ's Passion are often built into the walls or the floors of the church. This devotional practice is frequently observed during Lent.`

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Genuflect

The gesture of lowering oneself momentarily on the right knee, acknowledging divine presence. This gesture is made as one enters and/or leaves a church or chapel toward Christ as present in the Blessed Sacrament (Tabernacle).

Bowing

An inclination of the head, or of the head and the body. Liturgically, bowing is a mark of supplication and adoration toward God; bowing can also denote respect or reverence toward persons or things, or express a greeting. The bow of the head is made during the name of Jesus, Mary, the saint of the day, and/or at the consecration of the Eucharist ("Do this in memory of me..."). Bowing of the body is made before the altar and at specified times during the Mass.

Sign of Peace

The phrase used since Vatican Council II (1962-65) to describe the liturgical greeting exchanged among Christians as a sign of neighborly love and unity. At Mass/Liturgy, it follows the Lord's Prayer and precedes Communion. Because cultures differ in their manner of expressing peace and unity, this liturgical gesture may take many forms (e.g., a kiss, an embrace, bowing, a handshake, etc.). The handshake is common in many parishes of the U.S.

Triple Sign of the Cross after the Gospel

Making the Sign of the Cross three times (on our forehead, on our lips, and on our heart) before the Gospel is a longstanding tradition. Surprisingly, there is nothing in the rubrics about the laypeople

making this sign. The priest says a quiet prayer before

proclaiming the Gospel and this might give us a clue for this ritual; the priest says, "Cleanse my heart and my lips, almighty God, that I may worthily proclaim your holy Gospel" (RM 2010). So, through the tradition of the triple cross, we are asking the Lord to bless our minds and our hearts that we will be open to hear the Gospel, so we might proclaim through our lips the Good News of Jesus to all the world.

22 / 30

Narthex

(Lat., vestibulum "entrance court"), an area which serves as an entryway to the main part of the church or chapel. It usually contains the Baptismal font/pool. Often a place where the assembly would gather for baptisms or funerals. !

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Ambry

Typically a transparent glass cabinet or niche in the wall which holds the decanters (sacred vessels) of holy/sacramental oils: chrism, the oil of the sick, and oil of catechumens. These oils are used for the sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, Ordination, and Anointing of the Sick. Oil symbolizes strength, healing, & being chosen. The word "Christ" means "anointed," and when one is anointed with holy oil it is a sign of a special relationship with Christ, the Anointed One.

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The gesture of lowering oneself momentarily on the right knee, acknowledging divine presence. This gesture is made as one enters and/or leaves a church or chapel toward Christ as present in the Blessed Sacrament (Tabernacle).

Bowing

An inclination of the head, or of the head and the body. Liturgically, bowing is a mark of supplication and adoration toward God; bowing can also denote respect or reverence toward persons or things, or express a greeting. The bow of the head is made during the name of Jesus, Mary, the saint of the day, and/or at the consecration of the Eucharist ("Do this in memory of me..."). Bowing of the body is made before the altar and at specified times during the Mass.

Orans position

(Lat., "one praying") the symbol of a human figure with outstretched arms representing a praying or interceding person. In the Roman catacombs, the figure is found on Christian tombs. In this position, the priest intercedes during the liturgy on behalf of all. In the last couple decades, this posture of praying with hands extended and lifted upwards has become a popular prayer posture for many laity, especially during the Our Father.

Sign of Peace

The phrase used since Vatican Council II (1962-65) to describe the liturgical greeting exchanged among Christians as a sign of neighborly love and unity. At Mass/Liturgy, it follows the Lord's Prayer and precedes Communion. Because cultures differ in their manner of expressing peace and unity, this liturgical gesture may take many forms (e.g., a kiss, an embrace, bowing, a handshake, etc.). The handshake is common in many parishes of the U.S.

Triple Sign of the Cross after the Gospel

Making the Sign of the Cross three times (on our forehead, on our lips, and on our heart) before the Gospel is a longstanding tradition. Surprisingly, there is nothing in the rubrics about the laypeople

making this sign. The priest says a quiet prayer before

proclaiming the Gospel and this might give us a clue for this ritual; the priest says, "Cleanse my heart and my lips, almighty God, that I may worthily proclaim your holy Gospel" (RM 2010). So, through the tradition of the triple cross, we are asking the Lord to bless our minds and our hearts that we will be open to hear the Gospel, so we might proclaim through our lips the Good News of Jesus to all the world.