

XI ANNUAL CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE BOWL

QUESTIONS ON THE LITURGY

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1. In the Christian tradition, what does the word "liturgy" mean?
 - a. A participation of the reading of sacred text.
 - b. A participation of the Church in God's work of redemption.
 - c. A participation in a race to heaven.
 - d. A participation in urgently lighting candles.

Answer - B) "In Christian tradition 'liturgy' means the participation of the People of God (the Church) in the work of God...the work of our redemption."
(CCC #1069)

2. According to *Sacrosanctum Concilium* (***The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy***), what is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed and the font from which all the Church's power flows?
 - a. the Sun
 - b. the Church
 - c. the Pope
 - d. the Liturgy

Answer - D) The Liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed and the font from which all the Church's power flows." **(CCC #1074)**

3. Christ is always present in his Church, especially in her liturgical celebrations. Which of the following is an example of Christ's unique and substantial presence?
 - a. In the person of the priest.
 - b. In the word proclaimed at Mass.
 - c. In the Eucharistic species.
 - d. In the Church at prayer.

Answer - C) "Christ is present in the Sacrifice of the Mass not only...through the ministry of priests...but especially in the Eucharistic species." **(CCC #1088)**

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4. In the earthly liturgy, we share in a foretaste of the _____?

- a. Heavenly liturgy.
- b. Fires of Purgatory.
- c. Sanctifying grace.
- d. Mass.

Answer - A) “In the early liturgy, we share in a foretaste of that heavenly liturgy which is celebrated in the Holy City of Jerusalem toward which we journey as pilgrims.” (CCC #1090)

5. What is an action of the Holy Spirit in the sacramental life of the Church?

- a. Prepares the Church to encounter her Lord.
- b. Recalls and makes Christ manifest to the faith of the assembly.
- c. Unites the Church to the life and mission of Christ.
- d. All of the above.

Answer - D) “In this sacramental dispensation of Christ’s mystery the Holy Spirit acts in the same way as at other times in the economy of salvation: he prepares the Church to encounter her Lord; he recalls and makes Christ manifest to the faith of the assembly. By his transforming power, he makes the mystery of Christ present here and now. Finally the Spirit of communion unites the Church to the life and mission of Christ.” (CCC #1092)

6. In the liturgy of the New Covenant, every liturgical action, especially the celebration of the Eucharist and the sacraments, is an encounter between _____ and _____.

- a. the priest and his parishioners.
- b. Christ and the Church.
- c. brothers and sisters.
- d. Saints and angels.

Answer - B) “In the liturgy of the New Covenant, every liturgical action, especially the celebration of the Eucharist and the sacraments, is an encounter between Christ and the Church.” (CCC #1098)

7. Who instituted the sacraments of the new law?

- a. Moses.
- b. Elijah.
- c. St. Peter.

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- d. Jesus Christ.
- e. All of the above.

Answer - D) “The Sacraments of the new law were all instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord.” (CCC # 1114)

8. Which three sacraments leave an indelible mark on the soul?

- a. Baptism, Eucharist, and Reconciliation.
- b. Confirmation, Anointing of the Sick, and Holy Orders.
- c. Matrimony, Holy Orders, and Last Rites.
- d. Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders.

Answer - D) “The three sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders confer...a sacramental character...brought about by the Spirit [which] is indelible; it remains for ever in the Christian.” (CCC #1121)

9. What are some of the purposes of the sacraments?

- a. To sanctify men, to build up the Body of Christ, and to entertain.
- b. To instruct about the faith, to give worship to God, and to placate our egos.
- c. To give worship to God, to sanctify men, and to instruct about the faith.
- d. To give us rituals to do, to help pass the time, and to make us obedient to the Church.

Answer - C) “The purpose of the sacraments is to sanctify men, to build up the Body of Christ and, finally, to give worship to God. Because they are signs, they also instruct.” (CCC #1123)

10. What is meant by saying that the sacraments are *efficacious*?

- a. The sacraments do what they signify, because Christ himself is at work in them.
- b. The sacraments do what they signify, because they are magical.
- c. The sacraments do what they signify, because the Church tells them to.
- d. The sacraments do what they signify, because the people will them to.

Answer - A) “The sacraments confer the grace that they signify and are therefore efficacious, because in them Christ himself is at work.” (CCC #1127)

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11. What great mystery of our faith has made it possible for us to utilize sacred images in lifting our souls to heaven through our eyes?

- a. The Holy Trinity.
- b. The Incarnation.
- c. The Immaculate Conception.
- d. The Filioque.

Answer - B) “The Incarnation of the Son of God has ushered in a new economy of images. ‘Now that God is made visible in the flesh and has lived with men, I can make an image of what I have seen of God...and contemplate the glory of the Lord, his face unveiled.’ (St. John of Damascus)” **CCC #1159.**

12. Which day is the pre-eminent day for the liturgical assembly, when the faithful gather to listen to the word of God and take part in the Eucharist?

- a. Monday.
- b. Presidents’ Day.
- c. Friday.
- d. Sunday.

Answer - D) “Sunday is the pre-eminent day for the liturgical assembly, when the faithful gather to listen to the word of God and take part in the Eucharist.” **(CCC #1167)**

13. What feast is not simply one feast among others, but the “Feast of feasts” and the “Solemnity of solemnities”?

- a. Christmas.
- b. Easter.
- c. Ash Wednesday.
- d. Good Friday.

Answer - B) “Easter is not simply one feast among others, but the ‘Feast of feasts’ and the ‘Solemnity of solemnities,’ just as the Eucharist is the ‘Sacrament of sacraments’.” **(CCC #1169)**

14. Which are the two sacraments of healing?

- a. Baptism and Reconciliation.
- b. Anointing of the Sick and Holy Orders.
- c. Confirmation and Confession.
- d. Penance and Anointing of the Sick.

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Answer - D) “The two sacraments of healing are Penance and Anointing of the Sick.” (CCC #1421)

15. In his exhortation to those who are sick, who does St. James tell the sick to call on to pray over them anointing them with oil in the name of the Lord?
- The Pope.
 - The Bishop.
 - The Priest.
 - The Deacon.

Answer - C) “Is any among you sick? Let him call for the priests of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith will save the sick man, and the Lord will raise him up; and if he has committed sins, he will be forgiven (James 5: 14-15).” (CCC #1526)

16. Which of the following vocations does **not** receive the sacrament of Holy Orders?
- Deacon.
 - Priest.
 - Nun.
 - Bishop.**

Answer - C) “Catholic doctrine teaches that the degrees of priestly participation (bishop and priest) and the degree of service (deacon) are all three conferred by a sacramental act called ‘ordination,’ that is, by the sacrament of Holy Orders.” (CCC #1554)

17. Who can validly receive the sacrament of Holy Orders?
- Any person.
 - Any man.
 - Any educated person.
 - Any baptized man.

Answer - D) “Only a baptized man validly receives sacred ordination.” (CCC #1577)

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18. By its very nature, the institution of marriage and married love is ordered to what?

- a. The procreation and education of children.
- b. The conjugal act.
- c. The Church.
- d. The happiness of the couple.

Answer - A) “By its very nature, the institution of marriage and married love is ordered to the procreation and education of children and it is in them that it finds its crowning glory.” (CCC #1652)

19. Solemn or “major” exorcisms can be performed only by a priest with the permission of the _____.

- a. Holy See.
- b. pastor of the parish.
- c. Bishop.
- d. Judicial Vicar.

Answer - C) “Solemn exorcism can be performed only by a priest and with the permission of the bishop.” (CCC #1673)

20. Which of the following is NOT an example of popular piety?

- a. Veneration of relics.
- b. Pilgrimages.
- c. The rosary.
- d. Baptism.
- e. Stations of the Cross.

Answer - D) “The religious sense of the Christian people has always found expression in various forms of piety surrounding the Church’s sacramental life, such as veneration of relics, visits to sanctuaries, pilgrimages, processions, the stations of the cross, religious dances, the rosary, medals, etc.” (CCC #1674)