

A. True or False

(And what's the true statement if False)

1 At the end of the Acts procession, the priest does not enter the altar, to remind us that all the Apostles died outside of Jerusalem (the altar) after they had left it to spread the word of God.

2 At the conclusion of the "Reconciliation Prayer", the priest brings down the triangle cloth (corporal) that he was holding before his face, so that we can see the cross in the deacon's hand across from him. This is because after reconciliation, we no longer have anything to separate us from our Lord.

3 The Liturgy of the Faithful starts with the Institution Prayer and ends with Communion.

4 The Institution Prayer is when the priest remembers that our Lord Jesus Christ instituted the Sacrament of Eucharist on Covenant Thursday and the priest utters the same words that our Lord said.

5 The word "Litanies" means praises of the Lord.

6 The "Anaphora" means Liturgy of the Word.

7 The "Catechumen" means Liturgy of the Faithful.

B

Bible Verse

1

What is the verse that the priest declares out loud while holding the Holy Body right before administering Communion? What is the reference of this verse?

2

During the Institution Prayer, the priest says, "He instituted for us this great mystery of godliness." This is taken from which bible verse, give reference.

C

Circle the correct Answer

1

The 3 long litanies that the priest prays during the Prayer of the Veil.
A. The Peace, the Fathers, the Sick
B. The Peace, the Travelers, the Fathers
C. The Peace, the Fathers, the Assemblies

2

The "Katameros" readings include:
A. The Pauline reading
B. The Catholicon reading
C. The Agpeya reading
D. The Sermon on the Mount
E. A and B

3

Who is allowed to open or close the altar's curtains?
A. All deacons
B. Any male from the congregation
C. Only the priest
D. All of the above

4

At the conclusion of the "Reconciliation Prayer", the abrospherine is shaken. Why?
A. to shake away any particles on it to insure its readiness for the holiness of the liturgy.
B. to make the bells at its 4 corners sound out loud to mark the start of the Liturgy of the Faithful.
C. to simulate what was mentioned in Matthew 28:2
D. All of the above.

D

Questions

1 Write what you now about:
Paten, Chalice, and Masteer

2 Why does the priest hold a 'corporal' (one of the small square pieces of cloth used on the altar) folded as a triangle during the Reconciliation Prayer while a deacon across from the priest holds a cross?

3 "Offer, offer, offer in order. Stand with trembling, look towards the East. Let us attend." These words alert us to which state of mind and heart?

4 During the "Reconciliation Prayer", why does the priest have his hands covered with two corporals?

- 5 While the priest is praying the "Fraction" during the Divine Liturgy, he separates a part of the Lamb and lifts it up from the paten to place it elsewhere.
- a) Which part is separated? What is this particular part called? Whom does it represent?
 - b) Where does the priest place it? How does the priest place it? Why does the priest place it in this particular way?

- 6 Before Communion, the priest declares, "The Holies are for the holy." What do you think this means?

- 7 During the "Reconciliation Prayer", we see how the verse of 1 Corinthians 13:13 is fulfilled. Explain.

- 8 On Slide #31, we see several pictures of the "Gospel or Beshara" which is the golden metal case wherein a copy of the 4 gospels is kept. After the Reconciliation Prayer, the 'abrospherine' is lifted up from the altar and the golden "Gospel or Beshara" is stored somewhere on the altar.
- What does the "Beshara" represent?
 - What does the lifting up of the 'abrospherine' symbolize?
 - Where is the "Gospel" stored and why?
