Liturgical Challenge Answer Sheet

Instructions: Using the test picture cards (obtained from your DRE), write the number of the item next to the corresponding definition.

 _ Alb: A long white robe worn by the priest.
_ Altar: The large table, the center point of the Sanctuary, where the sacrifice of Christ on the cross is made.
 _ Altar bells: The bells that are run at the consecration of the Body and Blood.
_ Altar Server: A baptized Catholic who has received the Eucharist and has been specially trained to assist the priest or deacon at the celebration of the Mass or some other liturgical function.
_ Ambo: The stand used for the scripture readings and homily.
_ Ambry: A box in which the holy oils are kept in Catholic Church.
_ Aspergillim: The vessel used for sprinkling holy water during special blessings.
Baptismal Font: A stone, metal, or wooden receptacle, usually ornamented, for holding baptismal water used in the solemn administration of the sacrament.
 _ Bishop: The chief priest of a diocese. Bishops are responsible for the pastoral care of their dioceses.
Book of the Gospels: The book which contains the Gospel texts, from which the priest or deacon proclaims the Gospel of the day.
Brother: A man who is a member of a religious order, but is not ordained or studying for the priesthood.
 _ Cantor: One who leads the singing during the liturgy.
_ Chalice: The cup that holds the wine that becomes the Blood of Christ.
_ Chasuble: The outer garment worn by the priest at Mass.
_ Chrism: Perfumed oil, consecrated by the bishop, which signifies the gift of the Holy Spirit. Chrism is used for consecration in the sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders.
_ Ciborium: The bowl shaped vessel with a lid that holds communion for the people.
_ Cincture: Rope or cord worn around the waist over the alb.
_ Cope: A long cape worn by priests and bishops. Open in front, it reaches to the floor and is fastened on the breast with a clasp. It is worn in processions, at Benediction, and at other solemn offices.
_ Confessional: The place where the sacrament of penance (aka confession, reconciliation) is administered.

Corporal: White cloth that is spread upon the altar during Mass to hold the chalice and paten.
Credence table: A small table used for the sacred vessels before they are placed on the altar at Mas
Crosier: The shepherd's staff carried by the bishop.
Crucifix: A cross with a depiction of Christ on it.
Cruets: The small jars with handles that contain the water and wine used at Mass.
Dalmatic: The vestment the deacon wears over the alb.
Deacon: A man ordained not to priesthood but for ministry and service.
Eucharistic Minister: A layperson authorized to distribute Holy Communion.
Genuflect: Bending the right knee to the ground as a sign of worship and respect to Jesus in the Eucharist in the Tabernacle.
Green: The color of vestments worn during Ordinary Time.
Holy Oils: Special oil blessed by a bishop. There are three kinds: oil of catechumens, holy chrism, and oil of the sick.
Holy Water: Water blessed by a priest, invoking God's blessing on all who use it. Blessing ourselve with Holy Water reminds us of our Baptism.
Holy Water Font: The vessel at the entrance of the sanctuary that contains Holy Water.
Host: A term for the bread consecrated at Mass.
Hymnal: Book of hymns.
Incense Censor and Boat: The boat is a covered container for the incense that will be burned in the censor (also called a thurible).
Kneeler: A padded board that we kneel on to pray and show reverence for the Eucharist during Mass.
Lavabo Set: The pitcher and bowl used to wash the priest's hands during Mass.
Layperson: Any Church member who is neither ordained nor a member of a religious order.
Lectionary: The book that contains all of the readings from the Scriptures that are used in the celebration of the liturgy.
Lector: Also known as the reader. The person in the Mass who reads the 1 st and 2 nd readings (sometimes the psalms and general intercessions).
Luna: A circular receptacle with glass sides, metal circled with gold or gilded metal to hold the Sacred Host upright in the monstrance.
Miter: A ceremonial hat sometimes worn by a bishop on special occasions.
Monstrance: A large, standing vessel used to show people the holy bread that is the Body of Christ
Pall: A small, square, protective cover of stiffened cloth placed on the chalice during Mass.
Paschal Candle: The large, white Easter candle. Liturgical Challenge Answer Sheet`

Paten: The plate that holds the bread that becomes the Body of Christ.	
Pew: A seat for worshippers in a church.	
Pope: The visible head of the Catholic Church.	
Presider Chair: The chair from which the priest presides during the lit the concluding prayers of the Mass.	curgy of the word and during
Priest: Someone who is ordained to minister within the Church. The meaching, celebrating Mass, administering the other sacraments and within the Church.	
Purificator: A white linen cloth which the priest uses to wipe the chali	ce.
Purple: The liturgical color used in Advent and Lent.	
Red: The liturgical color used on Palm Sunday, Pentecost, and feasts o	of the martyrs.
Roman Missal: The Roman Missal is the book containing the prescribe instructions for the celebration of Mass in the Roman Catholic Church	1 5
Rosary: A prayer of meditation primarily on events in the lives of Mar Father, the Hail Mary and the Glory Be.	ry and Jesus, repeating the Our
Sacristy: The room where the priest, deacon, and altar servers vest and	d prepare for Mass.
Sanctuary: The part of the church where Mass is celebrated. Where the	e altar and ambo are located.
Sanctuary Lamp: A wax candle, generally in a red glass container, kep wherever the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in Catholic churches or candle.	
Scapular: A garment consisting of two strips of cloth joined across the clothes.	shoulders. worn under one's
Sister: Also called a nun. A woman who has professed vows and below	ngs to a religious order.
Stations of the Cross: Also known as The Way of the Cross, this devot consists of prayers and meditations on fourteen occurrences experier His crucifixion and death.	
Stole: A garment in the form of a long, narrow band of cloth with the particle. A deacon wears it draped across his chest.	priest wears draped over his
Tabernacle: A container made of wood, stone or metal for reposing the	e Blessed Sacrament.
White: The liturgical color used on Feast Days as well as during the Cl	hristmas and Easter seasons.
Zuchetto: The skullcap of Roman Catholic clerics. The Pope wears a wred zuchettos, Bishops wear purple zucchettos and priests wear black	