

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ch 14: Mystical Body of Christ

- (A). 1. There are two ways of looking at the Church, natural and _____.
2. The Church is made up of men and women and children and _____.
3. The Church (is) (is not) something more than a mere society.
4. We are joined together and to Christ in a mysterious _____ way.
5. St. _____ tells us a lot about this union.
6. In the Mystical Body each member works for the good of (himself) (all).
7. Our Lord is Head of the Church (just as) (not just as) a king is head of a kingdom.
8. The head is of the same _____ as the body.
9. Christ's human nature is (exactly) (not exactly) like ours.
10. Christ is not merely a man, He is also _____.
11. We are like Christ both in our human nature and in _____.
12. The head of the body is the most important part of it for three reasons: its dignity, its _____, and its perfection.
13. The Head and the Body make one complete _____.
14. We (cannot) (can) think about Christ as complete without the Church.
15. The Church (can) (cannot) do anything without Christ.
16. Christ has decided to depend on the co-operation of the Bishops, priests, layfolk and especially _____.
17. All activities and life flow into the members from the _____ of the body.
18. Christ (as man) (as God) has been given the power of bestowing grace on us.
19. He bestows these graces (directly Himself) (through the Church).

20. The influence of the Head is seen especially in the way He rules through His Vicar _____.
21. The Bishop of a diocese governs (dependently) (independently) on the Pope.
22. The three greatest gifts of Christ to the Church are the Eucharist, the Priesthood and _____.
23. The Holy Ghost is called the _____ of the Mystical Body.
24. The Holy Ghost (is) (is not) the source of life in the Church.
25. The Holy Ghost pervades the Church in a (material) (spiritual) way.
26. The Holy Ghost Who is in Christ is (the same) (not the same) as the Holy Ghost in us.
27. The influence of Christ and of the Holy Ghost in the Church (clash) (do not clash).
28. We (become) (do not become) God by our union with the Spirit of Christ.
29. The members of any society are united because they all seek the same _____.
30. It is the presence of the _____ in the Church that makes it a society which surpasses all other societies.
31. A person is made a member of the Mystical Body by Baptism and by joining himself to _____.
32. A Catechumen (belongs) (does not belong) to the body of the Church.
33. A Baptised person who denies some of the Church's teachings is called a _____.
34. Every excommunicated person (necessarily ceases) (does not necessarily cease) to belong to the Mystical Body.
35. A heretic ceases to belong to the body of the Church if his heresy is _____.

Answers:

A). 1. There are two ways of looking at the Church, natural and (*supernatural*). 2. The Church is made up of men and women and children and *Christ*. 3. The Church (*is*) (~~is not~~) something more than a mere society. 4. We are joined together and to Christ in a mysterious (*living*) way. 5. St. (*Paul*) tells us a lot about this union. 6. In the Mystical Body each member works for the good of (~~himself~~) (*all*). 7. Our Lord is Head of the Church (~~just as~~) (*not just as*) a king is head of a kingdom. 8. The head is of the same (*nature*) as the body. 9. Christ's human nature is (~~exactly~~) (*not exactly*) like ours. 10. Christ is not merely a man, He is also (*God*). 11. We are like Christ both in our human nature and in (*divine nature by grace*). 12. The head of the body is the most important part of it for three reasons: its dignity, its (*position*), and its perfection. 13. The Head and the Body make one complete (*organism*). 14. We (~~can~~) (*cannot*) think about Christ as complete without the Church. 15. The Church (~~can~~) (*cannot*) do anything without Christ. 16. Christ has decided to depend on the co-operation of the Bishops, priests, layfolk and especially (*parents*). 17. All activities and life flow into the members from the (*head*) of the body. 18. Christ (~~as man~~) (*as God*) has been given the power of bestowing grace on us. 19. He bestows these graces (~~directly Himself~~) (*through the Church*). 20. The influence of the Head is seen especially in the way He rules through His Vicar (*the Pope*). 21. The Bishop of a diocese governs (*dependently*) (~~independently~~) on the Pope. 22. The three greatest gifts of Christ to the Church are the Eucharist, the Priesthood and (*Mary our mother*). 23. The Holy Ghost is called the (*soul*) of the Mystical Body. 24. The Holy Ghost (*is*) (~~is not~~) the source of life in the Church. 25. The Holy Ghost pervades the Church in a (~~material~~) (*spiritual*) way. 26. The Holy Ghost Who is in Christ is (*the same*) (~~not the same~~) as the Holy Ghost in us. 27. The influence of Christ and of the Holy Ghost in the Church (~~clash~~) (*do not clash*). 28. We (~~become~~) (*do not become*) God by our union with the Spirit of Christ. 29. The members of any society are united because they all seek the same (*goal*). 30. It is the presence of the (*Holy Spirit*) in the Church that makes it a society which surpasses all other societies. 31. A person is made a member of the Mystical Body by Baptism and by joining himself to (*the Church*). 32. A Catechumen (~~belongs~~) (*does not belong*) to the body of the Church. 33. A Baptised person who denies some of the Church's teachings is called a (*heretic*). 34. Every excommunicated person (*necessarily ceases*) (~~does not necessarily cease~~) to belong to the Mystical Body. 35. A heretic ceases to belong to the body of the Church if his heresy is (*public*).