

# ST. COLUMBA CATHOLIC CHURCH IGLESIA CATÓLICA DE SAN COLUMBA

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## FIRST COMMUNION INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

## PREGUNTAS DE ENTREVISTA DE PRIMERA COMUNIÓN

APRIL 26, 2017

26 ABRIL 2017



## FIRST COMMUNION INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

(Interviews will be held on April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017)

Why do we do these interviews? The purpose of the pastor interviewing the child is to ascertain whether the child understands the basics about the sacrament which they are preparing to receive.

1. How many sacraments have you received in your life so far and which ones are they? (Baptism and Reconciliation)
2. Which sacrament are you getting ready to receive now? (Eucharist)
3. What's another name for this sacrament? (Communion)
4. What happens when the host is consecrated during Mass? (The host becomes Jesus' body)
5. What happens when the wine is consecrated during Mass? (The wine becomes Jesus' blood)
6. Will the consecrated bread still look and taste like bread? (Yes) What is different about the consecrated bread? (It is the Body of Christ)
7. Will the consecrated wine still look and taste like wine? (Yes) What is different about the consecrated wine? (It is the Blood of Christ)
8. When is the only time the bread and wine can be consecrated? (During Mass)
9. Who are the only ones who can consecrate the bread and wine during Mass? (The bishops or priests)
10. Is Jesus really present in the Eucharist? (Yes, we call this the Real Presence)
11. When was the first Mass celebrated? (Last Supper on Holy Thursday)
12. What are the two main parts of the Mass? (the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist)
13. Who was with Jesus at that first Mass? (The apostles) How many? (12)
14. When going to communion, what are the ways you may receive The Body of Christ? (On the tongue or in the hand)
15. Who can distribute communion? (Bishop, Priest, Deacon or Extraordinary Eucharistic Minister)

16. When the Bishop, Priest, Deacon or Extraordinary Eucharistic Minister holds up the host and says, "The Body of Christ" what do you say? (Amen)
17. What does Amen mean? (I believe)
18. When the Bishop, Priest, Deacon or Extraordinary Eucharistic Minister offers you the chalice and says, "The Blood of Christ" what do you say? (Amen)
19. Demonstrate how we receive Communion.
20. How many sacraments of initiation are there? (Three)
21. What are the sacraments of initiation? (Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist)
22. May you receive the Body and Blood of Christ if you are in a state of serious sin? (No)
23. What sacrament do you turn to before going to communion if you are in a state of sin? (Reconciliation)
24. If you go to communion and they run out of the Blood of Christ and you have only received the Body of Christ, do you still receive all of Christ? (Yes)
25. If you only receive a tiny piece of the consecrated host will you still receive Jesus in his completeness? (Yes)
26. If they run out of consecrated bread and you only receive a drop of the consecrated wine, will you still receive Jesus in his completeness? (Yes)
27. If there are leftover consecrated hosts, is Jesus still present or does it change back into ordinary bread? (Jesus is still present – it is still the Body of Christ)
28. If there consecrated wine left over, is Jesus still present or does it change back into ordinary wine? (Jesus is still present – it is still the Blood of Christ)
29. What does the priest do with the leftover consecrated hosts? (Places them in the Tabernacle)
30. What is done with the consecrated hosts in the Tabernacle? (They are used in the next Mass. Ministers to the sick also take it to people in the hospital or to people who are sick at home, as well as to those who are unable to come to Mass because they are very old or cannot walk well)
31. What is done with the consecrated wine that is left over after communion? (The priest or deacon drinks it)

32. How do you know Jesus is present in the Tabernacle? (The sanctuary light is burning)
33. Where is the sanctuary light in St. Columba church? (Behind the ambo)
34. When we come into the Church and see the sanctuary light burning, what is the first thing we do before we go into the pew? (Genuflect)
35. Who are you genuflecting to? (Jesus)
36. Why do you genuflect or bow deeply? (To show respect for Jesus in the Tabernacle)
37. When is the sanctuary light not burning, showing the Tabernacle is empty? (After the mass of the Last Supper on Holy Thursday until the Easter Vigil Mass)
38. Why is the Tabernacle empty from Holy Thursday evening until Holy Saturday evening? (Because this is the time we remember the suffering and death of Jesus)
39. When you come into the Church, why do you dip your finger in the water by the door and make the sign of the cross on yourself? (To remind yourself of your baptism and the promises you made to God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit)
40. Is the water at the door of the Church plain water? (No, it has been blessed so we use it in a respectful way)
41. What is another names for the Sacrament of Reconciliation? (The Sacrament of Penance)
42. What is another name that some people have for this sacrament? (Confession)
43. What do you do in the Sacrament of Reconciliation? (Tell your sins to the priest)
44. Can the priest tell anyone what you said? (No)
45. Why can the priest not tell anyone what you said? (Because it is just between you and God)
46. God gave us ten guidelines to tell us if we've done right or wrong. What are those ten guidelines called? (The Ten Commandments)
47. Who did God give these Commandments to so that we would have them? (Moses)

48. Name the Ten Commandments (*Catholic version, not Protestant version – and they do not have to be in these exact words*)

1. I am the Lord, your God. You shall have no other gods besides Me.

2. You shall not take the name of the Lord, your God, in vain.

3. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day.

4. Honor your father and your mother.

5. You shall not kill.

6. You shall not commit adultery.

7. You shall not steal.

8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

9. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.

10. You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor.

49. When we break one of these Commandments, we commit a... (Sin)

50. After you make the sign of the Cross in the Reconciliation Room, what do you say? (Bless me Father for I have sinned, my last confession was...)

51. Then what do you do? (Tell your sins)

52. After the priest gives you a penance, he'll ask you to say a prayer telling God that you are sorry. What is this prayer? (Act of Contrition)

53. Do you go to Mass on Sundays?

Prayers to know by heart:

The Sign of the Cross

The Lord's Prayer

Hail Mary

Morning Offering

Glory Be

Grace Before Meals

Grace After Meals

Act of Contrition

## REAL PRESENCE OF CHRIST IN THE EUCHARIST

Today you may hear conversations about belief in the “real presence” of Christ in the Eucharist. The first thing to be said about Christ’s presence in the Eucharist is that it is a mystery that we can never totally understand. That being said, how does the Church describe Christ’s presence in the blessed bread and wine?

Some people will mistakenly talk about the presence of Jesus in the Eucharist, because they often use the name Jesus and Christ interchangeably. But a more accurate way to describe the special presence is the “Body of Christ”. It is the Church teaching that the real presence is the presence of the risen Christ, not the physical, historical body of Jesus.

When we talk about the “real presence” of the Christ, we are talking about the presence of glorified Christ who was raised by the Father from the dead. This presence, “body, blood, soul and divinity,” is truly present by the power of the Holy Spirit in the consecrated bread and wine (CCC 1374). Christ’s presence in the Eucharist is the most special presence of Christ that we have. It is personal, it is genuine. This “real presence” remains in the Sacred Host reposed in the tabernacle, where we are invited to visit with the risen Christ alive in the Eucharist.

When Christ invited us to take and eat his body, he was speaking as the Jews of his time would have understood the word “body”. It was more than his physical body. He was inviting us to absorb his body, that is, all of him: his values, his life with people, his care for the marginalized, and his faithfulness to the Father. He wanted us to take in all that he was and be like him, to continue his mission on earth. No one of us can do this individually, but the whole body of Christ, the Church, has set out to be responsible for Christ’s work.

The traditional word used to name the change of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ is “transubstantiation.” St. Thomas Aquinas, a theologian who lived in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, used the word to describe how the bread and wine still looked like bread and wine and tasted like bread and wine. In other words, the “accidents” did not change, but the substance did (CCC 1376). Through the power of the Holy Spirit and the words and actions of the priest, the bread and wine are transformed into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Because we have united ourselves, our lives, with Christ’s sacrifice (CCC 1368) through the bread and wine, our lives are also transformed to better represent and be the body of Christ to the world.

When we speak of the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, we acknowledge foremost his presence in the bread and wine, but we also recognize how Christ is present in the assembly as it gathers in his name: Christ is present in the Word proclaimed and in the presider who offers all we have and all we are in unity with Christ back to the Father. This teaching is found in Vatican *It’s Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy* (n. 7) and in Pope Paul VI’s great encyclical on the Eucharist.

The bishops of the United States remind us that “Jesus Christ gives himself to us in the form that employs the symbolism inherent in eating bread and drinking wine. Furthermore, being present under the appearances of bread and wine, Christ gives himself to us in a form that is appropriate for human eating and drinking. Also, this kind of presence corresponds to the virtue of faith, for the presence of the Body and Blood of Christ cannot be detected or discerned by any way other than faith.” (Taken from “The Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of the Eucharist,” United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Washington, D.C., 2001.)

(CCC is an abbreviation for the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*.)