

This week's answers:

1. **c)** Doctor of the Church, also referred to as Doctor of the Universal Church, is a title given by the Catholic Church to saints recognized as having made a significant contribution to theology or doctrine through their research, study, or writing. As of 2022, the Catholic Church has named 37 Doctors of the Church.
2. **b)** Since Vatican II's Constitution on the Liturgy and the subsequent instructions on liturgy reforms, the mass is no longer an appropriate time for private prayer not even for such a hallowed prayer as the Rosary. The mass is the action of the Assembly of God, and of all the people present, and all must participate to the extent of their ability.
3. **a)** Deacons can baptize, witness marriages, perform funeral and burial services outside of Mass, distribute Holy Communion, preach the homily, and are obligated to pray the Divine Office each day.
4. **b)** Thirty pieces of silver was the price for which Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus, according to an account in the Gospel of Matthew 26:15. Before the Last Supper, Judas went to the chief priests and agreed to hand over Jesus in exchange for 30 silver coins, attempted to return the money afterwards, filled with remorse.
5. **c)** All Catholic belief is in Scripture, but the development of some of it happened over time. It was a maturing process based on much experience and the things handed down from previous generations. This is what the Catholic Church calls Tradition. The magisterium of the Roman Catholic Church is the church's authority or office to give authentic interpretation of the Word of God, "whether in its written form or in the form of Tradition." According to the 1992 Catechism of the Catholic Church, the task of interpretation is vested uniquely in the Pope and the bishops.