

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

英语阅读(一) 试题

课程代码:00595

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. CAREFUL READING

Read the following passages carefully. Decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points each)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Since March, hopscotch (跳房子) has reappeared in public spaces all over the UK. One of the biggest, a course of 1,400 squares racing along Edinburgh's Leamington Terrace, lasted ten days before rain washed it away. The project was set up in April by urban designer Jenny Elliott in an effort to boost community morale. A bucket of chalk (粉笔) was passed up the street, neighbours encouraged to add their own squares. The aim was to extend the hopscotch to the end of the street; but as young and old chipped in with their own squares, the course grew to nearly 200 metres, all the way to the top of the hill.

What makes hopscotch, that old-fashioned game of stones and squares, so appealing?

In many respects, hopscotch is a perfect game: it can be played alone as well as with friends. It's a physical activity that requires nothing more than a piece of chalk, a stone and a stretch of hard ground.

At once simple and complex, hopscotch captures an essence of childhood. It's a game of learning to balance and count at the same time. There's comfort in its pattern; and, as with most things in life, once you learn the rules you can make the game as complicated as you like.

Most begin with “eight-square” hopscotch: numbered 1-8 and alternating between single and double squares. There’s a “marker”: a stone or bottle cap. Before each hopping sequence the marker must be thrown onto a square, starting with the first. If it lands in the wrong square, it’s the next player’s turn. The same happens if you step on a line, or place two feet in a single square. It’s a kind of dance that develops and rewards agility (敏捷性), and can be played at fast speed.

The game has enjoyed a long history. Brought to Britain by the Romans, it originally served as a military training exercise. Its English name combines two words: “hop”, and “scotch”—to scrape, or score.

Adults hop along real hopscotches too. Last month, police officers in Derbyshire were spotted enjoying a pavement hopscotch on the beat. In the US, one family created a hopscotch version of the game using the neighbours’ houses as property.

But it’s illegal in Britain to draw on public streets without permission, and trouble-makers face an on-the-spot fine. In 2013 a young hopscotcher made UK headlines when police fined her £60 for drawing outside her house.

The other day I asked my young neighbour why he likes hopscotch so much. He sniffed and said: “It’s fun”, and continued hopping.

Chalk, like childhood, is a temporary thing; to be enjoyed while it lasts.

1. What do we know about the project of hopscotch along Edinburgh’s Leamington Terrace?
 - A. Its original aim was to extend the squares to the top of the hill.
 - B. It was set up in March and could boast the biggest in the UK.
 - C. It was designed by a group of world-famous urban designers.
 - D. Its squares were produced jointly by local residents.
2. Which is mentioned as a reason why hopscotch is so attractive?
 - A. It is flexible in the number of players.
 - B. It can be played in any kind of place.
 - C. It can be played as long as ten days.
 - D. It is helpful to one’s mental health.
3. By playing hopscotch, children may improve their ability to _____.
 - A. design
 - B. count
 - C. write
 - D. run

4. What does the author use as an example to show adults playing hopscotch?
- A. A US family playing hopscotch in their neighbour's house.
 - B. Some people playing hopscotch as a military training exercise.
 - C. Some policemen hopping along a hopscotch on the pavement.
 - D. A man paying a fine of £60 for playing hopscotch on the street.
5. What does the last sentence imply?
- A. We should design fun games for children.
 - B. We should enjoy the game of hopscotch.
 - C. We should use chalk to draw squares.
 - D. We should set long-term life goals.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

A century ago, you needn't travel far to find unique fruits or vegetables. Today, because of the widespread adoption of industrial farming practices, about 90% of North America's fruit and vegetable varieties have died out. Worldwide, 75% of crop diversity has been lost. But a group of Canadians have taken crop diversity into their own gardening gloves.

The mission started in the early 1980s with 100-some backyard gardeners scattered across British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Every year, they noticed more of their favourite plants disappearing from the seed catalogues. To keep their cherished varieties circulating, the gardeners decided to save and share their own seeds. Soon 1,000 of these guerrilla growers were mailing seeds across the country.

In 1995, these gardeners formed Seeds of Diversity, a non-profit focused on preserving Canada's botanical (植物的) heritage. A little over a decade later, the group launched the Canadian Seed Library to house each crop variety in circulation. "We designate buildings to be preserved. We designate landscapes to be preserved," says Bob Wildfong, the executive director of the organization for two decades. "We need to think of old varieties of plants as being in that same category."

The Seed Library now stocks more than 2,900 seed varieties, stored in a closet at the nonprofit's office in downtown Waterloo. A second backup library is stored in a walk-in freezer at an educational farm north of Guelph called Everdale, where Wildfong started a seed-growing programme in 2007. To keep the library well stocked, Seeds of Diversity also operates an adopt-a-seed programme; members pay between \$50 and \$250—the cost of full sponsorship—to introduce a specific variety into the seed library.

Under the programme, volunteers sign up for spring growing, and tiny envelopes are mailed to each taker; the scarcest (最稀有的) seeds are sent to the most experienced gardeners. At the end of the growing season, packages of fresh seeds are shipped back to Waterloo for drying, weighing and testing, before going into storage.

Wildfong's current favourite seed is the purple striped pole bean, an old Mennonite variety from the Waterloo area. He says the humble bean stands for something he's found most beautiful about seed saving: the personal connections between people and families.

6. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
 - A. Industrial farming had an adverse impact on crop diversity.
 - B. There were few unique vegetables available 100 years ago.
 - C. About 90% of fruit varieties worldwide have disappeared.
 - D. Some Canadians preserved crop seeds in their houses.
7. What does Paragraph 2 tell us?
 - A. How new crop varieties were cultivated.
 - B. What plants vanished from the seed bank.
 - C. Who was responsible for poor crop yields.
 - D. How the seed saving mission proceeded.
8. Why does Wildfong mention landscape preservation?
 - A. To stress the necessity of preserving old plant varieties.
 - B. To explore the way of protecting Canada's heritage.
 - C. To show the function of the Canadian Seed Library.
 - D. To illustrate the circulation of each crop variety.
9. What should members do to introduce a plant variety into the seed library?
 - A. Ask others to join Seeds of Diversity.
 - B. Sign up for the educational farm.
 - C. Pay a certain sum of money.
 - D. Join the seed-growing programme.
10. What does Wildfong think should be valued most in seed saving?
 - A. Generous sponsorship.
 - B. Interpersonal connections.
 - C. Experience sharing among growers.
 - D. Harmony between plants and gardeners.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

You might be thinking: “School is boring, and then you graduate... and have to get a full-time job, which is even worse.” Well, not necessarily. In some ways, work can be less stressful than school. So take heart: there is light at the end of the tunnel.

First of all, a full-time job is a great leap toward financial independence from your parents. Independence is stressful, but it can also be fulfilling. Self-dependence can make you feel more empowered, secure, and proud.

Letting your parents take care of things for you may sound less stressful on paper. But in practice, dependence can be even more anxiety-inducing than independence. As evolutionary psychologist Peter Gray discusses in his book *Free to Learn*, human beings, like all animals, are born to strive for independence. The longer that childlike dependence extends into biological adulthood, the more that instinct becomes frustrated.

Secondly, work is in many ways a better learning experience than school. In a market-economy job, you’re learning for the sake of contributing to something someone actually values. For this kind of learning, there are clear criteria for success, because it’s either satisfactory to the boss, client, or customer, or it isn’t. And the knowledge or skills that you gain are by definition marketable (someone was already willing to pay for it), which means it is likely to continue to be marketable in the future.

In school, on the other hand, the value of what you’re learning is much harder to recognize. Some of your studies may have fundamental value to you. But, as economist Bryan Caplan has discussed, the main objective people have for going to college is to increase their career potential. And, as Caplan points out, the career return-on-investment of what people learn in college is often dubious.

It’s stressful to feel like you’re spinning your wheels in life. Effective learning is key to feel like you’re gaining support and making progress. And “teaching to the task” can be much more effective than “teaching to the test.”

Finally, it can be fulfilling to feel like you’re adding something to the world: to contribute to a product that people enjoy, to please a client, to make a customer smile. So don’t despair. Stepping out of the ivory tower (象牙塔) does not necessarily mean jumping out of the frying pan and into the fire. It can mean launching an adult life full of growth, and meaning.

11. What is the author's opinion in Paragraph 1?
- A. Life after graduation can be more boring.
 - B. Most students have trouble graduating.
 - C. Work can be less stressful than school.
 - D. Getting a full-time job is challenging.
12. According to Peter Gray, human beings _____.
- A. are likely to be influenced by parents
 - B. have a natural tendency towards independence
 - C. should learn to deal with anxiety
 - D. tend to give help to others in need
13. According to Paragraph 4, what you learn at work is _____.
- A. profound
 - B. enjoyable
 - C. extensive
 - D. marketable
14. What does Byran Caplan think of the reward of attending college for career development?
- A. It is fundamental.
 - B. It is immediate.
 - C. It is uncertain.
 - D. It is enormous.
15. What does "the frying pan" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. A private club.
 - B. A demanding job.
 - C. A plain family life.
 - D. A difficult situation.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Back in 2010, Walter Chen and Rodrigo Guzman had a weird idea: a website where you write down the stuff you accomplished that day, and which then emails you a summary. It would be a productivity tool, impressing yourself with your daily wins. "Often you discover that you've done more than you gave yourself credit for," Chen says. "And this kind of motivates you!"

Chen was an unsuccessful lawyer; Guzman, a witty and talkative hacker (黑客). They built the tool in less than a week and launched it as IDoneThis. Soon they built an app by the

same name and acquired 6,000 users. Within half a year, IDoneThis was the two creators' full-time job.

But then those users started asking for more. People didn't want merely to track the stuff they'd already done. They wanted to help plan for what they were going to do—from projects at work to plenty of tasks in their personal lives. Guzman and Chen updated IDoneThis with a new feature: to-do lists.

It wasn't long before the two founders noticed something odd in the data they had on their users: People were bad at finishing their to-dos. Chen and Guzman could see an accumulation of long, ambitious lists of tasks that users utterly failed to accomplish. In 2014, fully 41 percent of to-do items on IDoneThis were never done.

Another thing that might feel familiar: The things that IDoneThis users actually did accomplish, they did very quickly. Half of completed to-do items were done within a day of writing them down. These weren't longer-term, complex tasks. Ten percent were done within a minute. It was almost like people were writing them down just so they had something to check off. A nice psychological boost, to be sure, but it somewhat defeated the purpose of a to-do list.

The more Chen and Guzman pondered it, the more useless to-do lists seemed to be. They thought about getting rid of them. If to-do lists weren't helping people accomplish stuff, what was the point? People loved to write down their tasks. But that didn't seem to help with completing them. Chen and Guzman became gradually disappointed. After five years of working on IDoneThis, they sold the company to a private firm.

IDoneThis isn't gone; you can still use it today. But its creators couldn't shake the feeling that building the perfect system to effectively manage tasks was itself a task they couldn't accomplish.

16. According to Chen and Guzman, when writing down their accomplished stuff, people will most likely feel _____.
A. relieved
B. inspired
C. discouraged
D. overwhelmed

17. What can be inferred about IDoneThis?
- A. It gained popularity quickly.
 - B. It involved massive teamwork.
 - C. It was completed within 3 days.
 - D. It was sponsored by a law firm.
18. Why did Chen and Guzman incorporate to-do lists into IDoneThis?
- A. They needed to obtain more investment.
 - B. They wanted to compete with their rivals.
 - C. They intended to meet the users' demand.
 - D. They decided to get more user information.
19. What was strange about IDoneThis users according to Chen and Guzman?
- A. They performed poorly in completing their to-dos.
 - B. They tended to deal with something familiar first.
 - C. They often forgot to write down their to-do items.
 - D. They preferred to draw up a list of realistic tasks.
20. Why did Chen and Guzman sell IDoneThis?
- A. It failed to meet users' expectations.
 - B. It failed to act as a psychological boost.
 - C. They considered it commercially unprofitable.
 - D. They considered it helpless to users.

II. SPEED READING

Skim or scan the following passages, and then decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

Passage 5

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

If San Antonio had a real-life version of the 1990s movie *Homeward Bound*, David Calderon and his dog Samson might be the stars.

Animal Care Services (ACS) reconnected Calderon and the dog more than 10 years after Samson went missing. The owner credits the “power” of microchipping (植入微型芯片) for the heartwarming and unbelievable reunion.

Calderon estimates it had been 11 years since he saw Samson. He says Samson, who was three at the time, had a habit of escaping the fence at the Calderon home, but never made it far before the family would bring him back to safety. Calderon suspects Samson was stolen.

The family searched their neighborhood and posted signs asking for information. They hoped the microchip would prove useful and bring Samson back home.

“Years would go by and we were still talking about him and we’d look at pictures of him,” the owner says. “I never completely gave up hope, but I had lost track of how many years it was.”

On June 15, Calderon received a call from ACS telling him they found one of his pets in a neighborhood. He knew it wasn’t his other dogs since they were secure inside their home. Calderon hoped that the dog at the shelter might be Samson, but was wary.

“I couldn’t believe it,” he says. “I felt like my heart stopped.”

Calderon says he ran over to the shelter and there Samson was.

While this story has a happy ending, Calderon still feels robbed and pained by the condition he found Samson in. The last time Calderon saw Samson, he was 3 years old. When he arrived at the shelter, he met a 14-year-old dog. He was covered in fleas (跳蚤) and weighed 56 pounds. Calderon says he was 93 pounds when he disappeared.

Though years of Samson’s life are missing, Calderon notices some of his old habits remain, like the way he curls up his left arm under his chest when he sits.

The city department shared the story on Facebook, pulling on the heartstrings of thousands. Many said the story had them “crying a river.” Others asked for an update on Samson’s life back at home.

He’s been back with the Calderons for a few weeks now. The family says the dog’s initial confusion is wearing off as he’s regaining strength. “We get him to the vet on a regular basis,” Calderon says. “We’re going to give him the best that we can give him.”

21. Calderon owes his reunion with Samson to _____.

- A. microchipping
- B. his neighbor’s help
- C. San Antonio
- D. a movie

22. What do we know about the three-year-old Samson?

- A. He occasionally got hurt by the fence.
- B. He met the Calderons for the first time.
- C. He usually played with Calderon’s neighbors.
- D. He often escaped from Calderon’s house.

23. How did Calderon feel upon hearing the news from ACS on June 15?
- A. Worried.
 - B. Assured.
 - C. Shocked.
 - D. Relieved.
24. What remains unchanged about Samson?
- A. His health.
 - B. His weight.
 - C. Some of his habits.
 - D. His physical appearance.
25. What was the public's reaction to Samson's story?
- A. They were amused.
 - B. They were moved.
 - C. They were confused.
 - D. They were indifferent.

Passage 6

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

By day, he is a famous doctor and surgeon. But when his shift is over, Dr Singh gets immersed (专注于) in his other passion—music. Dr Singh's popular song, *Sleeping On The Right Side*, resulted in him being nominated for Most Popular Music Video at the Fiji Performing Rights Association's 2021 Music Awards. The 30-year-old works at a hospital as a surgical doctor while doing his Masters in Surgery.

While being a doctor was always his dream, Dr Singh said his love for music ranked a very close second. "All throughout the day, I would be singing, both English and Hindi songs, whether it's in the house or in the shower," he said.

Dr Singh said he believed his interest in music was sparked by relatives who used to perform regularly during his childhood. "I have uncles who are singers. They mostly sing Hindu religious songs and I guess that was a big factor that drew me closer to music."

When asked why he did not pursue music as a career, Dr Singh said: "Medicine was another love of mine and I worked really hard throughout my school years to get into medicine and this was always my career of choice. I never even thought about pursuing music as a career as I knew from the start that earning a living from just making music is very difficult in our country. I also had certain responsibilities and I needed a career that would provide for my family and music wasn't going to be able to cut it.

"In medical school, I used to do a bit of music, however, never really took it seriously."

Dr Singh's musical journey progressed to another level when he was posted to Koro Island as a medical officer. "That's when I started to write songs and learn music production. And during the year that I spent there, I wrote quite a few songs. I have not slowed down since."

Dr Singh said when his songs were well-received by the public, it always inspired him to go one step further. "I guess the music elements that I use in my songs and my overall production make it different from other artists."

"The lyrics (歌词) of my songs are usually whatever I'm feeling when I'm writing them and they are very authentic and honest and that is the message I always try to project with my songs, to be honest to yourself and others."

26. What do we know about Dr Singh?
- A. He has spent 30 years in medicine.
 - B. He is doing a music degree.
 - C. He studies Hindi at work.
 - D. He works as a surgeon.
27. What does Dr Singh say about his relatives?
- A. They often sang religious songs.
 - B. They performed in many cities.
 - C. They taught him how to dance.
 - D. They regularly traveled abroad.
28. Why did Dr Singh never think of pursuing a musical career?
- A. It would not ensure his career development.
 - B. It could not enable him to support his family.
 - C. It could not earn him an academic reputation.
 - D. It would not fit in with his aggressive personality.
29. When did Dr Singh start to write music seriously?
- A. When he became a medical officer.
 - B. When he was in medical school.
 - C. When he got his music degree.
 - D. When he was a child.
30. The message Dr Singh intends to convey in his songs is _____.
- A. sympathy
 - B. optimism
 - C. creativity
 - D. honesty

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

III. DISCOURSE CLOZE

The following is taken from the textbook. Read the passage and fill in the numbered spaces (there are more suggested answers than necessary). Write the letter of the answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

On the north side of Trafalgar, famous for its Admiral Nelson ("Nelson's Column"), its fountains and its hordes of pigeons, there stands a long, low building in classic style. This is the National Gallery, (31) _____. The collection was begun in 1824, with the purchase of thirty-eight pictures that included Hogarth's satirical "Marriage à la Mode" series, and Titian's "Venus and Adonis".

The National Gallery is rich in paintings by Italian masters such as Raphael, Correggio, and Veronese, and (32) _____ such as works by Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Murillo, El Greco, and nineteenth century French masters. Many visitors are especially attracted to Velasquez's "Rokeby Venus" and Leonardo da Vinci's "Virgin of the Rocks".

On sunny days, students and other young people are often to be seen (33) _____ overlooking Trafalgar Square. Admission to the Gallery is free, as is the case with other British national galleries and museums, which are maintained by money voted by Parliament. Bequests of pictures have been made to the galleries, at times on a generous scale, (34) _____.

Just behind the National Gallery stands the National Portrait Gallery, in which the visitors can see portraits of British monarchs since the reign of Richards II (1377-1399), and of historical celebrities (35) _____. Many of the pictures are by well-known artists.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as the Tate Gallery, (36) _____, Sir Henry Tate, who had a taste for the fine arts. It overlooks the Thames, not far from the Houses of Parliament. English artists are naturally well represented here, and the Tate also has a range of modern works, (37) _____, by foreign artists. This, of all the London galleries, (38) _____. It has been stated that three-quarters of its visitors are under twenty-five.

The Wallace Collection at Herford House (39) _____, who inherited the collection, which was given to the nation in 1897 by Richard's widow. (40) _____, of pottery, miniatures and sculptures. The first floor of the building contains an admirable assortment of Boucher's pictures, besides excellent examples of the work of Fragonard, to mention only two artists.

(From *London Art Gallery*)

- A. One may sun oneself on the turf of the spacious lawns
- B. such as Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Cromwell
- C. including some sculptures
- D. which contains Britain's best-known collection of pictures
- E. There is here a very fine display of weapons and armour
- F. into the charming grounds
- G. was given to the nation by a rich sugar merchant
- H. it contains pictures representative of all European schools of art
- I. is the young people's gallery
- J. by private individuals
- K. was formed by Lord Herford and his half brother, Sir Richard Wallace
- L. having a sandwich lunch on the portico of the Gallery

IV. WORD FORMATION

Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

41. (generous) A research study reveals that the positive effects of _____ include improving one's mental and physical health.
42. (contribute) This training center is making a significant _____ to the long-term growth of the industry.
43. (endure) The exercise program is designed to increase both strength and _____.
44. (lucky) The accident could have been much worse; _____, no harm was done.
45. (dismiss) Eleven years after _____ from school, young Albert Einstein published the theory of relativity.
46. (delight) It was a _____ game we played in downtown Boston.
47. (expose) Climate change is expected to significantly increase people's _____ to heat waves globally.
48. (sustain) Celebrities should use _____ fuels or a zero-emission plane when it becomes available.
49. (short) There's no _____ of ideas when it comes to improving the education of children.
50. (height) The campaign is intended to _____ public awareness of the disease.

V. GAP FILLING

The following is taken from the textbook. Fill in the numbered gaps with the correct forms of the words in the box (there are more words than necessary). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

operate	hardly	disappear	avoid	environment	constantly
urban	proper	alternative	require	fortunately	pollution

It is difficult to live without a car in modern America. Cities and towns are built around the automobile. This is a design focus that must be (51) _____ in the future. Future communities, while still allowing residents to own and (52) _____ cars if they so choose, must be centered not around vehicle traffic, but around foot traffic.

A common argument against cars is that they pollute the (53) _____ and thus, are undesirable. While this is true, the automobile must be removed from urban planning not only due to (54) _____ but also because of its unsustainable nature. Cars—and the type of city that is planned around them—use considerable resources and space that will not be available in the future. Oil reserves are dwindling and will (55) _____ within the next century. Although it is possible for (56) _____ fuel sources to be developed, these will nonetheless (57) _____ considerable energy use. Furthermore, many resources are consumed in the production of cars. In a world with a (58) _____ increasing population, the manufacture of new cars is not something that can be sustained and provided to all the people of the world. Not only does the production and operation of cars drain society, but the attitude associated with the automobile endangers the future. It is not advantageous for individuals to drive everywhere because, as the population increases, it will lead to incredible congestion within urban areas—a drain on both time and resources that can be avoided with (59) _____ planning for the future.

Unfortunately, current urban plans require that anyone who wishes to lead an active life must drive a car. Mass transit, for the most part, is (60) _____ available to those outside of downtown areas. Even where it is available, mass transit is often limited in scope and does not provide a preferable alternative to automobiles.

(From *Communities for Future Generations in the US*)

VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

The following questions are based on Passage 4 in this test paper. Read the passage carefully again and answer the questions briefly by referring back to Passage 4. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 5 points each)

61. What was the “weird idea” that Chen and Guzman had in 2010?
62. What do we know about IDoneThis today? What feeling were its creators unable to shake?

VII. TRANSLATION

The following excerpt is taken from the textbook. Read it carefully and translate into Chinese each of the numbered and underlined parts. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points each)

According to the Bible story, there was a time when the whole earth was of one language and of one speech. But when it occurred to the people to build a tower that would reach unto Heaven itself, the Lord was angry and said, (63) “Let us go down, and there confound their language that they may not understand one another’s speech.” And the building was stopped and the people scattered because they could no longer understand one another.

(64) Is it possible that the people of the world today could agree upon a single international language that everyone would be able to speak and understand? This has been the dream of many linguists over the centuries, and (65) almost a thousand languages have been invented for this purpose, not to replace the native languages but to provide a second language for worldwide communication.

For about a thousand years—from about the fifth century through the fifteenth—Latin was the second language of educated people all over Europe and all scholarly works were written in Latin. (66) For, before the invention of the printing press, reading and writing were skills known only to scholars. Most of the scholars were priests and clergymen, and Latin was the language of the church. (67) Latin was a subject required in schools and in colleges, and all educated people had some familiarity with it.

(From *Bricks from the Tower of the Babel*)