

leaders.

The new report “couldn’t come at a better time”, says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. “The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision,” including the call “to do less, but in greater depth”.

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards “face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the *babble* (嘈杂声).”

56. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.
A) focused on tapping students' potential
B) characterized by its diversity
C) losing its vitality gradually
D) going downhill in recent years
57. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.
A) it lacks a coordinated national program
B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
58. By saying that the U. S. educational environment “is a mile wide and an inch deep” (Line 2-3, Para. 5), the author means U. S. educational practice _____.
A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
59. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.
A) provide depth to school science education
B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
C) be able to meet the demands of the community
D) quickly dominate U. S. educational practice
60. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.
A) there is always controversy in educational circles

- student to fill out applications for federal aid. “Westwood goes above and beyond to create transparency for students and to walk them through every step of the process,” he says.
- K) Bailey says that process wasn’t strong enough, and he says the interest-rate reduction doesn’t cut it, either. “Here I am stuck with \$20,000 of debt and a degree that’s useless,” says Bailey, who is now working a near-minimum wage job at the Long Beach sanitation department while he works toward a master’s degree online via the University of Phoenix. He says he couldn’t get a job that would pay his loans, so he entered a new degree program in order to defer loan payments. According to Bailey, no traditional school was willing to accept his Westwood credits. That’s common practice — most traditional nonprofit schools rarely accept transfer credits from for-profit institutions because of differences in the accreditation process.
- L) The Westwood case aside, the direct-to-student loan market is likely to continue growing. Consumer advocates like Loonin say they hope a proposed consumer-finance-protection agency might crack down on the way such loans operate. But with regulatory efforts tangled up in higher-profile causes like credit-card reform, high-interest loans may be on the tenure track.
46. Former students of Westwood sued its parent company for that its administration made unrealistic job promises and didn’t explain clearly the high interest rates of its loans.
47. Westwood provides students with detailed explanations on loan application process and helps them in the whole application process.
48. The interest rates of Career Education Corp.’s loan program are higher than federal level but lower than private loans market level.
49. Only those students who couldn’t get more government loans and private loans are allowed to apply for the loans of Westwood.
50. Bailey wasn’t happy on the graduation day because he was worried about his future job and his loans.
51. Different accreditation processes lead to few traditional nonprofit schools are willing to accept the credits transferred from for-profit schools.
52. What worries consumer advocates is not direct school-to-student loans but their high rates.
53. Apollo Group didn’t offer direct loans to student in consideration of the interests of their students.
54. There has appeared a new change in student loans that private schools are providing direct loans to their students.

and PDAs are already popular among many corporate executives, who often use their phones to transmit confidential information. Smartphones may be vulnerable to security breaches such as an Evil Twin attack. In an evil twin attack, a hacker sets a server's service identifier to that of a legitimate hotspot or network while simultaneously blocking traffic to the real server. When a user connects with the hacker's server, information can be tapped and security is compromised.

- M) One downside to the openness and configurability (可配置性) of smartphones is that it also makes them susceptible to viruses. Hackers have written viruses that attack SymbianOS phones. The viruses can do things like turning off anti-virus software, locking the phone completely or deleting all applications stored on the phone. On the other side, some critics argue that anti-virus software manufacturers greatly exaggerate the risks, harms and scope of phone viruses in order to help sell their software. The incredible diversity in smartphone hardware, software and network protocols restrain practical, broad security measures. Most security considerations either focus on particular operating systems or have more to do with user behavior than network security.
- N) With data transmission rates reaching fast speeds and the incorporation of WiFi technology, the sky is the limit on what smartphones can do. Possibly the most exciting thing about smartphone technology is that the field is still wide open. It's an idea that probably hasn't found its perfect, real-world implementation yet. Every crop of phones brings new designs and new interface ideas. No one developer or manufacturer has come up with the perfect shape or size yet. The next generation smartphone could look like a flip phone, a tablet PC, a candy bar or something no one has conceived of yet.
46. The perspectives for smartphones are limitless, and the next generation smartphone could be of any shape or size.
 47. Some early smartphone protocols with advanced digital technology are still used today.
 48. A smartphone user can check the calendar and use other applications while maintaining the call.
 49. Nokia is developing a new phone with the function of acting as a wireless credit card.
 50. Feasible security measures are hard to apply to smartphones for its incredible diversity in hardware, software and network.
 51. Smartphones are designed to enable any data to be easily synchronized with any application on any other device that is to OMA standards.
 52. Usually, a smartphone which supports Bluetooth can connect another nearby one