

广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材

English 4

英语学习辅导

非英语专业本科 (试用本)

主 编 廖定中 夏家驷

副主编 宫超英 林洁华

中山大学出版社

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· 广州 ·

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

《英语·4》学习辅导/廖定中, 夏家驹主编; 宫超英, 林洁华副主编. —广州: 中山大学出版社, 2007. 2

(广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 306 - 02499 - 2

I. 英… II. ①廖…②夏…③宫…④林… III. 英语—成人教育: 高等教育—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 005317 号

责任编辑: 刘学谦

封面设计: 红 枫

责任校对: 刘 文

责任技编: 黄少伟

出版发行: 中山大学出版社

编辑部电话 (020) 84111996, 84113349

发行部电话 (020) 84111998, 84111160

地 址: 广州市新港西路 135 号

邮 编: 510275

传 真: (020) 84036565

印 刷 者: 暨南大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 广东学苑文化发展有限公司

电 话: (020) 37217189, 37217733

规 格: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 14 印张 387 千字

版次印次: 2007 年 2 月第 1 版 2007 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 26.00 元 印数: 1 - 6700 册

本书如有印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与经销者联系调换

广东省成人高等教育系列教材简介

随着我省成人高等教育事业的蓬勃发展,成人高等教育教材存在着可选版本较少、内容陈旧或缺失等问题,借用普通高校教材又存在着理论性和系统性较强、难度较高、脱离成人教育实际等问题。

为解决这一矛盾,在广东省成人教育协会支持下,在总结我省各普通高校成人教育教学、实践经验的基础上,由广东省普通高校成人高等教育专业委员会组织有关高校专家编写了本系列教材。教材根据成人高等教育学生的实际入学基础编写,力求突出成人业余、实用的特点,以求达到理论与实践相结合,内容和形式更加符合成人学习的目的。

本系列教材实行主编负责制,由中山大学出版社于2007年1月起陆续出版,可供2007年春季开始选用。广东学苑文化发展有限公司支持前期资金投入及代理发行工作。

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总发行:广东学苑文化发展有限公司

总策划:广东省普通高校成人高等教育专业委员会

前 言

本教材以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教育基本要求（试行）》的规定为依据，针对本科阶段非英语专业的成人英语教学，充分考虑成人学习英语的特点，由浅入深、由简到难地进行编写。

教材的编写注重培养学生在语言学习过程中增长语言知识与认知能力，既注重训练学生的语言技能，又注重培养学生的跨文化交际能力，扩大他们的知识面。教材选材注意新颖性、趣味性和题材的广泛性。

考虑到成人学习外语的特点，本教材每课所含项目有课文、阅读材料、听力练习、写作技巧和口语会话。各项目结合单元的主题构成一个有机整体，使学生能够通过不断的语言输入达到理想的语言输出。

教材采用模块编写方式，每单元后都附有单词表和语言难点注释。每册教材的最后附一个总词汇表，以方便学生巩固、复习和查阅词汇。单元词汇表按照生词在课文中出现的先后次序排列。学生用书附 MP3 光盘，便于自学及跟读。附赠电子教案供教师备课和学生自学参考。

本册学习辅导的主编为华南师范大学外国语言文化学院大学英语部主任廖定中副教授，副主编为华南师范大学外国语言文化学院副院长宫超英副教授。华南师范大学外国语言文化学院辜小捷、张淑玲、廖定中、戈军、林丽、饶彩霞、和以心、孙世明、沈强、宫超英担任具体的编写工作。

华南师范大学外国语言文化学院院长梁锦祥教授对书稿的编写工作给予指导性建议；何恒幸教授、周玉军副教授、美籍教师 Dr. Tim Huson 对书稿进行审稿，提出修改意见；华南农业大学、湛江师范学院、韩山师范学院也参与主要审稿工作；中山大学外国语学院常晨光教授、广东商学院外国语学院黄华副教授参与了编写大纲的审定工作，在此一并表示深深的谢意。

由于编写时间仓促，编写水平有限，该试用本仅由参编单位试用，2007 年将在使用单位进行教学研讨，针对试用本在使用过程中的不足之处集中修订，供 2008 年春推广使用。

编 者
2007 年 1 月

编写说明

本套系统教材总共分为5册,其中专科1-3册使用统一编排模式,4-5册使用同一编排模式。

本教材以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教育基本要求(试行)》的规定为依据,针对本科阶段非英语专业的成人英语教学编写。教材力求从编写思想、素材选编、练习设计等方面反映当前外语教学较为先进的教学理念,在编写过程中着重体现以下一些特点:

1. 第四册在专科段2600个英语单词的基础上学习700个生词;第五册在3300个英语单词的基础上再学习800个生词,学生学完整套本、专科教材后的总词汇量可达到4100个以上。第5册增加了学位考试的相关内容,便于成教学生参加学位考试,力求与目前已有的成人英语教材有所不同或突破。

2. 为确保教材的权威性、科学性、知识性及趣味性,所选文章全部来自地道的英语原文,既要注重知识覆盖面和趣味性,同时又注重体现时代感。书中课文内容包括科技、人物、社会、环境、娱乐、语言等多个方面,使学生在习语言及新知识的同时,也从文化的角度增强对英语国家及世界各国的文化、社会、历史、地理等方面的了解。

3. 编写过程中注意把握内容的难易程度和一致性,由浅入深,由易到难,循序渐进。第四册课文和阅读材料的字数在500字左右,生词在30字左右。

4. 本册教材共有10个单元。每个单元围绕一个主题展开,单元编排图文并茂。每单元由5个部分组成,包括课内阅读、课外阅读、听力口语、写作、谚语。

写作循序渐进,首先给出理论指导,再配以句子或段落的练习供学生操练。除了提供范文外,还给出学生样文案例,对于实际写作中学生常犯的给予分析性指导。写作部分内容:联段成篇的基本方法(Unit 1),记叙文(narration)写作(Unit 2 and Unit 3),说明文(exposition)写作(Unit 4 and Unit 5),描写文(description)写作(Unit 6 and Unit 7),议论文(argumentation)写作(Unit 8 and Unit 9)总复习(unit 10)

听说练习力图体现学生的认知规律,以听为导入,练习设计以“听说相连”为基本原则。让学生首先接受和领会有关的语言信息,然后加以模仿,力求使学生有话可说,有话能说。

每单元的学习辅导用书除了提供课文的参考答案、译文、听力原文以外,还提供了许多的文化背景介绍、相关图片、生词和词组的例句,方便成教学生课堂学习和自学活动的展开。

由于编写时间仓促,编写水平有限,教材可能存在一些不足之处,恳请各位专家、同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2007年1月 于广州

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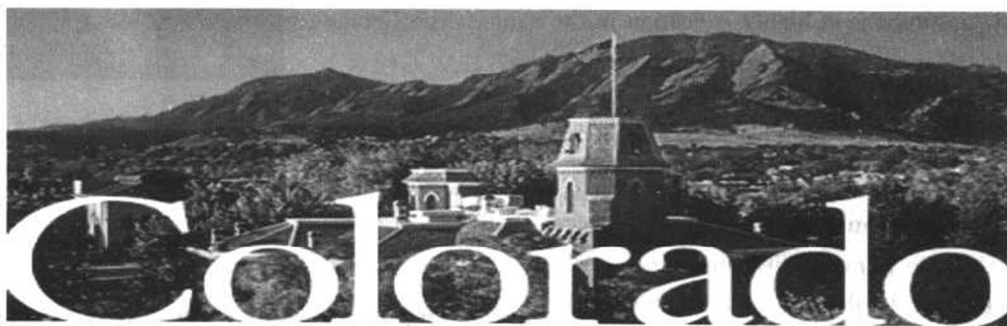
Unit 1 Education

Part I Text A

My Law School Life

Background Information

1. **The University of Colorado School of Law** was established in 1892 and is a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools (美国法学院协会特许会员), organized in 1901. The school has been on the American Bar Association's (美国律师协会) list of approved law schools since its first publication in 1923. The school is located in the Fleming Law Building on the southwestern corner of the campus.

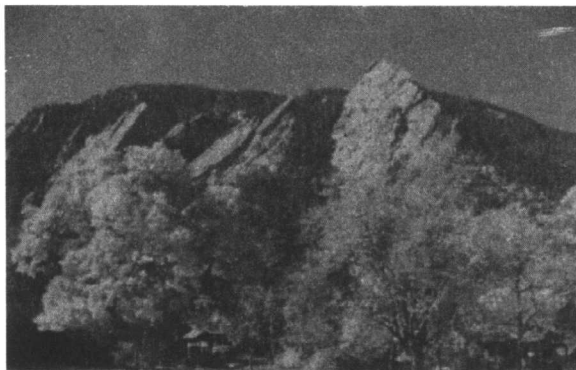


(Source: University of Colorado at Boulder)

2. **Westminster College of Law**, now part of the University of Denver College of Law lying in East Evans Avenue, Denver, Colorado, was founded in 1864, when Denver was little more than an isolated place for gold miners. Founding father John Evans, a close friend of Abraham Lincoln's, was the Colorado Territory's second governor. He's recognized for his significant role in establishing Denver as a hub for the railroad industry. Mount Evans, a 14,264-foot peak visible from the DU campus, was named for this influential figure. Started with the backing of local businessmen and the Methodist Church (卫理公会教堂), the University of Denver was originally known as Colorado Seminary. The writer of Text A Sherman G. Finesilver, was once a student on this campus.

(Source: Pre-Law —Westminster College, Salt Lake City, UT)

• / •



3. Boulder, a city of north-central Colorado northwest of Denver. It is a major Rocky Mountains resort and the seat of the University of Colorado (opened 1877). 美国科罗拉多州中南部一城市，位于丹佛市西北部，是落基山脉的一个主要旅游胜地和科罗拉多大学（1877 年创立）的所在地。

(Source: *City of Boulder, Colorado* — Official Home Page-Home Page)

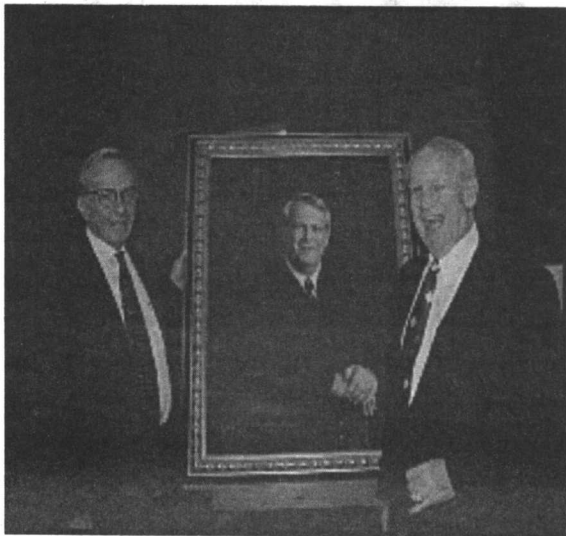
4. George Norlin, professor of Greek, assumed the presidency (校长的职务) of the university in 1919 and served in that capacity for more than 20 years. During his tenure (任期) he led the university through the hard years of the Depression (大萧条: 1929—1933 年美国出现了大萧条), and defended academic excellence and freedom. By 1939, he had raised the prominence (知名度) of CU to rank among the best “medium-sized” institutions of higher education in the nation. The George Norlin Award honors outstanding alumni (男毕业生, 男校友) for their careers and service to society.



(Source: *125 Ways | 1920—1939 | University of Colorado or Results for 'George Norlin'*)

5. Sherman Finesilver, known most recently as the former chief judge of the U. S. District Court in Denver, died on Thursday, Oct. 12, 2006. He was 79.

Finesilver, the son of a railway mail clerk who didn't get beyond the sixth grade, graduated from North High School and the University of Colorado, where he was a member of Phi Sigma Delta fraternity. He enrolled in the CU School of Law, but was kicked out after his first year because of low grades. Finesilver got a second chance at Westminster Law School, now the University of Denver School of Law. The dean made him repeat his first-year courses, but this time, Finesilver worked harder and grew to love the law, he wrote.



Milestones in Finesilver's life

1955: Appointed as a municipal judge in Denver three years.

1962: Elected to serve as a Denver District judge and re-elected four years later.

1971: Appointed as a federal district judge by President Nixon.

1982: Named chief judge.

1994: Retired.

In his own words

"Sooner or later, everyone will fall short at something important to them-whether it be a job, a dream or a relationship. Flunking out of law school, I believe, made me a better judge; it certainly taught me about the frailties of the human condition, and about the need to give people second chances. But failure also taught me that life is a road with unpredictable forks and unexpected tomorrows. To take advantage of them, you can't let yourself be destroyed by a defeat, or let others set the limits on your ability to achieve." (每个人迟早都会在一些人生重大事情上,如工作、梦想、人际关系等方面遇到挫折。我认为被法学院开除促使我成了一名更好的法官。它确实教我体会到人格的弱点和给予人们第二次机会的必要性。失败也使我懂得人生之路充满了未知的变数,要充分利用这些变数,你就不能让自己被一次挫折击垮,任由他人给自己的能力下定论。) Sherman Finesilver in a 1995 essay he wrote for *Reader's Digest*, On Flunking out of the CU School of Law. This text is an adapted one.

(Source: burnetts@Rocky Mountain News. com)

Language Study

encounter *v.* to meet, especially unexpectedly; to come upon 不期而遇; 相遇

e. g. I first encountered him when studying at Cambridge.

The young scientists encountered many difficulties during their exploration.

stoop *n.* a small porch leading to the entrance of a house 门廊, 露台

e. g. A little kid in a Catholic school uniform still hops up and down the steps of a stoop on one foot.

I was still sitting on the stoop when Janir came shuffling into the parlor.

dean *n.* an administrative officer in charge of a college, or division in a university 大学的学院院长; 系主任

e. g. A month later, he was forced to step down as dean of the dental department at the college.

He was a fellow of the University of Bombay, and was elected dean of the faculty of engineering in 1879.

grade *n.* a mark indicating a student's level of accomplishment 成绩, 分数

e. g. He got a grade A in maths.

Tim worked hard and got good grades.

calmly *ad.* in a relaxed and quiet way, not nervous 镇定地, 平静地

e. g. Glen composed calmly at the funeral.

I tried to speak calmly of the accident.

contact *v.* to get in touch with; to communicate with 与...取得联系

e. g. Give the names of two people who can be contacted in an emergency.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.

decision *n.* the passing of judgment on an issue under consideration; determination 决定, 决心

e. g. Do you ever wonder if you made the right decision ?

As chief executive, I often have to take difficult decisions.

excellent *a.* exceptionally good 卓越的, 极好的

e. g. His car is in excellent condition.

Second-hand computers can be of excellent value.

lawyer *n.* one whose profession is to give legal advice and represent clients in court 律师

e. g. He refused to answer any questions until his lawyer came.

You have to study for a long time to become a lawyer.

urge *v.* to advocate earnestly the doing, or approval of; to press for 极力主张, 强烈要求

e. g. I got a note from Moira urging me to get in touch.

I have urged upon him the need for extreme secrecy.

career *n.* a profession or occupation 生涯, 职业

e. g. a teaching career

My career as an English teacher didn't last long.

He realized that his acting career was over.

describe *v.* to give an account of in speech or writing 描述

e. g. The police asked her to describe the two men.

How would you describe yourself?

upset *n.* a disturbance, disorder, or state of agitation 心烦意乱, 扰乱

v. to distress or perturb mentally or emotionally 使心烦意乱

a. distraught; having been overturned 心烦意乱的, 弄翻的

e. g. stomach upset

If you are the victim of a burglary (盗窃), the emotional upset can affect you for a long time.

The bad news upset me.

James was upset because he had lost his ticket.

significant *a.* meaningful; important 有意义的; 重要的

e. g. The result is highly significant for the future of the province.

It is significant that the writers of the report were all men.

regard *v.* to look upon or consider 看待

e. g. His work is highly regarded (= regarded as very good) by art experts.

Paul seemed to regard sex as sinful and immoral.

admit *v.* to permit to enter; to confess 允许进入; 承认

- e. g. Only ticket-holders will be admitted into the stadium.
Drake was admitted into the club in 1997.
She never admits that she is wrong.

practical *a.* useful 实用的

- e. g. Skirts aren't very practical in my kind of work.
It doesn't sound like a very practical solution.

picture *v.* to form a mental image of; to visualize 构想, 想象

- e. g. Tom, picturing the scene, smiled.
Picture what it would be like after a nuclear attack.

confidence *n.* a feeling of assurance, especially of self-assurance 信心; 信任

- e. g. Our first priority is to maintain the customer's confidence in our product.
I didn't have any confidence in myself.

peer *v.* to look intently, searchingly, or with difficulty 凝视或眯眼看

- e. g. The new postman peered through the mist, trying to find the right house.
The moon peered from behind dark clouds.

athletics *n.* activities, such as sports, exercises, and games 体育运动

- e. g. But his primary passion was athletics.
Today's world-class athlete no longer needs to have a full-time job to support his or her athletics.

Spanish *n.* the language of the largest part of Spain; the people of Spain 西班牙语, 西班牙人
a. 西班牙人的, 西班牙语的

- e. g. He majors in Spanish.
Spanish Civil War is a war fought in Spain, from 1936 to 1939, between the right-wing nationalists, led by General Franco, and the left-wing Republicans.

enroll *v.* to place one's name on a roll or register; sign up 注册登记

- e. g. I decided to enrol for 'Art for Beginners'.
Anybody who has not yet been enrolled on the English course should contact the tutor.

attention *n.* concentration of the mental powers upon an object 注意, 专心

- e. g. My attention wasn't really on the game.
She tried to pay attention to what he was saying.

given *prep.* considering 考虑到

a. specified; fixed 指定的
acknowledged or assumed 假设的
后面跟从句或名词, 一般表示:

① "if sb. is/were/had been given sth."

- e. g. Given another opportunity, I would choose to study engineering rather than computer science.

Given good weather, our ship will reach Shanghai Monday evening.

② "taking sth. into consideration"

e. g. Given that there was so little time, I think they've done a pretty good job.

I think I did all right, given that I didn't study much for the test.

fascinated *a.* extremely interested by sth. or sb. 被…迷住的

e. g. The boy was fascinated by her voice.

I was fascinated to see so many wild animals.

judge *n.* the official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished 法官

e. g. Judge Butler gave the defendant a six-month jail sentence.

Sandra's a very good judge of character.

meanwhile *ad.* at the same time 同时

e. g. They're still working on our bedroom. Meanwhile, we're sleeping out in tents.

Jim went to answer the phone. Meanwhile, Pete started to prepare lunch.

attorney *n.* lawyer (American English) 律师 (美式英语)

e. g. The attorneys in Florida and Massachusetts are taking a different approach.

Lee is a working attorney undeniably in the mainstream of that community.

assistant *n.* someone whose job is just below the level of manager, etc 助理

e. g. My mother is the assistant principal at a school in Washington, D. C.

He was a red-blooded assistant bank manager.

appoint *v.* to select or designate to fill an office or position 任命, 委派

e. g. He's been appointed to the State Supreme Court.

O'Connell was appointed as chairman.

award *v.* to grant as merited 奖励

n. something awarded 奖品; 奖项

e. g. The judge awarded me first prize.

Rosie was in London to receive her award as Mum of the Year.

failure *n.* the fact of not achieving the desired 失败

e. g. Winston is not someone who accepts failure easily.

Harry's plans ended in failure.

coast through to be successful at something without much effort 轻松地达到 (目标)

e. g. The Ugandan relay team are coasting through victory.

Gloucester seemed to be coasting through an easy 2 points.

stay put to remain in one place and not move 坚守

e. g. Stay put until I get back.

He won't stay put long enough for me to take his photo.

hold down to succeed in keeping a job for a period of time 有 (工作)

e. g. He's never held down a job for longer than a few weeks.

Clarke holds down two jobs to support his family.

take over to take control of something 接手, 接管

e. g. His only reason for investing in the company was to take it over.

Ruth moved into our apartment and promptly took over.

fall short to be less than what you need, expected, or hoped for, or to fail to reach a satisfactory standard 不足; 达不到, 不符合 (标准)

e. g. American gymnasts fall short at world's finals.

Shares in the company dropped 26 points yesterday, as profits fell short of City expectations.

take advantage of to use a particular situation to do or get what you want 利用

e. g. I took advantage of the good weather to paint the shed.

Don't lend them the car—they're taking advantage of you!

Key to Exercises

Pre-reading Questions

1. What do you want to be in the future?

This is an open question.

2. Do hobbies or part-time jobs influence your grades at college? And how do you balance the study with hobbies or jobs?

This is also an open question. Here is something for reference

a) Many students spend too much time working so they can afford to pay for their tuition, books, housing and fun. There's nothing wrong with this except it leaves little time for study—hence, little time to learn.

b) Remember, the whole idea behind college is to advance to a higher level of education so one can get a better job. It might be wise to try and delay some materialistic desires, work less, and study more. Lots of studying and skill building increase the odds of your succeeding down the road.

c) However, the work-study balance is a difficult task to master. Most students don't have the money to attend school without working. They are forced to find a job that will help pay the bills. The real question is, "When does work become detrimental to study?" For some it seems that many hours of work is fine, but for others it's too much to hack. Some sources suggest that students who work about twenty hours a week get the best grades. Those who work less often procrastinate or fail to focus on school assignments because they "think they have lots of time to finish". Students who work more than 20 hours tend to get too tired or don't have enough time to do good school work.

d) To successfully balance study and work there are two things you can do. One is to study more effectively. The other is to restructure your method of generating income.

3. Suppose you are kicked out of school, what would you do?

This is an open question. If it is hard for you to answer it, you may try to answer questions like this: Would you stop schooling at all or try your best to find another school?

4. Do you think adult school can be an access to success?

This is an open question.