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主编
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前言

近年来,改革开放不但促进了经济的迅速发展,也推动了整个社会学习外语的热潮。各类外语水平考试推波助澜,使外语学习在普及的基础上不断向高层次迈进。

几年来,硕士研究生入学英语考试的学习辅导材料已经出版了不少,或分析语言本身的规则,或归纳考试技巧,或汇编多种模拟试题,这些都对考生的备考及英语学习起了积极有益的作用。1994年国家教委为了切实反映硕士研究生入学前的英语水平,修改了硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲,对试题的结构进行了调整,使试题更注重测试考生的综合运用语言的能力。为了达到选拔的目的,英语试题的难度比过去加大了,但如何从详解历年的考题(特别是1994年题型改革后的考题)入手,分析各类题型的基本规律,掌握解题的要点,从而提高考生的临场应试技巧,这些方面的研究尚待进一步探讨。鉴于这种情况,为了满足广大考生的需要,我们根据几年来在讲授有关考研的课程中考生的反馈材料,编写了《1998年硕士研究生入学英语考试应试指导》,同时我们还编写了《1998年硕士研究生入学英语考试模拟试题集》,以便通过更多的练习和阅读,从理论到实践,充分领会各类题型的特点,进一步掌握本书所概括的应试技巧。

根据考生学习的特点,我们在对1992年至1997年试题进行解析的过程中,尽量从总结题型的角度出发,既概括各类题型的要点,又全面分析了题型的发展变化过程,并对这些题型的未来趋势进行了预测,使考生既能提高综合运用语言的能力,又能学到应试的技巧。

鉴于1994年国家教委对英语考试大纲进行了修改,我们把题解的重点放在1994年到1997年的试题上。大纲修改后的试题更注重考生总体能力和语言技巧的测试。比如语法方面的试题,一看就明白的语法现象越来越少,语感成分逐年加多,有时还会出现一些偏题;词汇方面的试题则看似明白,其实是似懂非懂,因为词汇虽然没有超出大纲的范围,但在词性、词义上提高了难度,只理解词的表面意思显然不行,考生必须从上下文,从句子与句子的关系去理解词义,去了解短文的深层含义。对词汇的理解不仅在词汇练习中有所反映,阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉等考题也都涉及对词汇的理解;在英译汉试题中,考生往往由于不理解一些词汇而无从下笔,每个词似乎都认识,但就是译不出来。这里不仅有词汇理解的问题,还因为知识面狭窄而不能理解短文的含义;在阅读理解考题部分,近年试题的难度加大了,常常一篇短文读了几遍,也弄不清短文究竟讲的是什么。在本书中我们对此类新问题进行了较详尽的分析,试图通过试题解析和模拟题练习,让考生提高理性和感性的认识。

同时,为便于广大考生了解全真试题的原貌,在本书第二部分中的试题和题解序号均对应真题的序号,不再重新编码。

本书在全面解析历年考题要点的同时,还为考生提供了8套全真模拟题。我们把试题的解析、题型的分析和实际练习结合在一起,目的是帮助考生加深理解,达到举一反三的效果。所选模拟题都是全新的材料,具有强烈的时代感,并附有答案和简略的题解,便于考生进行对照检查。

5年来,本书进行了多次修改补充,受到广大考生的好评。今年我们又作了较大的修改,从解析1994年后的试题入手,预测今后试题发展的趋势。我们相信,《1998年硕士研究生入学考试英语考试应试指导》必将为广大考生的英语学习和备考起到重要的辅导作用。

参加本书编写的几位老师在过去5年中都参加了讲授与考研有关的课程,积累了较丰富的教学经验,对考生的情况比较熟悉,对他们在考前准备过程中存在的难点及需要加强的重点都比较了解,因而本书内容的针对性极强。

本书主编是中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授,参加编写工作的有张锦芯教授,白洁、王敏、郭庆民、田育英四位副教授。编写过程中新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作,武敏、汪明等同志承担了部分自动检索及资料整理、打印等工作。

限于水平和时间,疏漏及失误在所难免,欢迎广大读者、英语界同仁批评指正。

编 者

1997年3月

目 录

第一部分 1997 年~1994 年历年考题及题解	1
1997 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	1
1997 年试题解析	15
1996 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	48
1996 年试题解析	62
1995 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	94
1995 年试题解析	107
1994 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	131
1994 年试题解析	143
 第二部分 硕士研究生入学考题各部分题型要点分析、应试技巧及 1993 年、1992 年 考题及题解.....	 167
第一章 语法结构与词汇.....	167
第一节 要点分析及应试技巧.....	167
第二节 1993 年、1992 年试题	180
第三节 1993 年、1992 年试题解析	187
第二章 完形填空.....	205
第一节 要点分析及应试技巧.....	205
第二节 1993 年、1992 年试题	207
第三节 1993 年、1992 年试题解析	209
第三章 阅读理解.....	215
第一节 要点分析及应试技巧.....	215
第二节 1993 年、1992 年试题	226
第三节 1993 年、1992 年试题解析	235
第四章 英译汉.....	241
第一节 要点分析及应试指导.....	241
第二节 1993 年、1992 年试题	247
第三节 1993 年、1992 年试题解析	249
第五章 短文写作.....	254
第一节 要点分析及应试指导.....	254
第二节 1993 年、1992 年试题	265
第三节 1993 年、1992 年试题短文范文	266

第三部分 硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷 (1) ~ (8)	269
模拟试卷 (1)	269
模拟试卷 (2)	281
模拟试卷 (3)	293
模拟试卷 (4)	305
模拟试卷 (5)	317
模拟试卷 (6)	329
模拟试卷 (7)	341
模拟试卷 (8)	353
模拟试题题解 (1) ~ (8)	366
 附录 1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲 (非英语专业)	 421

第一部分 1997 年~1994 年历年考题及题解

1997 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times ____ 1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979."

Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [●]

1. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds, _____ could go penniless by next year.
[A] the larger one [B] the larger of which
[C] the largest one [D] the largest of which
2. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always _____ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.
[A] combined [B] having combined
[C] combine [D] being combined
3. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, _____ to the family's disappointment.
[A] much [B] more [C] too much [D] much more
4. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.
[A] were [B] had been [C] have been [D] was

5. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be _____ near what's needed.
[A] everywhere [B] somewhere [C] nowhere [D] anywhere
6. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates _____ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.
[A] and [B] as [C] but [D] or
7. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant on the subject. _____ he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.
[A] What little [B] So much [C] How much [D] So little
8. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become reconciled _____ the decision made by our fellow countrymen.
[A] for [B] on [C] to [D] in
9. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.
[A] adding [B] to have added [C] to add [D] added
10. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.
[A] noticed [B] to be noticed [C] being noticed [D] to notice

Section B

Directions :

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw many new products.

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, “A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products.” So you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D]

11. Although Professor Green's lectures usually ran over the fifty-minute period, but none of his students ever objected as they found his lectures both informative and interesting.
12. When Edison died, it was proposed that the American people turned off all power in their homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honor of this great man.

13. They pointed out the damage which they supposed that had been done by last night's storm.
[A] [B] [C]✓ [D]
14. Because of the recent accidents, our parents forbid my brother and me from swimming in the river unless someone agrees to watch over us.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
15. A great many teachers firmly believe that English is one of the poorest—taught subjects in high schools at present.
[A] [B] [C]✓ [D]
16. In this way these insects show an efficient use of their sound—produced ability, organizing two sounds delivered at a high rate as one call.
[B] [C]✓ [D] [A]
17. I thought the technician was to blame for the blowing of the fuse, but I see now how I was mistaken.
[A] [B] [C]✓ [D]
18. For him to be re—elected, what issential is not that his policy works, but that the public believe that it is.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. As far as I am concerned, his politics are rather conservative compared with other politicians.
[A] [B] [C]✓ [D]
20. I'd say whenever you are going after something that is belonging to you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found ____ in the woods off the highway.

[A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D]

21. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.
 [A] off [B] aside [C] out [D] down
22. The wealth of a country should be measured _____ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.
 [A] in line with [B] in terms of [C] in regard with [D] by means of
23. He has failed me so many times that I no longer place any _____ on what he promises.
 [A] faith [B] belief [C] credit [D] reliance
24. My students found the book _____: it provided them with an abundance of information on the subject.
 [A] enlightening [B] confusing [C] distracting [D] amusing
25. Nobody knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will _____ down the economy.
 [A] put [B] settle [C] drag [D] knock
26. In this factory the machines are not regulated _____ but are jointly controlled by a central computer system.
 [A] independently [B] individually [C] irrespectively [D] irregularly
27. Every chemical change either results from energy being used to produce the change, or causes energy to be _____ in some form.
 [A] given off [B] put out [C] set off [D] used up
28. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be motivated to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually _____.
 [A] shrink [B] delay [C] disperse [D] sink
29. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to _____ enterprises.
 [A] moveable [B] changing [C] flexible [D] varying
30. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to _____ the situation?
 [A] simplify [B] modify [C] verify [D] rectify
31. I can't _____ what has happened to the vegetables, for they were freshly picked this morning.
 [A] figure out [B] draw out [C] look out [D] work out
32. I tried very hard to persuade him to join our group but I met with a flat _____.
 [A] disapproval [B] rejection [C] refusal [D] decline
33. From this material we can _____ hundreds of what you may call direct products.
 [A] derive [B] discern [C] diminish [D] displace
34. She had clearly no _____ of doing any work, although she was very well paid.
 [A] tendency [B] ambition [C] intention [D] willingness
35. What seems confusing or fragmented at first might well become _____ a third time.
 [A] clean and measurable [B] notable and systematic
 [C] pure and wholesome [D] clear and organic

36. The public opinion was that the time was not _____ for the election of such a radical candidate as Mr. Jones.
 [A] reasonable [B] ripe [C] ready [D] practical
37. Hudson said he could not kill a living thing except for the _____ of hunger.
 [A] sensation [B] cause [C] purpose [D] motive
38. For the new country to survive, _____ for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.
 [A] to name a few [B] let alone [C] not to speak [D] let's say
39. Foreign disinvestment and the _____ of South Africa from world capital markets after 1985 further weakened its economy.
 [A] displacement [B] elimination [C] exclusion [D] exception
40. When a number of people _____ together in a conversational knot, each individual expresses his position in the group by where he stands.
 [A] pad [B] pack [C] squeeze [D] cluster

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Manpower Inc., with 560, 000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people 41 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay, One day at a time. 42 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 43 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

44 its economy continues to recover, the US is in creasingly becoming a nation of part—timers and temporary workers. This "45" work force is the most important

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 41. [A] swarm | [B] stride |
| [C] separate | [D] slip |
| 42. [A] For | [B] Because |
| [C] As | [D] Since |
| 43. [A] from | [B] in |
| [C] on | [D] by |
| 44. [A] Even though | [B] Now that |
| [C] If only | [D] Provided that |
| 45. [A] durable | [B] disposable |
| [C] available | [D] transferable |

46 in American business today,
 ant it is 47 changing the relation-
 ship between people and their jobs.
 The phenomenon provides a way for
 companies to remain globally com-
 petitive 48 avoiding market cy-
 cles and the growing burdens 49
 by employment rules, health care
 costs and pension plans. For work-
 ers it can mean an end to the securi-
 ty, benefits and sense of 50 that
 came from being a loyal employee.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 46. [A] approach | [B] flow |
| [C] fashion | [D] trend |
| 47. [A] instantly | [B] reversely |
| [C] fundamentally | [D] sufficiently |
| 48. [A] but | [B] while |
| [C] and | [D] whereas |
| 49. [A] imposed | [B] restricted |
| [C] illustrated | [D] confined |
| 50. [A] excitement | [B] conviction |
| [C] enthusiasm | [D] importance |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Passage 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a “cooling off” period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition, “I’m not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I’d go, because I’ve watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks,” he says.

51. From the second paragraph we learn that _____.
[A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
[B] ☒ physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
[C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
[D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law’s passage
52. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means _____.
[A] ☒ observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia
[B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
[C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
[D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
53. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will _____.
[A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
[B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
[C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering
[D] ☒ undergo a cooling off period of seven days
54. The author’s attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of _____.
[A] opposition
[B] suspicion
[C] ☒ approval
[D] indifference

Passage 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly

unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life; if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner—amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, _____.

- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
- [B] small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
- [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
- [D] most Americans are ready to offer help

56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that _____

- [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
- [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
- [C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
- [D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions

57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers _____.
[A] to improve their hard life
[B] in view of their long-distance travel
[C] to add some flavor to their own daily life
[D] out of a charitable impulse
58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers _____.
[A] tends to be superficial and artificial
[B] is generally well kept up in the United States
[C] is always understood properly
[D] has something to do with the busy tourist trails

Passage 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term *drug* refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term *substance* is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind—manifestation") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

59. "Substance abuse" (Line 6, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that _____.
[A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used

- ☒ [B] "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drugtakers
- ☐ [C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
- ☒ [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

60. The word "pervasive" (Line 2, Paragraph 2) might mean _____.

- ☒ [A] widespread
- ☐ [B] overwhelming
- ☐ [C] piercing
- ☐ [D] fashionable

61. Physical dependence on certain substances results from _____.

- ☒ [A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
- ☐ [B] exclusive use of them for social purposes
- ☐ [C] quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
- ☐ [D] careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

62. From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.

- ☐ [A] stimulants function positively on the mind
- ☒ [B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
- ☐ [C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
- ☒ [D] the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

Passage 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to see off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song *Cop Killer*, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a *Wall Street Journal* column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but