

SECTION III

Number of Questions: 50

DIRECTIONS for Questions 101 to 125: Each of the five passages given below is followed by five questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

PASSAGE – I

The idea that the human species could alter something as huge and complex as the earth's climate was once the subject of an esoteric scientific debate. But now even attorneys general more used to battling corporate malfeasance are taking up the cause. On July 21, New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer and lawyers from seven other states sued the nation's largest utility companies, demanding that they reduce emissions of the gases thought to be warming the earth. Warns Spitzer: "Global warming threatens our health, our economy, our natural resources, and our children's future. It is clear we must act."

The maneuvers of eight mostly Democratic AGs could be seen as a political attack. But their suit is only one tiny trumpet note in a growing bipartisan call to arms. "The facts are there," says Senator John McCain. "We have to educate our fellow citizens about climate change and the danger it poses to the world." In January, the European Union will impose mandatory caps on carbon dioxide and other gases that act like a greenhouse over the earth, and will begin a market-based system for buying and selling the right to emit carbon. By the end of the year, Russia may ratify the Kyoto Protocol, which makes CO₂ reductions mandatory among the 124 countries that have already accepted the accord. Some countries are leaping even further ahead. Britain has vowed to slash emissions by 60% by 2050. Climate change is a greater threat to the world than terrorism, argues Sir David King, chief science adviser to Prime Minister Tony Blair: "Delaying action for a decade, or even just years, is not a serious option."

There are naysayers. The Bush Administration flatly rejects Kyoto and mandatory curbs, arguing that such steps will cripple the economy. Better to develop new low-carbon technologies to solve problems if and when they appear, says Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham. And a small group of scientists still argues there is no danger. "We know how much the planet is going to warm," says the Cato Institute's Patrick J. Michaels. "It is a small amount, and we can't do anything about it."

But the growing consensus among scientists and governments is that we can — and must — do something. Researchers under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have pondered the evidence and concluded that the earth is warming, that humans are probably the cause, and that the threat is real enough to warrant an immediate response. "There is no dispute that the temperature will rise. It will," says Donald Kennedy, editor-in-chief of *Science*. "The disagreement is how much." Indeed, "there is a real potential for sudden and perhaps catastrophic change," says Eileen Claussen, president of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change: "The fact that we are uncertain may actually be a reason to act sooner rather than later."

Plus, taking action brings a host of ancillary benefits. The main way to cut greenhouse-gas emissions is simply to burn less fossil fuel. Making cars and factories more energy-efficient and using alternative sources would make America less dependent on the Persian Gulf and sources of other imported oil. It would mean less pollution. And many companies that have cut emissions have discovered, often to their surprise, that it saves money and spurs

development of innovative technologies. “It’s impossible to find a company that has acted and has not found benefits,” says Michael Northrop, co-creator of the Climate Group, a coalition of companies and governments set up to share such success stories.

That’s why there has been a rush to fill the leadership vacuum left by Washington. “States have stepped up to fill this policy void, as much out of economic self-interest as fear of devastating climate changes,” says Kenneth A. Colburn, executive director of Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management. Warning of flooded coasts and crippled industries, Massachusetts unveiled a plan in May to cut emissions by 10% by 2020. In June, California proposed 30% cuts in car emissions by 2015. Many other states are weighing similar actions.

Remarkably, business is far ahead of Congress and the White House. Some CEOs are already calling for once-unthinkable steps. “We accept that the science on global warming is overwhelming,” says John W. Rowe, chairman and CEO of Exelon Corp. “There should be mandatory carbon constraints.”

Exelon, of course, would likely benefit as the nation’s largest operator of commercial nuclear power plants. But many other companies also are planning for that future. American Electric Power Co. once fought the idea of combating climate change. But in the late 1990s, then-CEO E. Linn Draper Jr. pushed for a strategy shift at the No. 1 coal-burning utility — preparing for limits instead of denying that global warming existed. It was a tough sell to management. Limits on carbon emissions threaten the whole idea of burning coal. But Draper prevailed. Why? “We felt it was inevitable that we were going to live in a carbon-constrained world,” says Dale E. Heydlauff, AEP’s senior vice-president for environmental affairs.

Now, AEP is trying to accumulate credits for cutting CO₂. It’s investing in renewable energy projects in Chile, retrofitting school buildings in Bulgaria for greater efficiency, and exploring ways to burn coal more cleanly. Scores of other companies are also taking action — and seeing big benefits. DuPont has cut its greenhouse-gas emissions by 65% since 1990, saving hundreds of millions of dollars in the process. Alcoa Inc. is aiming at a 25% cut by 2010. General Electric Co. is anticipating growing markets for its wind power division and for more energy-efficient appliances. And General Motors Corp. is spending millions to develop hydrogen-powered cars that don’t emit CO₂. A low-carbon economy “could really change our industry,” says Fred Sciance, manager of GM’s global climate issues team. As Exelon knows, the need for carbon-free power could even mean a boost for advanced nuclear reactors, which produce electricity without any greenhouse-gas emissions.

Global warming could change other industries, too. Even if the world manages to make big cuts in emissions soon, the earth will still warm several more degrees in coming decades, most climate scientists believe. That could slash agricultural yields, raise sea levels, and bring more extreme weather.

For businesses, this presents threats — and opportunities. Insurers may face more floods, storms, and other disasters. Farmers must adjust crops to changing climates. Companies that pioneer low-emission cars, clean coal-burning technology, and harder crop plants — or find cheap ways to slash emissions — will take over from those that can’t move as fast. “There is no silver bullet,” says Chris Mottershead, distinguished adviser at BP PLC : “There is a suite of technologies that are required, and we need to unleash the talent inside business” to develop them.

Are we ready for this carbon-constrained, warming world? In some ways, yes. “There is a case to be made for cautious optimism, that we are making small steps,” says BP’s Mottershead.

101. What is the author trying to say by quoting Eileen Claussen’s statement “The fact that we are uncertain may actually be a reason to act sooner rather than later.”?
1. Our uncertainty means that the catastrophe would appear shortly
 2. Our uncertainty means that we should be prepared in advance
 3. Our uncertainty indicates the ulterior motives of the people in power who are avoiding the problem which doesn’t augur well
 4. Our uncertainty means that people are not fully informed and would not be able to handle the catastrophe
102. What is Chris Mottershead trying to say by using the phrase “There is no silver bullet”?
1. Alternative technologies which are present are not cheaper, like something made of silver
 2. There is no quick-fix solution to the problem of global warming
 3. Alternative technologies need talent just like a silver bullet needs craftsmanship
 4. None of the above
103. According to the passage which of these statements is correct?
1. Russia has decided to sign the Kyoto Protocol instituted by EU
 2. The Kyoto protocol was created for 345 countries but only 124 of them have accepted it
 3. The Kyoto Protocol was intended to be applicable to 124 countries
 4. Russia has signed the Kyoto Protocol which puts down rules regarding CO2 emissions
104. What is the tone of Michael Northrop in the passage?
1. Optimistic
 2. Pessimistic
 3. Rhetorical
 4. Insinuating
105. Bush administration’s approach is most like which of these behaviour patterns?
1. Suggesting that if smoking causes cancer, one should ban its sale
 2. Suggesting that if smoking causes cancer, we should try to make cigarettes that are less harmful
 3. Suggesting creation of special areas where people can smoke and feel ostracized
 4. Suggesting laws which would prohibit youngsters from smoking

PASSAGE – II

It was late October, and the lights had been dimmed in the Beckman conference center at the University of California at Irvine. The chief technology officer of Total Entertainment Network (TEN), a gaming company, was demonstrating how a group of players in cyberspace could match wits in an animated shoot-'em-up called Quake.

Seated around the large projection screen were 62 computer-simulation experts from the Defense Dept., the entertainment industry, and Silicon Valley. TEN’s David King was trying to explain the game and play it at the same time—and he was getting creamed. As embarrassment mounted, 13-year-old Fred Zyda, son of one of the meeting organizers, walked over and gently nudged King from the keyboard. He sized up King’s online opponents, then methodically set about blowing them away.

In a few brisk keystrokes, the young Zyda offered vivid proof of something thousands of parents already understand: When it comes to using whiz-bang game technology, kids rule. As it happens, Fred Zyda’s skills go far beyond games. He sometimes coaches students in video editing at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif. When

his sister's school got a gift of 30 Macintosh computers, it enlisted Fred to wire them up in a network and load all the software.

My own son Alec is 6, and so far nobody has asked him to set up a local-area network. But he loves games, and like most of his friends, he can boot up a Mac or a PC running Windows, load disks, select files, and print documents.

These children and millions like them get more than amusement from intensive electronic play: They acquire new ways of learning. They're honing special graphics and motor skills. They can process huge amounts of visual information in parallel. On a daily basis, they scope out new games, grasp the operating rules, navigate bewildering 3-D geographies, and jump through abstract mental hoops with concentration usually reserved for competitive test-taking.

Perhaps most important, the kids learn to embrace technological changes with equanimity. That's critical because, in 10 or 15 years, they will bring their attitudes and skills into a workplace filled with fast-changing technology. We can't predict exactly what their professional tools will look like, but they will be rich in graphical simulation and will be in a state of continual evolution. Good jobs will go to candidates who can respond with speed and flexibility. Kids who grow up with electronic games "develop coordination skills that let them navigate quickly in virtual worlds and carry out necessary tasks," says Sanjiv Patel, Motorola's manager of advanced manufacturing technology.

There is mounting evidence that early game-playing can sharpen young minds. In the early 1990s, Purdue University psychologist Lynn Okagaki and Peter Frensch at the University of Missouri found that playing the popular game Tetris helped adolescents learn to rotate objects mentally. Psychologist Patricia M. Greenfield at the University of California at Los Angeles and others showed that video games were more effective than word games in improving certain spatial skills.

In a large study involving 200 students in the U.S. and Italy, Greenfield found that video games informally prep children for learning about science and technology. "Mastery of the symbolic codes used in computer graphics becomes increasingly important as more and more science and technology comes to be done on computer screens, rather than in the material world," she wrote in a 1994 article in the *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

The culture of games can be pretty nasty. There's a lot of violence, and children sometimes behave like budding young junkies. High-priced games consume kids' spare time and parents' gift budgets—sometimes at the expense of playing with physical toys such as Legos. In addition, recent studies suggest that intensive game play actually redraws the brain's neural maps. While that may enhance some skills, no one has analyzed the psychological impact of persistent exposure to games' iconography of slaughter and destruction. "We know games can get you to focus and help you learn," says Peter Bardazzi, coordinator for New York University's Center for Advanced Digital Applications. "But we still don't know what else they do to you."

Glance at any game magazine, and you'll see what parents are up against. "Travel to exotic places, meet interesting creatures...and kill them," beckons an ad in the latest issue of *GamePro* magazine for a game called *Disrupter*. "It thinks, therefore it kills" says an ad for a game called *MDK*. "To poke? Or to bludgeon and disembowel" blares yet another, for *Iron & Blood*.

This, however, tells only one side of the story. Many researchers are finding things to like about these games. Children who play them are rewarded with increasingly difficult challenges. This is in stark contrast to the dread many children feel in school as their assignments grow more difficult. "Video games have actually gotten a bad rap," says Alan Pope, a researcher and clinical psychologist at the NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va. "Games up the stakes as you go along, and you're happy about it. That's a positive thing."

Kids who absorb this technology early "think differently from the rest of us," adds William D. Winn, director of the Learning Center at the University of Washington's Human Interface Technology Laboratory, or HIT. "They develop hypertext minds. They leap around. It's as though their cognitive strategies were parallel, not sequential."

Does that mean games interfere with linear thinking or the ability to read a book? More research is needed. But some surveys show that games cut into TV time, not reading.

Game content needn't be violent to enthrall children. There's no blood or guts in the addictive new 3-D Mario game from Nintendo. Two top-sellers for rival systems—Sony's Crash Bandicoot and Sega's Nights—are action-packed but less violent than Bugs Bunny. The \$1.2 billion universe of titles for PCs and Macs offers whole categories of games—from photo-realistic flight simulations to lookalikes of the blockbuster Myst—in which no one gets clobbered. Some educational software also makes good use of game formats.

While educators are often dismayed with video-game culture, many are entranced with the way games motivate children. Since the early 1980s, Seymour Papert, a founder of the Media Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tried to channel the enthusiasm children bring to games back into schools. "We see these games as fantastically powerful tools for education," says Papert's former student, Idit Harel, who is developing a Web site for children at her New York startup, MaMaMedia. "As soon as the first Nintendo machines showed up in 1985, the systems were all over the Media Lab."

106. According to the passage which of these is true about Fred Zyda?
1. He is the son of TEN's Chief Technology Officer David King
 2. He teaches the summer semester full time at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif
 3. His sister's school has got 30 computers as a donation from Bill Gates Foundation
 4. Fred's father is one of the organizers at the Beckman Conference Center
107. According to passage, what best describes the childrens' attitude towards technological changes?
1. Equanimity
 2. Civility
 3. Insouciance
 4. Perplexity
108. Which is not an adverse effect of video games on society as mentioned in the passage?
1. Heavy exposure to violence
 2. Ambiguity regarding uncovered negative aspects
 3. High prices
 4. Neglect of reading
109. Which one of these is not a gaming company according to the passage?
1. Nintendo
 2. TEN
 3. MaMaMedia
 4. Sega

110. Which of these describes the theme of the passage?
1. Video games and popular culture
 2. The specter of violence in video games
 3. Impact of video games on children
 4. Impact of video games on children's education

PASSAGE – III

First there was Jerry Springer - The Opera, filthy and sublimely sung, which took musical theatre by storm. Then there was Henry V (with, incidentally, a black Prince Hal) as an anti-war rallying-call. A year ago, children's theatre, which, in the subsidized sector, has often behaved as if nothing had been written since Little Lord Fauntleroy, was brought face to face with a modern reading public when His Dark Materials took to the stage. And last month, Stuff Happens reignited debate about political drama.

It's easy to forget that it's only 18 months since Nicholas Hytner took over the National Theatre. The territory he's opened up has been extensive and the dividends tremendous, in financial as well as artistic terms: record ticket sales; a steady stream of first-time attenders (encouraged by the cheap seats policy); audience numbers which rose by 150,000 to 750,000. The BBC, so wobbly on the arts front, might take note of where editorial boldness can get you.

Now Hytner is taking one step further. For the first time, the National has set out to develop a relationship with one of the young independent companies which has been revolutionising the idea of what the theatre can be. Alongside the new NT brochure, which advertises Kwame Kwei Armah's new play and Alan Bennett's hit *The History Boys*, is a garish pink and orange flyer showing hefty exotic dancers announcing *Tropicana*: 'A journey knee-deep in feathers'; 'a tourist attraction through unmarked doors and lift shafts'.

Tropicana is the work of Shunt, a 10-strong artists' collective which has established itself a mile or so east of the National in a maze of railway arches (70,000 square feet of them) called the London Bridge Vaults. Shunt doesn't work in purpose-built theatres and it doesn't work from a script. The audiences help to create the action, as they move through spaces which can be dramatically reshaped: steel walls slide apart in the middle of the spectators; the ground beneath their feet gapes open to expose a bed of glowing embers.

Acting as spokesman for the company, David Rosenberg, a 34-year-old doctor who works as an anaesthetist when he's not in the Vaults, talks about Shunt wanting to make a 'clandestine world', to create an experience that begins as soon as the audience crosses the threshold, and that is more like watching the Olympics or going to a nightclub than 'a night out at the theatre'. 'The venue is the event,' says Hytner. He advises National Theatre audiences to 'drop all your preconceptions about what makes a play, and leave them at London Bridge Station'.

The National has no financial involvement in *Tropicana*, though it has helped with fundraising and with securing the Vaults. But its promotion of the show has ensured that previews have been packed, and that two historically distinct audiences - Shunt's and the National's - are mixing, most for the first time. This is a crucial point of interest for Hytner, who is curious about what he sees as a discrepancy in attitudes towards difficulty in the arts. People who are prepared to accept things that can't be rationally explained in the visual arts are seriously unsettled by the enigmatic and non-linear on the stage. It's a reaction which he recognises in himself: he can feel 'assaulted' by being subjected to the impenetrable on the stage.

This might be susceptible to change: you could argue that, simply by existing, Tate Modern has actually altered the way in which people talk about modern painting; that they are less baffled than they thought or, if baffled, less cross at being so. It's possible that Hytner's policy at the National may produce a similar result in the theatre.

But the really important shift is more basic: to do with Hytner's totally non-prescriptive attitude to the theatre. He is not saying that companies such as Shunt are the future. He's saying they are one of the futures: 'Shunt has allowed the National Theatre to say that the story of theatre cannot begin and end with the literary play behind a proscenium arch, though that is the heart of our operation.' He sees the core of his job as being to do with expanding a 'vocabulary of appreciation for different forms of theatre'.

It may seem blindingly obvious that an institution calling itself the National Theatre should be a broad church, but two years ago it certainly wasn't that. And for some, there is, apparently, a principled objection to it being so. More, it seems, than in the other arts, there is a belief in the one true faith. No one has much difficulty with the idea of moving within one art gallery from a Renaissance Madonna to Abstract Expressionism. 'But so many people in the theatre are possessive about one form of it,' says Hytner. 'My job as director of the National Theatre is to collaborate with all sorts of messianic theatre folk who think that the only way of doing theatre work is their way. I listen to a lot of people saying what others do is crap and a betrayal of theatre.'

The startling diversity of the things you can see on the stage is worth stressing in the face of the frequent attacks on the theatre in the press. When some one announces - often with an air of quiet pride - that they hate the theatre, they treat it as if it were one homogeneous thing. Go to see a crummy play which could have been produced anytime within the last 40 years (as could, unfortunately, *Cloaca* last week at the Old Vic) and the cry goes up that 'the theatre' has had it. No one would think of condemning all movies because they thought Godard was pretentious or saying that they didn't like reading, because Jeffrey Archer's novels aren't all that hot.

In the coming year at the National, Mike Leigh, who has been down to do something on the South Bank for years, will go into rehearsal; Hytner has agreed that Leigh doesn't have to tell him anything about the piece. Katie Mitchell will be working on Strindberg's mysterious *Dream Play*: it will be performed in a new version by Caryl Churchill and will coincide with a Strindberg exhibition at Tate Modern. Michael Gambon will appear as Falstaff in *Henry IV*. And it may be that work in the Studio between composer Nitin Sawhney and choreographer Akram Khan may yield something in their chosen medium, which 'happens to be dance'.

All these occasions are theatrical but, apart from one vital requirement - an audience who inhabit the same time and space as the performers - it's not easy to see what they have in common. Or what any of them share with *Tropicana*. Which is part of what's invigorating about the National now. That, and a lack of reverence. Evoking what is likely to be, in part, a disturbing show, Hytner comes up with a flash of the salesmanship that is making those tickets vanish: 'Very sensuous. Something like a theme park. Like *Pirates of the Caribbean*.'

111. According to Hytner, what is the paradox with reference to innovation in theater?

1. It is successful only when it commands a huge audience attendance
2. In theatre, it is seen as unsettling by the same people who appreciate it in the arts
3. Besides Tate Modern, it is not accepted well
4. It is acceptable only when it is staged by exotic artists

112. It can be concluded that Tate Modern
1. Supports modern painting
 2. Is an institution
 3. Is a well-established name
 4. All of the above
113. According to the passage, what would be Hytner's opinion of the people he meets who are apprehensive of what others are doing and dismiss it?
1. They are true renegades who should be encouraged to believe in their opinion
 2. They are fundamentalist in their approach which is unhealthy
 3. They are wrong because a comment on others' work is a comment on your work
 4. They are bitter because they have not managed to become successful
114. According to the author, what is the problem with the media's criticism of the theater?
1. It is criticized by ill-informed people who are not aware of the latest developments in the field
 2. It is wrong because it generalizes one bad play to castigate theater
 3. It is faulty because films and books are openly discussed
 4. There is no problem with such criticism
115. According to the passage, what is false regarding Shunt?
1. They work from a script but use live music
 2. They are composed of 10 artists'
 3. Their performances are out of the ordinary
 4. David Rosenberg is their spokesman

PASSAGE – IV

Beijing's trendy taverns generally have two distinct sets of patrons. There are those who sit in noisy groups and sing as they down vast quantities of Tsingtao beer, and there are those who sit quietly at the bar and stare morosely into their whisky glasses. Usually, there are a few CEOs in both sets.

China may be the Gold Rush of our times, but just as in the old days of the Wild West, not all who venture forth return enriched or with their limbs intact.

India Inc., now free of the economic shackles that bound its arms and the anti-China rhetoric that closed its mind, is scrambling to enter China. Bilateral trade between the uneasy neighbours has tripled to about \$3 billion over the last two years and economists estimate that it should treble again by 2006. The desire to ride this growing tide is making a lot of Indian firms actively contemplate expanding into China.

"Everywhere I go in India, people only want to talk about our China venture," says Girija Pande, the Asia-Pacific head of Tata Consulting Services (TCS), which established its operations in China a year ago. But few Indian companies seem sure of how they can get a foothold in Zhongguo, the Middle Kingdom, or centre of the universe, as the Chinese call their nation.

"China is a fantastic opportunity, but a tough one," says Patrick Horgan, managing director of the investment firm Apco, which assists foreign companies set up shop in China. "Nothing can be taken for granted here."

Not written agreements, not the loyalty of trusted partners, not even the word of people at the highest levels of power. And certainly not profits.

Investment analysts such as Merrill Lynch say only a handful of the foreign companies selling in the Chinese market are making any money. A report by PricewaterhouseCoopers said that China's top 25 companies had an average return of just over 3% last year. Even market leaders such as Coke and Motorola have a return of about 5% - way below what they make anywhere else in Asia.

According to Vincent Chan, the chief economist at UBS Warburg in Beijing, between 1994 and 2000, China's operating surplus (or the portion of GDP which reverts as profit to shareholders) was just 21% of GDP, about the same as in recession-ridden Japan and far lower than South Korea's 30.4% and Taiwan's 31.4%. If true, this would not be a new phenomenon. Ever since Marco Polo thrilled the world with tales of this enigmatic country, traders, mercantilists and colonists began trying to realise the 'China Dream'. Mostly, they failed.

In the 1840s, a British writer who had apparently mastered the art of the sound bite before his time propelled the obsession with China to new heights. "If we could only persuade every person in China to lengthen his shirt-tail by a foot," he said, "we could keep the mills of Lancashire working round the clock." With no MBAs to temper passionate ideas with feasibility studies, and no United Nations to dissuade reckless wars, the British launched what came to be known as the Opium Wars to force the Chinese into trading with the West.

The wars won the British, and the Europeans and the Japanese, trade concessions in cities such as Shanghai and Tianjin. But, the length of Chinese shirt-tails remained the same.

Yet the promise of China has outlasted the mills in Lancashire. Since 1979, when China's supreme leader Deng Xiaoping began to reform the disastrous economic policies of the Maoist years (1949-1976), global investors reliving the China Dream have poured more than \$400 billion into the country. But despite the unrelenting hype from the media and economists who sprout macroeconomic data on China's GDP growth, and industrial and human development, opinion is increasingly getting divided over whether China is living up to the promise of its dream.

Sinophiles, such as Atul Dalakoti, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry's (FICCI) feisty representative in Beijing, dismiss the criticisms. "International investors are not fools. If they are not making money here, why are they still pumping billions into China? These reports on low profitability don't factor in the fact that firms often understate earnings to avoid taxes and retain state subsidies."

So how can an Indian firm considering a China investment sort through the myth and realities of this enigmatic country and make a good decision that will put them in the beer-drinking and singing crowd, and not on the losers' stools?

Countless books, consultants and investment banks offer the solution - for as little as Rs 300 for a D-I-Y handbook or Rs 5 crore for a consulting contract. In fact, selling advice on how to do business in China has become an industry in itself.

There is no secret formula for success in China, but there is a list of dos and don'ts with which every China dreamer should be familiar. "The most important thing is to know why you want to be in China," says Apco's Horgan. "Is it to explore the domestic market, to use China as a manufacturing base, or to establish a presence to service global clients?" Each is a valid strategy, but each calls for a very different approach, he says.

The five Special Economic Zones China established in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, Xiamen and Hainan provinces as it began its economic reforms remain some of the best manufacturing bases in the world. Over 4,000 different kinds of industrial parks have also mushroomed across the country.

Their world-class infrastructure such as fibre optic telecommunications, high-speed Internet connectivity, highways, quality office space, warehousing and housing, and responsive local government has attracted companies such as General Motors, Alcatel, Mitsui, Nabisco and even the classical ceramic maker Wedgewood.

"Manufacturing in China is so easy it often lulls businesses into trying to extend into local marketing," says a Beijing-based manager with an international consulting firm. But the leap from production to marketing can lead a company to lose focus and rattle its foundations. Pande says that a focussed objective is critical in choosing the right company structure, creating an operation of the right size, at the right location, with the right partners and hiring the right people. "Do your homework. Find profitable segments and stay within them."

Not all segments in all industries are growing. The race to outdo each other has led provinces and local officials to establish massive projects with little attention paid to their economic viability. Industries such as retailing, real estate, home appliances, vehicles, and electronics are under tremendous pressure from growing competition. Fortunately, most of the industries with potential in China are those where Indian firms have competitive advantages — construction, IT, alternate energy, auto ancillaries, consumer products, pharmaceuticals, leisure, processed foods and heavy machinery.

Yet, commissioning market studies to identify specific opportunities is essential, especially for Indian firms. Most of the published research on China has been done by Western agencies, which identify opportunities in China for companies with a Western cost structure, mindset and capabilities.

For one, China's 'cheap' labour is far more attractive to American or European companies than Indian ones. Executives at TCS say their cost structure in China is actually higher than in India. Though the total absence of even basic labour protections and the superior skills and work ethic of Chinese workers makes them cheaper than Indian workers, the delta may not be wide enough to merit the other costs and risks.

Ross Jackson, director of business development with Dy-mension Software, says: "Chinese workers and managers may be cheap to hire, but once you factor in their cost of training them and the inefficiencies from a language gap, labour costs can end up being much higher than forecasted."

Even in rapidly growing industries, it is essential to assess the level of competition in an industry, segment by segment, before making an investment decision. For example, despite strong demand for white goods, global players such as Maytag and Whirlpool have had to exit the market in the face of stiff competition from local companies such as Haier and Kelon.

This pattern is now spreading even to high-technology, high-value products such as automobiles and cellular phones. In 1999, Nokia had 32% of China's mobile phone market. Today the company's share is 18% and domestic manufacturers such as TCL and Ningbo have captured over 55% of China's 90 million-unit handset market with low-cost, high-quality products. Instead of rejoicing at the continued spread of mobile phones in China, Nokia is worried that Chinese firms will soon begin to compete with it in overseas markets.

After identifying an opportunity, Pande says it is critical for an investor to structure a China-specific business model. "For God's sake don't come here and then try to figure out a business model," he says. This needs months, sometimes years of hard number-crunching, market testing, and manpower and financial planning.

For example, marketing strategies also need to account for local mindsets. Globally, most firms give away products to sell services. But Dy-mension's Jackson warns that in China this could throw firms into the red. "Chinese consumers have still not learnt to value intangibles like consulting. Show them a cool gadget and they will pay for it, but try to sell them a valuable service at cost and they will argue."

Horgan emphasises that while formulating a detailed business model can be expensive and tedious, the process must be followed through. Half-hearted planning can end up giving a company a false sense of security. Often the little knowledge executives garner from the media, colleagues and even experts can be more dangerous than doing no research.

For example, when Coke and Pepsi first entered China, they discarded their preferred mode of going it alone and embraced the commonly accepted notion that joint ventures are the way to go in China. By the late-1990s, after years of struggling, they finally found it smarter to jettison their partners.

Yet, most of the successful beer companies in China such as Heineken and Carlsburg are those with local partners — which emphasises the fact that there are no universally applicable, cross industry rules in China.

Indian firms are entering the Chinese market late and without a track record, and will also need to adjust their short-term expectations. Deprived of the local market knowledge and brand equity that allows them to maintain market share and margins at home, almost all will have to struggle to establish themselves here. One solution is to employ concepts such as profit-paring to adjust a standard business models to the market conditions in China. (Profit-paring adjusts a company's financial model based on the industry conditions, its competitive position and functions in new markets.)

According to Jaya Shree, the half Indian-half Tibetan head of the India China Trade Centre (ICTC), which helps connect Indian and Chinese businesses, "the interesting thing about China is that exciting opportunities also exist in smaller industries that many people might not even think about." Not many people realise that Liu Yongxing, one of the richest people in China, made his billions supplying pig feed. Yet "small businesses never even think of China", says Jaya Shree. He adds, there is an idea that it is for the big players, but we specialise in finding opportunities for small-medium sized businesses.

With fast moving consumer goods (FMCGs) and personal hygiene products growing at over 30% a year, ICTC has identified opportunities in sub-segments such as beauty parlours and cosmetics for Indian firms. It is currently in the process of helping Shahnaz Hussein and Emami set up shop in China.

116. According to the passage, which one of these is a correct indication of the Japanese economy during recession?
1. 30.4 % of the GDP 2. 21 % of the GNP 3. 21 % of the GDP 4. 33 % of the GNP
117. According to the passage, what was the British writer who wrote in the 1840s trying to say?
1. Lancashire should shift its mills to China
2. There is immense potential in China
3. China's existent market demands can sustain Lancashire
4. China should be a political obsession with the British
118. According to the passage, which one of these is not a caveat extended to the Indian investor in China?
1. IT companies should be discouraged since there are already many companies in that industry
2. The company should have a clear focus and not get distracted
3. The economic viability in certain sectors is suspect
4. The strategy before entering should be clearly etched out
119. According to the passage what is the lesson to be learnt from Whirlpool's experience?
1. Not to enter industries that are rapidly growing
2. Not to enter industries with a low labour cost
3. Not to enter industries with a high labour cost
4. To assess the level of competition in industries
120. What is mentioned as one of the paradoxes regarding business in China?
1. Though it has the largest population in the world, most of them work for MNCs
2. Though it has stories of many people making big profits in small businesses, small businesses are not interested in China
3. Though it has a communist government, capitalist countries are making a beeline for it
4. Though it is famous for cheap goods, the companies making profits sell high-priced, cool gadgets

PASSAGE – V

'Footie totty', 'tennis babes', 'brolly dollies' - these cliched images of women for whom the biggest decision of the day is a leg wax or a manicure still persist. When hyperbolic sports commentators raid their thesaurus for words such as 'sacrifice' and 'dedication', they are rarely referring to the long-suffering partner on the sidelines or the lonely children back at home. Yet the reality is that marriage and family life in sport is increasingly under intolerable pressure and the traditional image of the sporting wife who has infinitely more handbags than brains is no longer accurate. No wonder that while the national divorce rate is high - around 40 per cent - within professional sport relationships it's 70 per cent.

The sports pages have been transformed into agony columns. Cricketer Graham Thorpe dramatically blamed his loss of form and refusal to go on several winter tours on his failing marriage. 'I am worn down and burnt out,' he said. 'Events off the field have prevented me from focusing.' His wife, Nicky, said: 'To be a real dad you have to be there to put them to bed and take them to school.' His fellow England and Surrey batsman Mark Butcher also blamed a run of poor performances on problems at home.

In April, Scottish golfer - and hero of this year's Ryder Cup - Colin Montgomerie finally split up from his childhood sweetheart, Eimear. She said she was exhausted by Montgomerie's extreme self-absorption and unpredictable moods. In a 'quickie divorce' settlement she cited her ex's 'unreasonable behaviour' as grounds (he was so competitive his children would let him win at snakes and ladders). Montgomerie himself has talked frankly about his obsessive behaviour wrecking his marriage. In a well publicised crisis four years before they finally parted for good, he moved into a hotel and spent his days wandering around Harrods and his nights trawling London's empty streets. 'To say that I was shattered is an understatement,' he said at the time. 'I felt that everything I had achieved just fell through the floor. I cried a lot. I felt a failure.'

Another golfer, Nick Faldo, was so self-absorbed he persuaded his (now ex-) wife Gill to have three induced births to fit in with his tour schedule. She has since said: 'In my heart I would have loved to have had a natural birth, but at the time it was a mutual decision. I did sometimes wonder what it would take for Nick to pull out of a tournament for someone else's sake.'

More recently, David Beckham's ill-judged penalties at Euro 2004 were blamed on turmoil at home: either his wife, Victoria Beckham, and her decision not to give up her career to uproot to Spain, or his text 'n' tell former public relations assistant, Rebecca Loos. Tour de France cyclist Lance Armstrong dedicated his autobiography to his wife - 'To Kik, for completing me as a man'. Five years, three children later they divorced and it was rock singer Sheryl Crow who cheered him on to a record-breaking sixth win in July.

George Best, Faldo, Wayne Rooney, Boris Becker, Frank Bruno, Paul Gascoigne (not to mention a certain Swedish football coach and the suits at the Football Association) - our male sports stars have started to make the British royal family look like Relate counsellors. Sportswomen, meanwhile, are far less likely to let their love lives interfere with their training routine. They either remain single and childless, choosing to settle down after their career is over, or their partners become their coaches and mentors, as with Paula Radcliffe's husband Gary Lough. If there is another man mentioned it's more likely to be a rather older one - the father.

Cricket and golf have the worst reputations for unhappy relationships and broken families. Seasoned commentators blame long tours and endemic sexism - neither likely to be chapter headings in *Ten Steps to a Good Marriage*. 'In golf, women are seen as second-class citizens,' one golfing writer told me. 'From the clubhouse up. They're either Barbie dolls or Eves, destroying a man's talent.' Meanwhile, cricket's image has yet to be feminised in any way. Even Wisden recently ran a piece by ex-player Derek Pringle entitled 'Don't marry a cricketer'.

These days, though, few sports are immune. There's more pressure, longer tours, greater fame, increased column inches - for the players and their wives. Meanwhile, none of this is conducive to putting in the washing, taking out the rubbish, dropping off the kids at school, picking them up. While leading sportsmen are finding that the business they're in makes ever greater demands on them, their partners are too.

Karen Parlour won a landmark divorce settlement case in June against her ex-husband Ray, the long-time Arsenal midfielder who has now joined Middlesbrough. As the case unfolded, it proved to have three of the classic ingredients of a modern sporting marriage. First, a childhood romance gone sour; professional sportsmen, often from close-knit stable backgrounds, are frequently initially attracted by the idea of settling down. Second, addiction; like many professional footballers, success had come hand in hand for Ray with an alcohol and gambling problem. Karen's lawyers argued that she had been instrumental in helping him recover, in his early career, from problems with

drinking and betting. Without her support he would never have thrived under Arsène Wenger at Arsenal. Third, the other woman; one morning Ray phoned Karen to announce that he was leaving her and their three children for a new girlfriend.

Karen Parlour's divorce settlement included £1.8 million of Ray's future earnings. It was clear whose side the Sun was on - the one-word front-page headline the following day read: 'Fleeced'. Maggie Rae, Karen Parlour's solicitor at Clintons, a law firm that handles many high-profile sporting divorces from tennis to horse racing, argues Karen's side of the story. 'A sporting marriage can be overwhelming. It takes over everything. Like diplomats' wives they are subsumed by their husband's careers. Meanwhile, the real high-earning days are limited. They have all this responsibility and pressure without any of the security. A company wife would feel much more secure and at the same time wouldn't have the nail-biting pressure of a victory or a loss to deal with, on a day to day basis.'

She continues: 'The club ethos doesn't help. The club is often more important than the marriage. The wife will have spent years feeling excluded from that club mentality. Many women have no idea what it's like to be married to a professional sportsman until it's too late. They convince themselves they'll be the ones to make it work.'

In many respects a sporting partner in 2004 has more in common with Fifties-style Stepford Wives than Footballers' Wives. Even the clothes are a kind of uniform; it just happens to be Gucci, not gingham. Pictures of the wives and girlfriends (or Wags as the FA's acronym calls them) of the Euro 2004 England team, or of the wives and girlfriends of the 1999 US Ryder Cup team, for instance, show a classic feminine look where every woman is tanned, polished, thin. The majority don't work but, however rich they may be, neither do they employ childminders or nannies. Even Victoria Beckham stresses how much childcare she does.

121. According to the passage, what is the author trying to say by highlighting that "Meanwhile, none of this is conducive to putting in the washing, taking out the rubbish, dropping off the kids at school, picking them up."?
1. The hectic schedule does not allow sportswomen to do their house duties
 2. The high flying lifestyle disposes off the need for the sportsmen to do housework making them arrogant
 3. The hectic schedule does not allow the sportsmen to be a part of the family life
 4. The sportsmen's lives change dramatically after they become successful making them arrogant
122. According to the passage, whose side can you infer the Sun to be on?
1. Karen Parlour
 2. Ray
 3. Arsenal
 4. Maggie Rae
123. What point is the author trying to say in the sentence about a certain type of women for whom the biggest decision of the day is a leg wax or a manicure?
1. The vanity of wives of sportsmen is well – known.
 2. The superficial portrayal of sportsmen's wives is not real
 3. Sportsmen's wives are beauty conscious because they have to be in the spotlight
 4. Sportsmen's wives are forever engaged in looking beautiful to keep their husbands

124. Which one of these has not been mentioned as an instance of the unfair adjustments made by sportsmen's wives?
1. Induced childbirth
 2. Unreasonable behaviour
 3. Deal with the husband's regular absence
 4. Not visiting the in-laws
125. What is the impact of the attitude of treating women like Barbies and Eves?
1. Treating them as objects
 2. Anti – feminists see this as adversely affecting the society
 3. It encourages an inferior attitude
 4. It discouraged parents to send their daughters into sport

DIRECTIONS for Questions 126 to 131: Fill in the blank space of the sentence so that it becomes meaningful and correct.

126. I needed to get the _____ of the Managing Director before I passed the book to commemorate the 100 years of the organization to avoid receiving _____ .
1. Primature, Payments
 2. Imprimatur, Castigation
 3. Imprimatur, Adages
 4. Primature, Castigation
127. The school principal had sent a _____ to all students regarding their _____ while the Education Inspector would be visiting their dormitories.
1. Minion, Carapace
 2. Cavi, Demeanour
 3. Caveat, Demeanour
 4. Caveat, Carapace
128. The _____ witch of the East has been mentioned as an intimidating presence in many fairy tales and her most potent weapon was the "tortoise spell", the knowledge of which was not _____ to the villagers.
1. Inscrutable, trite
 2. Insidious, trite
 3. Sedulous, Privy
 4. Insidious, Privy
129. My grandfather is very _____ about my academic performance and therefore I was afraid that if I show him my report card, he would not _____ my abysmal performance in the final year exams.
1. Fastidious, Condone
 2. Fallacious, Condone
 1. Fastidious, Exhume
 4. Fallacious, Concur
130. It is ironic that although Rakesh is famed to be very _____ , his _____ in true tradition of the film industry consisted of merely four letters.
1. Fecund, Progeny
 2. Verbose, Progeny
 3. Verbose, Sobriquet
 4. Fecund, Sobriquet
131. What disturbs Shiela's family is that she has a pronounced _____ towards _____ when it comes to her social circle.
1. Antipathy, Prevaricating
 2. Proclivity, Prevaricating
 3. Conceit, Slander
 4. Antipathy, Slander

DIRECTIONS for Questions 132 to 136: For the word given at the top of each table, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C and D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3 and 4). Out of the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

132. **Swing**

	Dictionary Definitions		Usage
A	To hit at something with a sweeping motion of the arm	1	The climax in The Fast and The Furious was well-shot especially when Paul Walker swings his car over to the curb
B	To shift from one attitude, interest, condition, or emotion to another	2	My cousin cannot make up her mind about her career; she is swinging between doing an MA or an MBA
C	To move back and forth suspended or as if suspended from above	3	Catherine Zeta Jones makes her debut in Mask of Zorro when she enters the arena to fight Zorro who is swinging from the ceiling of the castle
D	To move laterally or in a curve	4	Imaran Cant swung at the ball and hit a six in the final match between India and Pakistan

1. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

2. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

3. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

4. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

133. **Straight**

	Dictionary Definitions		Usage
A	Extending continuously in the same direction without curving	1	Although Arnab's relatives suspected him of the murder, the police did not agree since he gave straight answers about his whereabouts.
B	Direct and candid	2	Everyone regards Michael in high regard because he uses straight reasoning to arrive at his advice
C	Following a direct or correct method or approach; systematic	3	Rishi works at the stock market and his friend made a lot of money using his straight tips
D	Coming from a reliable source; factual	4	If you follow this straight road till the end, you will find Salinger's house

1. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

2. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

3. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

4. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

134. **Neat**

	Dictionary Definitions		Usage
A	Marked by ingenuity and skill; adroit	1	Akansha was busy as her parents were coming to the hostel and she had to make her room look neat to avoid a scolding
B	Orderly and clean; tidy.	2	Aki, Rani and Rahul were happy because they made a neat profit in the first month of their business' operations
C	Precise in procedure; systematic	3	It's exasperating to argue with Ninad since he always uses a neat turn of phrase to prove his point
D	Left after all deductions	4	Although Charles Sobhraj was a crafty criminal, people found it hard not to admire his neat approach to commit fraud

1. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

2. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

3. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

4. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

135. **Please**

	Dictionary Definitions		Usage
A	To give enjoyment, pleasure, or satisfaction to; make glad or contented	1	"May it please the jury to admit this revolver as evidence?"
B	To be the desire of	2	Mrs Gupta always comes back from the beauty parlor with a smile on her glowing face, an indication of the fact that the service has pleased her
C	To have the will or desire; wish	3	When the waitress asked me if I would like the corner table, I replied "Please, I would really like the solitude"
D	To indicate assent. Used in polite affirmative replies to offers	4	When I entered my cousin's house which was overcrowded with children, she said "You can sit in the garden, if you please"

1. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

2. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

3. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

4. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

136. **Cross**

	Dictionary Definitions		Usage
A	A trial, affliction, or frustration	1	I was pleasantly surprised to meet my high school teacher when our paths crossed at the airport
B	One that combines the qualities of two other things	2	This particular film is a cross between a horror film and a romance
C	To go or extend across; pass from one side of to the other	3	When she was orphaned, she was forced to bear the cross of educating her younger siblings
D	To meet in passing; come into conjunction	4	It had been years since my fight with Arun, so I was surprised when he saw me at the party and crossed the hall to greet me

1. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

2. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

3. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

4. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

DIRECTIONS for Questions 137 to 141: For each of the words below a context is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word that is closest in meaning in the given context.

137. **Inveigh:** Michael Moore's documentary is popular because its anti establishment tone inveighs against the incumbent government's policies.
 1. Builds 2. Denounces 3. Fades 4. Evokes
138. **Extricate:** The interesting part about lying is that the more you try to cover up, the more difficult it is to extricate yourself from it.
 1. Prove it right 2. Disentangle 3. Convince 4. Forget
139. **Iniquitous:** It is iniquitous to treat Lata Mangeshkar at par with Madonna.
 1. Modern 2. Recommended 3. Juvenile 4. Unfair
140. **Pugnacity:** Shyam had few friends in school because his pugnacity on the sports ground was well known.
 1. Combativeness 2. Competitiveness 3. Poor performance 4. Dexterity
141. **Placid:** Don't be misled by the placid surface of Lake Minnesota; it is famous for being home to the Loch Ness monster.
 1. Dark 2. Calm 3. Murky 4. Frenzied

DIRECTIONS for Questions 142 to 146: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and the last sentence are A and F, and the four in between are labelled B, C, D and E. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentence A to F.

142. A. At its center, a place climatologists call absolute desert, the Atacama is known as the driest place on Earth.
 B. The desert may be a heartless killer, but it's a sympathetic conservator.
 C. There are sterile, intimidating stretches where rain has never been recorded, at least as long as humans have measured it.
 D. This has an obvious impact on the flora and fauna of the landscape and you won't see a blade of grass or cactus stump, not a lizard, not a gnat.
 E. But you will see the remains of almost everything left behind.
 F. Without moisture, nothing rots and everything turns into artifacts.
 1. AEDCBF 2. ACEDBF 3. ACDEBF 4. ABEDCF
143. A. My father's Christian faith did not extend to embracing the birth of the welfare state.
 B. It was not until I was eight that her greatest burden, the loss of her hair, was shared with me.
 C. But my relationship with her was of an altogether different texture and I enjoyed her femininity, her Blue Grass scent, her pearls, tweed skirts and Jacquard scarves.
 D. My mother never dissented from my father's view; if anything, she was more conservative.
 E. His type of Anglicanism was the Tory party at prayer.
 F. Consequently, she was reserved, and never let me clamber about her or run my fingers through what I still thought of as her hair.
 1. AEDCBF 2. ADEBCF 3. ABEDCF 4. ACEDBF

144. A. With a clean, no-nonsense interface and existing search engine traffic, Google News didn't take long to attract a loyal following and elbow its way into the top-10 news sites, pulling in some 6 million unique visitors a month.
 B. It can't make money from Google News.
 C. Of course, executives at rival online news publishers couldn't help but wonder why they shouldn't just imitate Google's model and pare their budgets to the bone.
 D. As it turns out, however, Google has a problem that is nearly as complex as its algorithms.
 E. So while other online publishers like Yahoo News and MSNBC earn tens of millions of dollars in revenue each year and continue to grow, Google News remains in limbo.
 F. Three years after it launched and long after most of the bugs have been excised, it cannot get people to pay and access news on its site.
1. AEDBCF 2. ACDBEF 3. ADECBF 4. ACBEDF
145. A. The Royal Academy of Music's sweeping facade bears down on the Marylebone Road in London with a not unjustified air of superiority.
 B. The exterior is in no way dulled when compared to the interior with its new £20m York Gate extension, which contains a priceless collection of Strads, and a piano, once played by Chopin.
 C. Another leading conservatoire, the Royal College of Music, managed only 45%, leading to widespread criticism.
 D. This is one of the great *conservatoires* of the world, a powerhouse that has produced the great and the famous from Sir Simon Rattle to Sir Elton John.
 E. But this famous institution is facing allegations of class bias after official figures revealed it managed to admit just over half of entrants from the state sector, against a government-set benchmark of almost 88%.
 F. Both of them are now under a parliamentary enquiry, which will determine whether the reasons for this abysmal admission are based on class bias.
1. AEDBCF 2. ACEDBF 3. ABEDCF 4. ABDECF
146. A. The architect, Daniel Libeskind who won the competition to rebuild on New York's Ground Zero has revealed how the process degenerated into bitter feuds and childish squabbles among rival designers - though he rejects the notion that the new plan for the site is an uninspiring compromise.
 B. Childs is the favoured architect of the World Trade Centre site's developer, Larry Silverstein.
 C. One of the components is a Freedom Tower, a centerpiece which would be 1,776 feet high, to represent the date of the American Declaration of Independence.
 D. In a candid new book, *Breaking Ground*, Libeskind recounts what he calls his "forced marriage" to David Childs.
 E. He portrays Mr Childs as patronising and overbearing, and intent on eliminating as much of Libeskind's vision as possible from the eventual design.
 F. According to Libeskind, Mr Childs tried to first reject the idea of the tower and when the committee rejected that, he tried to shift its position to the periphery.
1. ADBECF 2. AEDCBF 3. ADCEBF 4. ABCDEF

DIRECTIONS for Questions 147 to 150: In each of the following sentence, some part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other three are different. If you find that the original is better than any of the alternatives, choose answer (a). Otherwise choose one of the other. Select the best version.

147. The Air Force cited the plane crash to show that everyone must be held responsible for their actions.
1. To show that everyone must be held responsible for their actions.
 2. To demonstrate the philosophy that everyone must be held responsible for their actions.
 3. To show that everyone is likely to make mistakes and they should guard against it.
 4. To show that everyone must be responsible for his actions.
148. London had been dark and dreary; the country was no less so, though occasionally rendered cheerful with their constant clusters of lights as the train flash to towns and stations.
1. though occasionally rendered cheerful with their constant clusters of lights as the train flash to
 2. though occasionally rendered cheerful with its constant clusters of lights as the train flash to
 3. though occasionally rendered cheerful with its constant clusters of lights as the train flashed through
 4. though occasions render cheer with their constant clusters of flashing lights in
149. Reunions crackle with emotional electricity and the idea of becoming whole again after being fragmented is an intensely pleasurable one.
1. the idea of becoming whole again after being fragmented
 2. the holistic idea after fragmentation
 3. the notion of solidarity after partition
 4. the idea of togetherness after exile
150. The tantalising heat of fusion today sizzled a salsa beat.
1. The tantalising heat of fusion today sizzled
 2. Fusion was hot today, sizzling and tantalising
 3. The sizzling heat of fusion today is tantalizing
 4. Today, fusion is hot, sizzling and more tantalising than