**Reading Passage-1**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

A few decades ago, *in vitro* fertilization was the stuff of science fiction. In Huxley’s “Brave New World,” where time is reckoned as A.F. (after Ford), the author describes a futuristic world that prescinds from God. The book opens with a tour of the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Center which is the venue for artificial reproduction and social conditioning in a biological version of the assembly line: progressing from the Fertilizing Room, to the Bottling Room, to the Social Predestination Room, and finally to the Decanting Room.

After these babies are “decanted,” or “hatched,” they are put in a special nursery where they are conditioned to hate books and the great outdoors, and are taught to pine after the consumption of a nearly endless variety of manufactured consumer goods. Doubtless, Huxley would have been intrigued with the modern day practice of using the television set as a babysitter; it seems to have the same purpose as his Conditioning Center.

His allegorical work has become almost prophetic in some of its dire predictions about *in vitro* fertilization and cloning. Not too long ago readers were shocked by these images. If we are not more circumspect about the use of technology, in another generation readers will read Huxley wondering, “What’s the big deal?”

Stepping away from God’s law always introduces chaos into our lives. Nowhere is this truer than in the case of *in vitro* fertilization. The reproductive revolution has had the ability to separate genetic parenting from gestational parenting and from social parenting; and the agent who brings it all about, a biotechnician, will be still another person.

In other words, we can arrange from the outset that one or more of the genetic parents are different from the woman who will carry the child, or the couple who will bring the child up. One or both of the donors might be deceased, for even the eggs might be extracted from aborted fetuses or a recently deceased woman.

Sperm and eggs are being bought and sold and wombs are being rented. Typical prices for ova are $6,500, sperm $1,800 and surrogate motherhood $45,000. In California there is a Nobel Prize Winners’ sperm bank where someone can purchase “genius sperm” in the first step towards the “designer baby.” Anyone who has enough money can contract for the production of human beings according to the desired specifications.

Scientists are already testing the embryos in the petri dish or in the womb to determine whether the child has desirable characteristics. One common reason for these tests is sex selection. Those Feminists who favor abortion should know that the embryos destroyed on this account are usually on the distaff side.

The legal problems that arise from *in vitro* fertilization are legion. The number of persons who might assert parental rights is now expanded to five: the sperm donor, the egg donor, the surrogate womb mother, and the couple who raise the child. One wag has observed that the prospect of children with multiple parents is a marketing dream for the greeting card industry, and it is certainly a bonanza for lawyers.

As problems of infertility and sterility become more common, people are turning to science for solutions. Modern science has developed various techniques such as artificial insemination and *in vitro* fertilization. In addition, there are also ancillary techniques designed to store semen, ova, and embryos.

        The fact that these techniques have been developed and have a certain success rate does not make them morally acceptable.  The ends do not justify the means. In this case, the ends are very noble: helping an infertile couple to become parents. The Church, however, cannot accept the means.

17 / 40. It is apparent from the passage that the author is

1. against artificial insemination
2. buying, selling and renting of sperms, eggs and wombs
3. against anything that will upset nature’s apple cart
4. an atheist

18 / 40. The term ‘allegorical work’ in paragraph 3 refers to

1. work that predicts the future
2. a story or writing with a hidden meaning
3. a fiction
4. a poem

19 /40. According to the author, Huxley’s, “Brave New World”

1. is just a fantasy
2. is almost becoming a reality
3. is misleading
4. is corrupting the young

20 / 40. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

1. Huxley has shown rare insight and vision in his novel “The Brave New World.”
2. It is rather mind boggling to think of the various legal implications of in vitro fertilization.
3. The Christians do not approve of such techniques of reproduction.
4. It is possible to have a “designer baby” for 45, 000 dollars.

21 / 40. The word ‘wag’ is closest in meaning to

1. old woman
2. rumour monger
3. a person who is fond of joking
4. a joker

**Reading Passage-2**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

Shakespeare is known as one of the world's greatest playwrights. He has written tragedies, histories, and sonnets. But one of Shakespeare's greatest talents was writing comedies. He used many techniques when writing a comedy and some of these seem to be consistent through out his comedies.

One of the first techniques that should be discussed is the subject matter of Shakespeare's comedies. Shakespeare always uses love and marriage as the content for his comedies. This can be seen in the comedies Much ado about nothing, As You Like it, A Midsummer Nights Dream, and The Taming of The Shrew, where the characters fall in love and get married. Mother technique that Shakespeare incorporates into his comedies is the use of the lower class for comedy. Shakespeare tends to poke fun at the lower class and make them into fools in his comedies. An example of this is in Much Ado About Nothing, where Shakespeare has the constable Dogberry and his foolish assistant Verges run around acting like they are riding horses. Mother example of Shakespeare's use of the lower class for comedy is in The Taming of The Shrew. In that comedy Shakespeare makes Petruchio's servants bumbling and incompetent

The use of eavesdropping is another very important device in Shakespeare's comedies. This technique plays a major role in Much Ado About Nothing where it is used to get Benedick and Beatrice together. Also it is used considerably in As You Like it.

The last technique is the one everyone knows and loves - the happy ending. Shakespeare consistently has a happy ending in his comedies. These happy endings usually involve the lovers finally getting together and getting married after they have solved the problem that had been keeping them apart This can be seen in Much Ado About Nothing where the situation between Claudio and Hero was cleared up and they were able to marry. Also Benedick and Beatrice were able to marry with the help of their friends who showed them how they truly felt about each other. Similar situations occur in Shakespeare's other plays, the overall result being a touching and enjoyable ending to the comedy.

As it can be seen Shakespeare was an excellent comedy writer. He used many techniques in his comedies and often these techniques would be reused in other comedies. With such skill in writing these plays and the intuitive use of these techniques it is no wonder why we treasure Shakespeare's comedies.

30 /40. As understood from the passage.

1. Shakespeare enjoyed using the lower class to please and entertain the mass.
2. The techniques that he adopted were consistently evident in all his comedies.
3. Benedick and Beatrice were the main characters in The Taming of the Shrew.
4. The happy ending technique was employed in his last comedy.

31 /40. Which of the following can be noted about the techniques used in the comedies of Shakespeare?

1. They were examples of works that used only a few characters.
2. They were consistently employed in all his plays.
3. The techniques were never repeated in his works.
4. None of the above.

32 /40. According to the passage, Shakespeare’s comedies are treasured because

1. They used the concept of eavesdropping.
2. They wre also used in his histories.
3. The ending of the comedy was generally touching.
4. Of the intuitive use of the techniques in his comedies.

33 /40. Which of the following is seen as being used by Shakespeare as the content for his comedies?

1. Love and marriage
2. Love marriage
3. Love in marriage
4. Marriage for love

34 /40. An example of making fads of the lower class is seen in

1. Midsummer Nights Dream
2. As You Like it
3. A Comedy of Errors
4. Much Ado About Nothing

**Reading Passage-3**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

Alan Turing, the British mathematician whose concepts in the early 1950s foreshadowed the modem-day digital computer, proposed a simple test to check for artificial intelligence. If a human judge, he said, engaged in a natural language text conversation with two other parties, one a human and the other a machine, and if the judge could not reliably tell which was which, then the machine would for all purposes have passed the test.

As of 2006 no machine has managed to do that But now a robot massager or Chabot has hit the Internet It is so lifelike in its responses that many people have been fooled into thinking they're talking to a human being.

Invented by British scientists and nicknamed George, it's programmed to show emotions, tell jokes, answer questions and engage in intimate conversation on subjects as varied as love, life and the universe.

It can also speak 40 languages as its vocabulary continues to improve which, incidentally, is bound to happen considering George has already chatted with some two million people since its inception. George is also capable of carrying on a conversation with hundreds of different people at the same time from all over the globe. To some people, though, the scary part is that George continues to evolve.

From expressing itself only as a disembodied text interface, a fully-animated 3D image of an androgynous-looking humanoid capable of an extensive range of gestures and expressions has recently been introduced to online audiences.

This new George, unlike many other conversational programs, does not merely try to be logical but attempts to form relationships and frequently behave illogically in order to seem more alive. This is exactly what had been predicted by people ever since the industrial revolution introduced the possibility of creating mechanical human beings, and Mary Shelley wrote Frankenstein, based on s, a laboratory-made semi-human creature.

The paranoia generated by such things has only gathered momentum since then, so that today with the advent of powerful computers it has led to an overwhelming feeling of fear of a complete takeover by machines in the future.

The reason is that robotic creatures can now also be imbued with artificial intelligence which rivals that of human beings. When robots supersede human beings there would no longer be any need for the Turing Test, unless of course, machines start testing us for intelligence instead.

31/40

What is the author’s greatest fear?

1. Humans will be rivaled by machines
2. Machines ruling us in the future
3. Robots passing the Turing test
4. Machines testing us for intelligence

32/40.

As understood from the passage, what makes ‘George’ seem more life-like?

1. Extensive range of gestures and expressions
2. Attempts to from relationships
3. Ability to talk on varied subjects
4. Illogical behavior

33/40.

What was the impetus for the new robot?

1. Mary shelley’s book Frankenstein
2. Industrial revolution which saw the possibility of making mechanical human-beings
3. Laboratory-made semi humans.
4. All of the above

34/40 The robot massager ‘George’ was invented by

1. Alan Turing, the British mathematician
2. American scientists
3. Scientists from Britain
4. Mary Shelley

35/40

According to the passage. What was it that no machine had managed to do?

1. Pass the Turing test
2. Learn many languages
3. Participate in conversation
4. Show emotions and make gestures

**Reading Passage-4**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

Mid-19th century Britain was still a deeply religious society. Biblical literalism was common in patients and sometimes their doctors. A woman in labour who sought pain-relief no longer risked being burned alive as a witch on royal command; but any innovation that challenged the natural and God-given order of the world was bound to be controversial. Early in the 21st century, Christian fundamentalism has declined, but the under-treatment of all forms of pain is still rife. Obstacles to adequate pain-relief abound in religious and secular societies alike. Pharmacological and genetic technologies to alleviate or abolish emotional pain are likely to be contested for many decades to come.

Dr James Simpson was born the seventh son and eighth child of an impecunious baker. After a rapid ascent up the medical academic ladder, he was appointed professor of medicine and midwifery at Edinburgh in 1839 at the remarkable age of twenty-eight. Simpson combined intellectual brilliance with compassion. Distraught after witnessing the practice of surgery without anaesthesia, Simpson wrote of that great principle of emotion which both impels us to feel sympathy at the sight of suffering in any fellow creature, and at the same time imparts to us delight and gratification in the exercise of any power by which we can mitigate and alleviate that suffering.

At first this seemed a forlorn hope. Simpson tried mesmerism; it didn't work. Then came news of the revolutionary breakthrough across the Atlantic. Anaesthesia was initially used in dentistry and surgery. Simpson pioneered chloroform anaesthesia in obstetrics. Earlier in January 1847 he had used diethyl ether in Edinburgh to relieve labour pains. In Answer to the Religious Arguments advanced Against the Employment of Anaesthetic Agents in Midwifery and Surgery (1847), Simpson sought to demolish all conceivable religious objections to painless surgery and childbirth.

It is tempting to dismiss some of Simpson's opponents as straw men. Certainly, Simpson tended to exaggerate the strength of religious hostility to anaesthesia and underplay more practical medical worries. Yet it is also a tribute to Simpson's success that within fifteen years or so the ideological battle had essentially been won - though deep controversies remained over the least dangerous and most effective anaesthetic agent to use. Simpson championed chloroform. For a time it became more fashionable. Ether is smelly, inconvenient and flammable, but it proved safer.

Obstetric anaesthesia remained controversial for far longer - indeed dissent persists to this day. But most doctors were more worried about potential risks to mother and baby than the weakness of any theological rationale of its use. Physicians like Thomas Brown, who claimed that unnatural painlessness in delivery was an invention of the Devil, formed a dwindling minority. For the most part, Simpson's medical opponents recognised that alleviating the agony of childbirth was desirable, in principle at least.

Critically to the success of the wider revolution, the disparate religious and secular opponents of anaesthesia weren't organised. Furthermore, there was no legislative framework in place to regulate and restrict the introduction or extensive use of the new agents. Independent gentlemen researchers, doctors and their patients could simply try out any potential anaesthetic or analgesic they chose - and many of them did so.

Professor Simpson, the apostle of chloroform anaesthesia, was a passionate opponent of pain and its apologists as long as he lived. His medical contributions extended beyond obstetric anaesthesia. Simpson pioneered the long forceps, wire sutures, and improved statistical analysis of operative outcomes. When he died in 1870, over 30,000 mourners lined the streets of Edinburgh for his funeral - a send-off few doctors or surgeons could hope for today.

36/40. Why was there more controversy when it came to obstetric anaesthesia?

1. Thomas Brown claimed that unnatural painlessness in delivery was invention of the Devil.
2. Religion dictated that women had to bear the pain.
3. Doctors were more worried about potential risks to the mother and baby.
4. None of the above.

37/ 40. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

1. Pharmacological and genetic technologies that alleviate mental pain has arrived.
2. In the past, pain was thought to be god-given.
3. Pain management is still contested today.
4. The practice of witchcraft was rife in Mid-19th century Britain.

38/40

What were some of the methods tried tried by Dr. Simpson to reduce surgical and obstetric pain?

A).He tried to use the technique of mesmerism.

B).He tried out chloroform anaesthesia.

C).He had used diethyl ether.

1. A only
2. B only
3. A and B
4. A and c

39/40. Dr. James Simpson’s primary aim

1. Was to practice mesmerism.
2. Was to lessen the pain felt by patients during surgery and childbirth.
3. Was to become famous by any means.
4. Was to perform surgeries.

40/40 According to the passage

1. The religious and secular opponents of anaesthesia organized themselves to ban it.
2. Simpson not only pioneered anaesthesia but also the long forceps and wire sutures.
3. Laws regulated the use of anaesthesia.
4. Simpson championed diethyl ether.

**Reading Passage-5**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

There was a time when being a teacher at Lenawee Intermediate School District (MI) meant getting in line—a long line—if you wished to get hold of audiovisual equipment for your class. Teachers had to reserve the equipment weeks in advance. Next, once the time came to use it, representatives from the district's A/V department had to quite literally schlep it all to the classroom themselves. When instructors were finished with it, they called the A/V guys to come on back and tear the equipment down. Depending on the setup a particular teacher required, the process could take hours. What's more, it was tedious work—the worst kind of obstacle in a high-pressure environment.

Last year, the arrival of media carts changed the whole routine. Clustering certain equipment and placing it as a unit on a refrigerator-sized wheeled cart revolutionized Lenawee's A/V delivery system. Yes, teachers still have to reserve the media, and yes, A/V technicians still have to be the ones to transport it. But with laptops, projectors, document cameras, televisions, and VCRs affixed to movable carts, technicians simply wheel the equipment into a classroom, and everything a teacher needs is right there.

Lucas Wilson, one of the district's technology support specialists, says the new system makes the entire A/V process more palatable and saves him and his colleagues tons of time. This isn't exactly emerging technology or cutting edge, but it brings a lot of different pieces of equipment together and provides easy access to it," he says, noting that Lenawee now owns three carts in each of its three schools. "Cart in our district have been huge'

They've been huge in many other districts, as well. At a time when media technologies are proliferating like gremlins, an increasing number of elementary and secondary school districts are turning to these wheeled wonders to solve some of their logistical woes. Media cart vendors such as Bretford, Jar Systems, EarthWalk Communications, Hewlett- Packard, and Span all say cart sates have increased in recent years. Carts don't merely help organize heavy and hard-to-transport equipment; they also provide a tidy solution y for storing equipment, not to mention a manageable way to distribute limited resources around a particular school or wing. The best part, of course, is that the carts themselves are relatively inexpensive and frequently come at a discount for those willing to buy enough media to quality.

**31/40** The phrase ‘proliferating like gremlins’ in the passage means

1. multiplying as in cell division
2. mushrooming indiscriminately
3. growing rapidly
4. dividing fast

32/40. The best title for the passage is

1. Wheeled Wonders
2. Media cart – the facilitating technology
3. Booming Technology
4. Zooming Media

33/40. According to the passage, the teacher’s job at Lenawee Intermediate School was tedious because

1. They had to reserve the audio-visual aid much in advance
2. They had to fit the equipment in the classroom themselves
3. They worked in a high pressure environment
4. Both 1st and 3rd options mentioned above

34/40. The word schlep’ in paragraph one is closest in meaning to

1. Carry
2. Slave
3. Wheel
4. Drag with difficulty

35/40. Which of the following is untrue about the new cart technology?

1. They help solve logistic woes
2. They help distribute limited resources
3. They simplify storing
4. They are popular only in schools

**Reading Passage-6**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

A microwave oven is a kitchen appliance employing microwave radiation primarily to cook or heat food. Microwave ovens have revolutionized cooking since their use became widespread in the 1970s.

Cooking food with microwaves was discovered by Percy Spencer while building magnetrons for radar sets at Raytheon. He was working on an active radar set when he noticed a strange sensation, and saw that a peanut candy bar he had in his pocket started to melt Although he was not the first to notice this phenomenon, as the holder of 120 patents, Spencer was no stranger to discovery and experiment, and realized what was happening. The radar had melted his candy bar with microwaves. The first food to be deliberately cooked with microwaves was popcorn, and the second was an egg (which exploded in the face of one of the experimenters). In North America, microwave popcorn is now one of the most commonly cooked items in microwave ovens, virtually to the exclusion of other home cooking methods such as hot air and oil popping. Most microwaves sold in North America today have a specific "popcorn button" which is solely used to cook premeasured packages of popcorn, ostensibly to make it easier for consumers to microwave popcorn without worrying about burning it or leaving a lot of kernels unpopped. The standard time for the "popcorn" setting on most microwaves is about three minutes.

On 8 October 1945 Raytheon filed a patent for Spencer's microwave cooking process and in 1947; the company built the first microwave oven, the Radarange. It was almost 6 feet (1.8 m) tall and weighed 750 pounds (340 kg). It was water-cooled and produced 3000 watts, about three times the amount of radiation produced by microwave ovens today. An early commercial model introduced in 1954 generated 1600 watts and sold for $2,000 to $3,000. Raytheon licensed its technology to the Tappan Stove company in 1952. They tried to market a large, 220 volt, wall unit as a home microwave oven in 1955 for a price of $1,295, but it did not sell well In 1965 Raytheon acquired Amana, which introduced the first popular home model, the countertop Radarange in 1967 at a price point of $495.

In the 1960s, Litton bought Studebaker's Franklin Manufacturing assets, which had been manufacturing magnetrons and building and selling microwave ovens similar to the Radarange. Litton then developed a new configuration of the microwave, the short, wide shape that is now common. The magnetron feed was also unique. This resulted in an oven that could survive a no-load condition indefinitely. The new oven was shown at a trade show in Chicago, and helped begin a rapid growth of the market for home microwave ovens. Sales figures of 40,000 units for the US industry in 1970 grew to one million by 1975. Market penetration in Japan, which had learned to build less expensive units by re-engineering a cheaper magnetron, was more rapid.

A number of other companies joined in the market, and for a time most systems were built by defense contractors, who were the most familiar with the magnetron. Litton was particularly well known in the restaurant business. By the late 1970s the technology had improved to the point where prices were falling rapidly. Formerly found only in large industrial applications, "microwaves" were increasingly becoming a standard fixture of most kitchens. The rapidly falling price of microprocessors also helped by adding electronic controls to make the ovens easier to use. By the late 1980s they were almost universal, and current estimates hold that nearly 95% of American households have a microwave.

A microwave oven works by passing microwave radiation, usually at a frequency of 2450 MHz (a wavelength of 12.24 an), through the food. Water, fat, and sugar molecules in the food absorb energy from the microwave beam in a process called dielectric heating. Most molecules are electric dipoles, meaning that they have a positive charge at one end and a negative charge at the other, and therefore vibrate as they try to align themselves with the alternating electric field induced by the microwave beam. This molecular movement creates heat Microwave heating is most efficient on liquid water, and much less so on fats, sugars, and frozen water. Microwave heating is sometimes incorrectly explained as resonance of water molecules, which only occurs at much higher frequencies, in the tens of gigahertz.

Most microwave ovens allow the user to choose between several power levels, including one or more defrosting levels. In most A ovens, however, there is no change in the intensity of the microwave radiation; instead, the magnetron is turned on and off in cycles of several seconds at a time. This can actually be observed when microwaving airy foods like Krembos (An Israeli confection): it blows up during heating phases, while it deflates when the magnetron is turned off.

The cooking chamber itself is a Faraday cage enclosure which prevents the microwaves from escaping into the environment. The oven door is usually a glass panel for easy viewing, but has a layer of conductive mesh to maintain the shielding. Because the size of the perforations in the mesh is much less than the wavelength of 12 an, the microwave radiation can not pass through the door, while visible light (with a much shorter wavelength) can.

Professional chefs generally find microwave ovens to be of limited usefulness. On the other hand, people who are lacking in free time, or not comfortable with their cooking skills, can use microwave ovens to reheat stored food (including commercially available pre-cooked frozen dishes) in only a few minutes.

36/40. According to the passage, it can be inferred that

1. the microwave revolution became widespread in the 1970s.
2. the microwave technique of cooking was more of an ‘accidental discovery’.
3. Spencer holds the highest number of technology patents.
4. popcorn is the most popular snack in America.

37/40 Litton’s new microwave oven

1. resembled the one that is used commonly now.
2. had a unique magnetron feed.
3. could work on the no-load condition indefinitely.
4. All of the above.

38/40. The central theme of the passage is

1. The Technique of Microwave Cooking.
2. Microwave Technology in Ovens.
3. Commercial Microwave Ovens and its Uses.
4. The Discovery, Development, and Uses of Microwave Ovens.

39/40. According to the passage

1. Amana’s countertop Radarange priced at 495 was the most popular model.
2. Hot air and oil popping methods of cooking popcorn are still used.
3. Microwave ovens were fitted with easy-to-use electronic controls due to the availability of cheaper microprocessors.
4. Japan manufactures the highest number of microwave ovens.

40/40. According to the passage:

1. In most ovens, the intensity of the microwave radiation cannot be altered.
2. Fats and sugars are best cooked by microwave ovens.
3. Microwave heating is the vibration of water molecules.
4. None of these

**Reading Passage-7**

**Directions: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.**

Union health ministry has developed special software for online monitoring to make sex-selective abortions more difficult. Once installed in 28,565 ultrasound clinics in the country, it will become mandatory for them to fill up Form F. This is not a new provision. According to the Prenatal Diagnostics Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, ultra sound clinics are required to fill this form for every test they do. It is supposed to give details of the patient, including previous abortions and pregnancies, age and sex of the foetus, reason for doing ultrasound and name of the doctor who advised the test. But clinics seldom fill this form. Even when they do, they deliberately leave out vital details- sex of foetus and name of the doctor. When monitoring agencies ask for forms, clinics say they have been lost. Now that all forms have to be submitted online by 6th of every month- the form will not upload unless complete - clinics will have to keep their records straight or face penalty. Sex selective abortion is reportedly a Rs.1000-crore industry. Given the large number of female foetuses being aborted there is a need for greater surveillance. Online monitoring is one step in that direction.

According to a Lancet magazine study, around 500,000 unborn girls- one in 25- are aborted in India every year. If the figures are real, a large number of parents and doctors should be behind bars. But so far there has been just one conviction. The Central Supervisory Board responsible for implementing the PNDT Act needs to be more vigilant and given more teeth. It's sad that there is not enough public outcry against this. Since the bias against the girl child is rooted in economic considerations the solution, too, will have to be economic. Transforming the girt child from a liability into an economic asset is the most effective way of tackling the problem. The government should incentivise having a girt child through free education, extra PDS ration, even tax concessions. This is likely to be more effective than sting operations against sex determination clinics. At the social level, religious and social organizations must mobilise their collective energy against this inhuman practice.

**20/40** According to the author this inhuman practice

1. can never be curbed
2. will continue forever
3. will disappear with the implementation of the software
4. can be controlled with people’s co-operation.

21/40. The bias against the girl child is due to:

1. religious reason reasons
2. psychological problems
3. social repercussions
4. economic constraints

22 /40

The special software developed by Union Health Ministry:

1. Will stop female infanticide
2. Will make selective abortions more difficult
3. Will curb the growth of Rs 1000 crore industry
4. Will make clinics pay a penalty

23/ 40.

The expression “given more teeth” in paragraph 2 means

More powers

More teeth

More people

More programmes

**24/40.** According to Lancet magazine study, the % of unborn girls that are aborted in India every year is

1. 25%
2. 0.25%
3. 4.25%
4. 4%