The endgame: On the injunction against Google

The U.S. district court injunction against Google could end its app **dominance**

The recent **injunction** issued by U.S. District Judge James Donato, which forces Google to open up its Android platform to third-party app stores and alternative payment options, **marks** a **critical juncture** in the ongoing legal dispute between Alphabet's **subsidary** and Tencent-backed Epic Games. This **antitrust lawsuit**, which began in 2020, after Google removed Epic's popular game Fortnite from the Play Store for violating its payment terms, **has far-reaching implications** for how the Android app ecosystem functions. Epic **bypassed** Google's rules by making users pay the publisher directly, **triggering** the battle. Judge Donato's **ruling**, set to **take effect** in November, **orders** Google to **halt** practices that have limited competition, such as paying companies to launch apps exclusively on its marketplace or preinstalling Google Play on new devices. It also **mandates** Google to allow **rival** app stores to be **featured** on its Play Store and for app developers to show alternative payment systems. For three years, this injunction will reshape how Google operates its marketplace, creating **space** for increased competition in the Android **ecosystem**. But Google argues that these changes **pose** risks to user privacy and security and could limit developers' ability to promote their apps. However, the injunction does allow Google to retain some control over security, but the ruling sends a clear message — it is time for Google to change how it **governs** the Android app marketplace.

At the **core** of the battle is the "Google tax," a 15%-30% commission the company charges app developers for transactions made through apps from Play Store, bringing in billions each year for Google. During the **trial**, it was revealed that Google had cut special **deals with** major developers, including Spotify and Tinder-owner Match Group, allowing them to pay lower commissions. This further **fuelled** claims of unfair practices in the app marketplace. Judge Donato's injunction is about much more than just commissions. It **strikes** at the heart of how tech giants use their platforms to maintain dominance. By **enforcing** its payment systems and restricting alternative options, Google has long held **disproportionate** power over app developers. The **ruling**, if **upheld**, **could dismantle** this dominance. By mandating that Google open its platform to third-party app stores and payment systems, the court **seeks** to introduce fairness to a market that has been controlled by a single player for too long. For end consumers, the real impact could be felt in the form of lower costs for paid apps and in-app purchases. When developers are no longer subject to Google's **hefty** commissions, those savings could be passed down to users. Ultimately, this ruling could signal a shift toward more **transparent** and fairer business practices in the tech industry, and push giants to **reconsider** how they operate in the global digital economy.   **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Endgame** (noun) – The final stage of a process, especially one that determines the outcome; conclusion, finale, resolution अंतिम चरण

2. **Injunction** (noun) – A legal order that requires someone to do or stop doing something; mandate, prohibition, directive निरोधक आदेश

3. **Dominance** (noun) – Power or influence over others, control; supremacy, authority, command प्रभुत्व

4. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, highlight; represent, denote संकेत करना

5. **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, important, essential, decisive महत्वपूर्ण

6. **Juncture** (noun) – A specific point in time, especially a critical or important one; moment, point, phase समय/ समयबिंदु

7. **Subsidiary** (noun) – A company controlled by another company; branch, division, affiliate सहायक कंपनी

8. **Antitrust lawsuit** (noun) – A legal action that challenges a company or group of companies for limiting competition in the marketplace; competition law case प्रतिस्पर्धा विरोधी मुकदमा

9. **Far-reaching** (adjective) – Extensive in influence or effect; wide-ranging, impactful, profound दूरगामी

10. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, result, effect, repercussion परिणाम

11. **Bypass** (verb) – Avoid, circumvent, evade, go around बचना

12. **Trigger** (verb) – Cause to happen, initiate, spark, provoke उत्प्रेरित करना

13. **Ruling** (noun) – Official decision, judgment, verdict, decree फैसला

14. **Take effect** (phrase) – Start to apply or be enforced; come into force, begin, become operative प्रभाव में आना

15. **Halt** (verb) – Stop, cease, end, bring to a standstill रोकना

16. **Mandate** (verb) – Require, order, command, dictate अनिवार्य करना

17. **Rival** (adjective) – Competing, opposing, challenging; adversarial प्रतिद्वंद्वी

18. **Feature** (verb) – Include, showcase, present, display प्रकट करना

19. **Space** (noun) – Opportunity, room, scope, capacity अवसर

20. **Ecosystem** (noun) – A system or network, especially in business or technology, where entities interact and depend on each other; environment, structure परिस्थितिकी तंत्र

21. **Pose** (verb) – Present or constitute a threat, challenge, or difficulty; create, generate, produce खतरा पैदा करना

22. **Govern** (verb) – Control, regulate, manage, oversee नियंत्रण करना

23. **Core** (noun) – The central or most important part; essence, heart, foundation मूल

24. **Trial** (noun) – Legal proceedings in court; case, hearing, litigation मुकदमा

25. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, address निपटना

26. **Fuel** (verb) – Intensify, provoke, increase, stimulate भड़काना

27. **Strike** (verb) – Hit or affect forcefully; target, attack, impact प्रभाव डालना

28. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, impose, uphold लागू करना

29. **Disproportionate** (adjective) – Out of balance or unequal in size or importance; excessive, uneven, unequal असमानुपाती

30. **Uphold** (verb) – Support or maintain (a decision or ruling); confirm, endorse, sustain समर्थन करना

31. **Dismantle** (verb) – Take apart, disassemble, break down, remove विघटित करना

32. **Seek** (verb) – Try to find or obtain; pursue, search for, aim for प्रयास करना

33. **Hefty** (adjective) – Large and heavy; substantial, considerable, significant बड़ा

34. **Transparent** (adjective) – Clear, open, easily understood; straightforward, honest पारदर्शी

35. **Reconsider** (verb) – Think about again, review, reassess, reevaluate पुनर्विचार करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Critical Legal Ruling**: U.S. District Judge James Donato issued an injunction against Google, mandating changes to its Android platform operations.

2. **Mandate for Open Platforms**: Google must allow third-party app stores and alternative payment options on its Android devices, breaking its longstanding control over the ecosystem.

3. **Background of the Lawsuit**: The antitrust lawsuit began in 2020 when Google removed Epic Games' Fortnite from the Play Store for violating payment terms, sparking a broader legal battle.

4. **Epic's Challenge**: Epic Games circumvented Google's payment rules by directing users to pay them directly, highlighting the restrictive nature of Google's app marketplace policies.

5. **Effective Date**: The injunction is set to take effect in November, initiating significant changes in how Google manages its app ecosystem.

6. **Prohibited Practices**: Google is ordered to stop practices like paying companies for exclusive app launches on its marketplace and preinstalling Google Play on new devices.

7. **Promotion of Competition**: The ruling requires Google to feature rival app stores within the Play Store and allow app developers to present alternative payment systems.

8. **Duration of Changes**: The injunction will reshape Google's marketplace operations for the next three years, fostering increased competition within the Android ecosystem.

9. **Google's Concerns**: Google argues that the mandated changes could jeopardize user privacy and security and hinder developers' ability to effectively promote their apps.

10. **Limited Control Maintained**: Despite the injunction, Google retains some control over security measures to address its concerns about privacy and safety.

11. **"Google Tax" Exposed**: The case revealed Google's commission fees (15%-30%) on app transactions, termed the "Google tax," which generates billions annually.

12. **Unfair Practices Highlighted**: Evidence showed Google offering reduced commissions to major developers like Spotify and Match Group, reinforcing claims of monopolistic behavior.

13. **Impact on Tech Dominance**: The injunction challenges the disproportionate power tech giants like Google wield over app developers by enforcing their own payment systems.

14. **Benefits for Consumers**: Potential lower costs for paid apps and in-app purchases could result from reduced commissions, passing savings onto end-users.

15. **Industry-Wide Implications**: The ruling may signal a shift towards more transparent and equitable business practices in the tech industry, encouraging other giants to reevaluate their operational strategies in the global digital marketplace.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary implication of the U.S. district court injunction on Google's app ecosystem according to the passage?**   **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Google will lose its dominance over Android app stores permanently.
   B. Google will remove all security measures on its Play Store to accommodate competition.
   C. Google is allowed to continue paying companies to launch apps exclusively on its platform.
   D. Google is required to open its Android platform to third-party app stores and alternative payment options.

2. **According to the passage, why does Google argue against the changes mandated by the court?**
   A. The changes could negatively impact Google's profit margins.
   B. The changes could pose risks to user privacy and security.
   C. The changes will reduce the overall number of apps on its platform.
   D. The changes will benefit Google's competitors while harming developers.

3. **Choose the appropriate set of words to fill in the blanks based on the passage.**
   Google's dominance in the app marketplace stems from its ability to enforce its own _____ (i), which restricts _____ (ii) options for developers, and has led to allegations of _____ (iii).
   A. payment system, alternative, transparency
   B. operating model, developer-friendly, malpractices
   C. payment system, alternative, unfairness
   D. commission charges, flexibility, competition

4. Which of the following words from the passage is closest in meaning to "**dismantle**," and what would be its antonym?
   A. Build
   B. Disintegrate
   C. Break down
   D. Eliminate

5. **Based on the passage, what is the likely long-term impact of the court ruling on Google's app marketplace dominance?**
   A. Google will permanently lose its app marketplace revenue.
   B. Consumers will immediately see lower prices for apps.
   C. Google's monopoly over the app marketplace will be reduced, introducing more fairness.
   D. Google will stop allowing developers to use its payment system.

6. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**
   S1: October 7, 2024 marked one year of Israel's war on Gaza and its relentless bombing of the Gaza Strip killing nearly 42,000 people.
   S4: This has brought out millions in mass demonstrations in the major cities of Europe, the United States and beyond, politicising a generation of people in opposition to Israel, and also making it one of the greatest issues of our time.

   P: For this reason, they requested to use a pseudonym for their family name, but their first names are genuine.

Q: The prime victims of the heartless war have been civilians, women and children in Gaza, West Bank and now Lebanon;

R: 16,705 Palestinian children have been killed, the largest in any conflict in one year.

S: The Hassans escaped the Shia-majority southern suburbs—or Dahiyeh in Arabic—fearing Israeli airstrikes that have blanketed southern Lebanon and are now pummeling their neighborhood.

    A. P and Q

    B. Q and R

    C. P and S

    D. Q and S

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Vinod had a _____ escape in the car accident.

A. comfortable

B. full

C. narrow

D. Wide

8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

A. Embarrass

B. Connoisseur

C. Relevent

D. Bureaucracy

9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in bold.**

We'd better watch our step and not give him any excuse to **harass** us further.

A. betray

B. relish

C. soothe

D. Intimidate

10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**

A short interesting story about a real person or event

A. Poem

B. Sketch

C. Anecdote

D. Narrative

11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

She is **proficient in speaking many languages**

A. Monolithic

B. Multilingual

C. Heterolinguistic

D. Bilingual

12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

To have bigger fish to fry

A. To have an interest in cooking

B. To know different kinds of fishing techniques

C. To take calculated risks

D. To have bigger things to take care of than the menial task at hand

13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

My brother performed / extremely good / in the class test / held yesterday

A. held yesterday
B. in the class test
C. My brother performed
D. extremely good

14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Toxic

A. Laudatory
B. Lanky
C. Lethal
D. Licit

15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who likes to argue about anything

A. Reticent
B. Coward
C. Veracious
D. Contentious

16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

She has been **studying for two o'clock** .

A. study from two o'clock
B. studying since two o'clock
C. study for two o'clock
D. studying two o'clock

17. **In the following sentence, four words are underlined out of which one word is misspelt. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

After the **recapture** (A) of Tololing and the adjacent features, **evacting** (B) the enemy from this **well-fortified** (C) position became a **priority**.(D)

A. B
B. D
C. A
D. C

18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Lovely tunes are composed by Domnica

A. Domnica composed lovely tunes.
B. Domnica composes tunes lovely.
C. Domnica will compose lovely tunes.
D. Domnica composes lovely tunes.

19. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**

Unit of weight for precious stones

A. Pure
B. Reliable
C. Carat

    D. Accurate

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**

No **altruistic** act is truly sincere.

    A. philanthropic
    B. phantasmal
    C. phenomenal
    D. Phonotypical

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

There is a saying that coming events cast their shadows before. (1)_____, it is not universally true. Something can happen within a second, and one may not (2)_____ it. (3)_____, some instances show that predictions based on certain signs have gone wrong. People generally say that natural calamities can be predicted by observing the animals. But what if animals are suffering from some disease and don't show any signs before the event appears? They may fail to make peculiar sounds or actions about the events which are going to take place. (4)_____, some unnatural calamities that are likely to appear may forecast their shadows by some bad omens. (5)_____, we should not completely cancel out the possibilities that animals can sense certain unnatural happenings.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. Moreover
    B. Therefore
    C. Furthermore
    D. However

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. legalise
    B. foresee
    C. rescind
    D. Affect

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**
    A. Therefore
    B. Moreover
    C. Nevertheless
    D. However

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. Besides
    B. Secondly
    C. Therefore
    D. Despite

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. However
    B. Nevertheless
    C. Moreover
    D. Therefore

Answers

1. D	2.B	3.C	4. A	5. C	6.B	7. C	8. C	9.D	10. C	11.B	12.D
13. D	14.C	15.D	16.B	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.A	21.D	22.B	23.B	24.A
25. D										**[Practice Exercise]**	

Explanations

1. **D) Google is required to open its Android platform to third-party app stores and alternative payment options.**

    D is correct because the passage explicitly states that the injunction forces Google to allow third-party app stores and alternative payment systems, fundamentally changing its control over the Android ecosystem.

    A is incorrect because the passage doesn't suggest permanent loss of dominance, only temporary changes for three years.

    C is incorrect as the injunction explicitly orders Google to stop paying companies to launch apps exclusively on its marketplace.

    B is incorrect because although Google must allow competition, the passage mentions that Google can retain some control over security.

2. **B) The changes could pose risks to user privacy and security.**

    B is correct because the passage clearly mentions that Google argues the changes could risk user privacy and security, even though they retain some control over security.

    A is incorrect because while the injunction impacts Google's dominance, the passage doesn't focus on profit margins as Google's main argument.

    C is incorrect as there is no mention of a reduction in the number of apps; instead, it discusses the introduction of alternative app stores.

    D is incorrect because the passage does not claim the changes will harm developers but mentions Google's concern about limiting their ability to promote apps.

3. **C) payment system, alternative, unfairness**

    (i) The passage highlights Google's enforcement of its "payment system" (how developers must use Google's transaction system).

    (ii) It mentions how Google restricts "alternative" payment options for developers.

    (iii) The passage discusses claims of "unfairness" in Google's practices.

    A: "Transparency" does not fit, as the passage focuses on "unfairness" rather than transparency.

    B: "Developer-friendly" is incorrect as the passage discusses restrictions, not developer-friendly options.

    D: "Flexibility" is incorrect since the passage focuses on the lack of flexibility for developers.

4. A) **Build**

    Dismantle means to "take apart" or "destroy." The opposite of dismantling something is to build it up.

5. **C) Google's monopoly over the app marketplace will be reduced, introducing more fairness.**

    The passage suggests that if the ruling is upheld, it could "dismantle" Google's dominance and "introduce fairness" by allowing third-party stores and payment systems, leading to a reduction in its monopoly.

    A: The passage does not claim Google will "permanently" lose all revenue, only that its dominance might be reduced.

    B: There is no evidence in the passage that prices will "immediately" drop.

    D: The passage says Google may have to allow other payment systems but not that it will stop its own.

6. **B) Q and R**

    S1: This sentence sets the context of the war and the heavy loss of life in Gaza due to bombings

    S2:(Q): This sentence logically follows S1 because it specifies the victims of the war, particularly women and children, which ties back to the massive loss of life described in S1

    S3:(R): This sentence provides a factual number about the death toll of children, which is a continuation of the idea introduced in S2.

    S4: This final sentence shifts the focus to the global reaction to the war, suggesting that the atrocities described in S2 and S3 have had a wide-reaching political impact.

    P: This sentence introduces a new topic, which is not directly related to the theme of mass civilian deaths or the global impact of the war

    S: While this sentence mentions Israeli airstrikes and fits the context of the war, it focuses too much on one family's specific experience rather than the larger scale of the conflict, making it a less appropriate fit for the general flow of the paragraph.

7. C) **Narrow'** का use होगा क्योंकि "narrow escape" का अर्थ होता है किसी खतरे या दुर्घटना से बहुत मुश्किल से बचना। sentence में बताया गया है कि Vinod कार दुर्घटना में मुश्किल से बच पाया, इसलिए 'narrow' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'comfortable' का अर्थ है आरामदायक, 'full' का अर्थ है पूर्ण, और 'wide' का अर्थ है चौड़ा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

    Narrow' will be used because "narrow escape" means a close or barely avoided danger or accident. The sentence indicates that Vinod barely escaped the car accident, making 'narrow' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'comfortable' means relaxing, 'full' means complete, and 'wide' means broad, which do not fit in this context.

8. C) The incorrectly spelt word is **'Relevent'**. The correct spelling is **'Relevant'**, which means **"closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand"** संबंधित या उचित.

9. D) **Harass** (verb) – To subject someone to aggressive pressure or intimidation. तंग करना, परेशान करना।

    Synonym: **Intimidate** (verb) – To frighten or overawe someone, especially in order to make them do what one wants. डराना, भयभीत करना।

    - **Betray** (verb) – To deceive or be disloyal to someone. धोखा देना।
    - **Relish** (verb) – To enjoy or take pleasure in something. आनंद लेना।
    - **Soothe** (verb) – To gently calm or relieve. शांत करना।

10. **C) Anecdote (noun)** – A short interesting story about a real person or event अनुच्छेद
    - **Poem** (noun) – A piece of writing that expresses emotions and ideas, especially with rhythm and sometimes rhyme. कविता
    - **Sketch** (noun) – A rough or unfinished drawing or a brief description of something. रूपरेखा
    - **Narrative** (noun) – A spoken or written account of connected events; a story. कथा

11. **B) Multilingual (noun/adjective)** – A person who is able to speak multiple languages. बहुभाषी
    - **Monolithic** (adjective) – Formed of a single large block of stone; (in a figurative sense) large, powerful, and intractably indivisible. एकाश्मक
    - **Heterolinguistic** (adjective) – Refers to having different languages or dialects. भिन्न-भाषी

- **Bilingual** (noun/adjective) – A person who is able to speak two languages fluently. द्विभाषी

12. D) To have bigger fish to fry (idiom) – To have bigger things to take care of than the menial task at hand कोई व्यक्ति के पास साधारण काम की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण या आवश्यक कार्य हैं।

13. D) 'extremely good' के बदले **'extremely well'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'good' एक adjective है जो noun को modify करता है, जबकि यहाँ verb 'performed' को modify करने के लिए adverb 'well' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए; जैसे— He performed well in the exam.
'extremely well' will be used instead of 'extremely good' because 'good' is an adjective that modifies a noun, whereas here the adverb 'well' should be used to modify the verb 'performed'; Like— He performed well in the exam.

14. **C) Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, harmful, fatal, poisonous. घातक
Synonym: **Toxic** (adjective) – Poisonous, harmful, dangerous, deadly. विषैला
- **Laudatory** (adjective) – Expressing praise, commendatory, approving. प्रशंसात्मक
- **Lanky** (adjective) – Tall and thin, gangly, lean. दुबला-पतला
- **Licit** (adjective) – Lawful, legal, legitimate, allowed. वैध

15. D) **Contentious** (adjective) – A person who likes to argue or is likely to cause disagreement विवादास्पद
- **Reticent** (adjective) – Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily. मितभाषी
- **Coward** (noun) – A person who lacks the courage to do or endure dangerous or unpleasant things. कायर
- **Veracious** (adjective) – Speaking or representing the truth. सत्यवादी

16. B) 'studying for two o'clock' के बदले **'studying since two o'clock'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर किसी कार्य के शुरू होने का समय दिया गया है। 'since' का प्रयोग विशेषकर तब किया जाता है जब किसी कार्य की शुरुआत के समय को व्यक्त करना हो। जैसे— She has been studying since morning.
'studying since two o'clock' will be used instead of 'studying for two o'clock' because the sentence indicates the time when an action started. 'Since' is used particularly to express the point of time when an action begins. Like— She has been studying since morning.

17. A) The incorrectly spelt word is **'evacting'** (Option B). The correct spelling is **'evicting'**, which means "to expel someone from a property, especially with the support of law" (कानूनी सहायता से बेदखल करना.

18. **D) Domnica composes lovely tunes.**
(D) 'are composed' के बदले 'composes' का प्रयोग होगा। Active Voice में हमेशा 'Subject + V¹
[Verb का Base Form] + Object' का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
(i) She writes a letter. Subject → She V¹ → writes Object → a letter
Explanation in English:
(D) In place of 'are composed', 'composes' will be used.
In Active Voice, we always use the formula:

Subject + V¹ [Base form of the Verb] + Object

For example:

(i) She writes a letter.

→ Subject → She → V¹ → writes → Object → a letter

19. C) **Carat** (noun) – A unit of weight for precious stones. कैरेट
   - **Pure** (adjective) – Not mixed or adulterated with any other substance or material. शुद्ध
   - **Reliable** (adjective) – Consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted. विश्वसनीय
   - **Accurate** (adjective) – Correct in all details; exact. सटीक

20. **A) Altruistic** (adjective) – Unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others. परोपकारी

   Synonym: Philanthropic (adjective) – Seeking to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes; generous and benevolent. दानशील
   - **Phantasmal** (adjective) – Resembling or characteristic of a phantom; unreal or illusory. काल्पनिक
   - **Phenomenal** (adjective) – Remarkable or exceptional, especially exceptionally good. अद्भुत
   - **Phonotypical** (adjective) – Related to the study of phonotypy (the printing of languages in a phonetic form). ध्वन्यात्मक

21. D) 'However' का use होगा क्योंकि "However" का अर्थ होता है 'फिर भी' या 'हालाँकि', जो विपरीत दृष्टिकोण या अपवाद को व्यक्त करता है। पहले sentence में कहा गया है कि 'आने वाली घटनाएँ पहले से संकेत देती हैं,' लेकिन बाद में इसे चुनौती दी जा रही है कि यह सार्वभौमिक रूप से सही नहीं है। इसलिए 'However' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Moreover' का अर्थ है 'इसके अतिरिक्त,' 'Therefore' का अर्थ है 'अतः,' और 'Furthermore' का अर्थ है 'आगे और,' जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये sentence के विपरीत अर्थ को व्यक्त नहीं करते। 'However' will be used because it means 'but' or 'despite that,' which expresses contrast or an exception. The first sentence states that 'coming events cast their shadows before,' but then it challenges that it is not universally true. Therefore, 'However' is suitable here. Whereas, 'Moreover' means 'in addition,' 'Therefore' means 'as a result,' and 'Furthermore' means 'in continuation,' which do not fit as they do not express contradiction in this context.

22. B) **Foresee**' का use होगा क्योंकि "foresee" का अर्थ होता है भविष्य में होने वाली किसी घटना की पूर्व जानकारी होना। sentence में कहा गया है कि कुछ घटनाएँ एक सेकंड में हो सकती हैं और कोई उन्हें 'पूर्वानुमानित' नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए 'foresee' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Legalise' का अर्थ है वैध करना, 'Rescind' का अर्थ है रद्द करना, और 'Affect' का अर्थ है प्रभावित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। **'Foresee'** will be used because it means to have prior knowledge or prediction of an event that might happen in the future. The sentence mentions that something can happen within a second, and one may not be able to 'foresee' it, making 'foresee' appropriate here. Whereas,

'Legalise' means to make legal, 'Rescind' means to revoke or cancel, and 'Affect' means to influence, which don't fit in this context.

23. **B) Moreover' का use होगा क्योंकि "Moreover" का अर्थ है 'इसके अतिरिक्त,' जो जानकारी या तर्क को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। passage में कहा गया है कि कुछ घटनाओं का पूर्वानुमान गलत हो सकता है, और इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ उदाहरण ऐसे भी हैं जहाँ ये भविष्यवाणियाँ गलत साबित हो चुकी हैं। यहाँ नए विचार को जोड़ने के लिए 'Moreover' का प्रयोग किया गया है। जबकि 'Therefore' का अर्थ है 'अतः,' 'Nevertheless' का अर्थ है 'फिर भी,' और 'However' का अर्थ है 'हालाँकि,' जो इस context में नए विचार को जोड़ने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।**
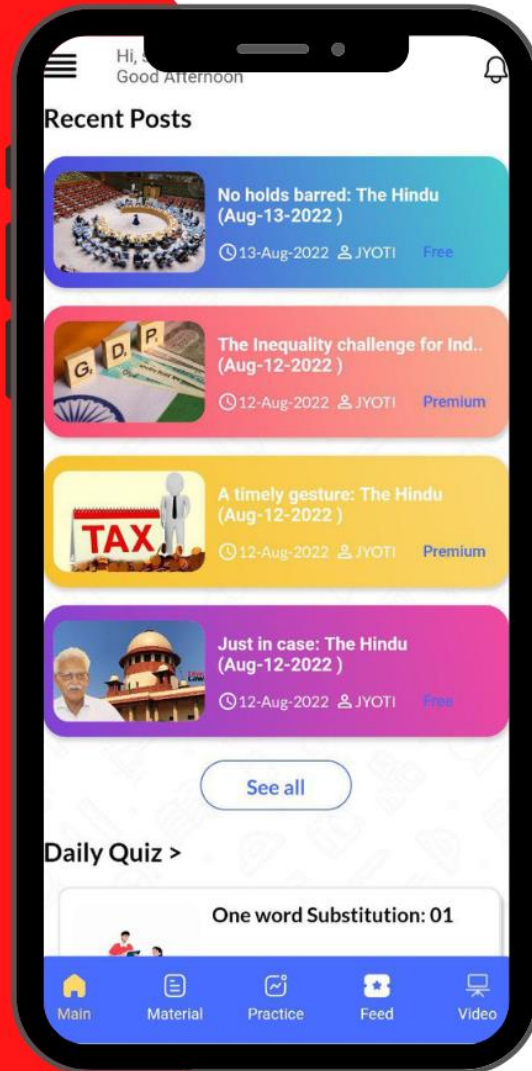
'Moreover' will be used because it means 'in addition,' which is used to add information or reasoning. The previous sentence states that some predictions can go wrong, and in addition, there are instances where predictions based on signs have gone wrong. 'Moreover' is used to introduce this additional information. Whereas, 'Therefore' means 'as a result,' 'Nevertheless' means 'despite that,' and 'However' means 'although,' which do not fit as they don't add information in the same manner in this context.

24. A) **'Besides'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "के अतिरिक्त"। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि कुछ असामान्य आपदाएँ आने से पहले अपने संकेत दिखा सकती हैं, जो जानवरों की भविष्यवाणी की शक्ति पर चर्चा में एक अतिरिक्त विचार है। इसलिए 'Besides' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Secondly' का अर्थ है "दूसरा बिंदु", 'Therefore' का अर्थ है "इसलिए", और 'Despite' का अर्थ है "के बावजूद", जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते।
'Besides' will be used because it means "in addition to." The sentence suggests that some unnatural calamities may forecast their shadows by bad omens, which adds to the discussion on animals' ability to predict events. Hence, 'Besides' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'Secondly' means "the second point," 'Therefore' means "as a result," and 'Despite' means "in spite of," which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Therefore' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Therefore" का अर्थ है 'इसलिए'। sentence में यह कहा गया है कि हमें पूरी तरह से इस संभावना को खारिज नहीं करना चाहिए कि जानवर कुछ अप्राकृतिक घटनाओं को पहले से भांप सकते हैं। यहां, 'Therefore' सही है क्योंकि यह पिछले तर्क से एक निष्कर्ष निकालता है और कहता है कि हमें इस संभावना को खारिज नहीं करना चाहिए। जबकि 'However' का अर्थ 'हालांकि' है, जो एक विरोधाभास प्रस्तुत करता है, जो इसमें उचित नहीं है। 'Nevertheless' का भी अर्थ 'फिर भी' होता है, लेकिन यह केवल तब प्रयोग होता है जब पहले वाक्य में विरोधाभास हो। 'Moreover' का अर्थ 'इसके अतिरिक्त' है, जो यहां अनुपयुक्त है क्योंकि यहां कोई अतिरिक्त तर्क प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है।

- 'Therefore' will be used because it means 'as a result'. The sentence suggests that we should not entirely rule out the possibility that animals can sense certain unnatural happenings,

making 'Therefore' fitting as it draws a conclusion based on the previous argument. Whereas, 'However' introduces a contradiction, which is not suitable in this context. 'Nevertheless' also means 'still', but it's used only when there's a contradiction. 'Moreover' means 'in addition to', which is incorrect as no additional reasoning is being provided here.