

Cloze test for SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains, SBI PO Pre and IBPS PO Pre Exams.

Ex 80

Direction: In the following passage, some of the words/sentences have been left out, each of which is indicated by a letter. Find the suitable word/sentence from the options given against each letter and fill up the blanks with appropriate words/sentences to make the paragraph meaningful.

"The first thing you _____ A _____, if you look at a map, is that the Arctic — unlike the Antarctic — is an ocean surrounded by continents," Alastair Fraser, a geoscientist from Imperial College London, told Live Science. Firstly, this means there's a huge quantity of _____ B ____ material available, in the form of dead sea creatures such as plankton and algae, which form the basis of what will _____ C ____ become oil and gas. Secondly, the surrounding ring of continents means that the Arctic Basin contains a high proportion of continental crust, which makes up about 50% of its oceanic area, Fraser explained. That's significant because continental crust — as _____ D ____ to ocean crust, which makes up the rest of the area — typically contains deep depressions called basins, into which organic matter sinks, he said.

Here, it gets _____E ____in shale and preserved in 'anoxic' waters, meaning they contain little oxygen. "Normally, in a shallow sea with lots of oxygen, it would not be preserved. But if the sea is deep enough, the ocean will be _____ F ____, meaning the oxygenated waters at the top will be separated from the anoxic conditions at the base," Fraser explained. ______ G _____.

As mountains erode over millennia, the continents also provide a wealth of sediment, transported via huge rivers into the sea. ______ H ______. Fast-forward millions of years, and this repeated layering process has put the organic material under such immense pressure that it has begun to heat up.

"The temperature of the sediments in basins increases roughly 30 degrees Centigrade with every 1 kilometer of burial," Fraser said. ______ I _____. As these substances are buoyant, they begin moving upward into the gaps within the porous sedimentary rock, which becomes like a storage container — the reservoir — from which oil and gas are extracted. ______ J _____.

1. A.

A. realize	B. endeavour	C. associate	D. intend	E. pretend
2. В.				
A. toxic	B. utility	C. stable	D. flammable	E. organic

3. C.				
A. primarily	B. prematurely	C. lately	D. ultimately	E. freshly
4. D.				
A. callous	B. rebellious	C. opposed	D. contiguous	E. similar
5. E.				
A. dismembered	B. maimed	C. decomposed	D. embedded	E. adapted
6. F.				
A. turbulent	B. calm	C. pigmented	D. rectified	E. stratified

7. G.

A. At the sea basin, the materials get decomposed and create various fuels like petroleum and natural gas.
B. The sea basin has hordes of bacteria that decompose the materials trapped in the sediment and when these materials get oxidized, they create useful energy source to be used millions of years in the future.

C. Conserved within these oxygen-deprived basins, the matter maintains compounds that ultimately make it useful as an energy source millions of years in the future.

D. In this extrem<mark>e pressure, t</mark>he materials get compressed and the oxygen dissolved in the sea water turns them into fuels like petroleum and natural gas.

E. This extreme heat and the oxygen deprived area makes the sea basin an ideal place for the organic materials to be turned into fuels to be used millions of years later.

8. н.

A. This sediment flows into the rivers, where it overlays the inorganic material, and over time, forms a soft and porous material known as "reservoir rock," Fraser said.

B. This sediment flows through the plains, where it overlays the oxygenated material, and over time, forms a succulent layer known as "reservoir rock," Fraser said.

C. This sediment flows through the hilly areas, where it overlays the deoxidized material, and forms a hard but porous material instantaneously," Fraser said.

D. This sediment flows into the oceans, where it overlays the inorganic material, and soon, forms the energy source to be used millions of years later," Fraser said.

E. This sediment flows into the basins, where it overlays the organic material, and over time, forms a hard but porous material known as "reservoir rock," Fraser said.



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9. I.

A. Under this intensifying pressure and heat, the organic material very gradually transforms into oil, with the highest temperatures forming gas.

B. In this extreme heat the organic material becomes dense and heavy and remains stationary at the bottom of the sea basin.

C. Under this extreme pressure and heat, the organic materials get turned into rocky substances and get stuck in the sediment at the bottom of the ocean.

D. In this extreme temperature the organic materials get evaporated and that is why it takes millions of years for the little amount that remains to turn into gases.

E. This extreme heat and temperature is not perfect for turning the organic materials into petroleum and gas: hence it takes millions of years for the entire process to complete.

10. J.

A. It's the combination of these ingredients — small quantities of inorganic matter, less sediment to lock in the oil and gas, the underlying geology and the insignificant scale across which these occur — which makes the Arctic Ocean so unusually energy deficient.

B. It's the combination of these ingredients — huge quantities of organic matter, abundant sediment to lock in the oil and gas, the ideal underlying geology and the huge scale across which these occur — which makes the Arctic Ocean so unusually energy rich.

C. It's the combination of these ingredients — huge quantities of organic matter, abundant sediment to lock in the oil and gas, the ideal underlying geology and the huge scale across which these occur — which makes the Arctic Ocean so unusually energy deficient.

D. It's the combination of these ingredients — very less quantities of organic matter, scarce sediment to lock in the oil and gas, the imperfect underlying geology and the minute scale across which these occur — which makes the Arctic Ocean so unusually energy rich.

E. It's the combination of these ingredients — less quantities of organic matter, abundant sediment to lock in the oil and gas, the not-so-ideal underlying geology and the huge scale across which these occur — which makes the Arctic Ocean so unusually energy rich.

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
А	E	D	С	D	E	С	E	А	В





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Explanations:

1. Only the word "realize" is meaningful and appropriate at blank A: The first thing you <u>realize</u>, if you look at a map...

The other words are inappropriate in blank A and do not add any meaning to the sentence, hence they can be discarded.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

2. Only the word "organic" is meaningful and appropriate at blank B: Firstly, this means there's a huge quantity of <u>organic</u> material...

The other words are inappropriate in blank B and do not add any meaning to the sentence, hence they can be discarded.

Hence, option E is the correct answer.

3. Only the word "ultimately" is meaningful and appropriate at blank C: ...which form the basis of what will <u>ultimately</u> become oil and gas.

The other words are inappropriate in blank C and do not add any meaning to the sentence, hence they can be discarded.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

4. Only the word "opposed" is meaningful and appropriate at blank D: That's significant because continental crust — as <u>opposed</u> to ocean crust...

The other words are inappropriate in blank D and do not add any meaning to the sentence, hence they can be discarded.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

5. Only the word "embedded" is meaningful and appropriate at blank E: Here, it gets <u>embedded</u> in shale and preserved in 'anoxic' waters...

The other words are inappropriate in blank E and do not add any meaning to the sentence, hence they can be discarded.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

6. Only the word "stratified" is meaningful and appropriate at blank F: But if the sea is deep enough, the ocean will be <u>stratified</u>, meaning the oxygenated waters at the top...

The other words are inappropriate in blank F and do not add any meaning to the sentence, hence they can be discarded.

Hence, option E is the correct answer.

7. The previous sentence says that the upper layers of water are oxygenated, but the lower layers are not oxygenated.

And, that's how they organic materials (in the lower layers) don't decompose.

This makes option A, option B and option D inappropriate. The sentences contained in these options cannot follow the previous sentence.

The sentence contained in option E says "this extreme heat": BUT, 'extreme heat' is not mentioned before this sentence. Hence, option E also gets eliminated.

The sentence contained in option C is apt and follows the previous sentence meaningfully.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

8. The previous sentence talks about sediments and says that this sediment is transported through huge rivers into the sea.

Sentence A: says that sediments overlays **inorganic** materials; BUT, the passage talks only about **organic** materials; this sentence can be eliminated.

Sentence B: says that sediment flows through the plains; this sentence also gets eliminated.

Sentence C: sediment flows through the **hilly areas**; this sentence also gets eliminated.

Sentence D: also says that sediments overlays **inorganic** materials; BUT, the passage talks only about **organic** materials; this sentence can be eliminated.

The sentence contained in option E is apt and follows the previous sentence meaningfully.

Hence, option E is the correct answer.

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9. Notice the sentence succeeding "I":

As **these substances are buoyant**, **they begin moving upward** into the gaps within the **porous sedimentary rock**, which becomes like a storage container — the reservoir — **from which oil and gas are extracted.**

Sentence B: says "...organic material becomes **dense and heavy** and **remains** stationary at the bottom of the sea basin." This sentence can be eliminated.

Sentence C: says "...the organic materials get turned into **rocky substances** and **get stuck in the sediment** at the bottom of the ocean." This sentence also gets eliminated.

Sentence D: says "...the **organic materials get evaporated** and that is why it takes millions of years..." This sentence also gets eliminated.

Sentence E: **"This extreme heat and temperature is not perfect** for turning the organic materials into petroleum and gas..." No such information is given in the passage. This sentence also gets eliminated.

The sentence contained in option A is apt and precedes the following sentence meaningfully.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

10. The ending sentence should be coherent with the entire passage.

Refer to these sentences given in the first paragraph:

Secondly, the surrounding ring of continents means that **the Arctic Basin contains a high proportion of continental crust, which makes up about 50% of its oceanic area, Fraser explained. That's significant because continental crust** — **as opposed to ocean crust, which makes up the rest of the area** — **typically contains deep depressions called basins, into which organic matter sinks, he said.**

Only the sentence contained in option B is apt and coherent and harmonious with the above paragraph (given as reference) and the entire passage.

The other sentences given in the other options are incongruous and inappropriate: they fail the end the paragraph meaningfully.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

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