

TABLE COMPLETION SKILL BUILDING EXERCISE 1

Answer questions 1-11 which are based on the reading passage below.

Salinity

It has long been recognized that our land uses, including agricultural development, have significantly changed Australia's landscapes and natural systems. However, we have not always appreciated the magnitude of change in the soil, water, and nutrient balances, the resultant degradation, and the costs to the wider Australian community. The timeframe for these changes is to be slowed or reversed. Changes to the Australian landscape have resulted in the widespread and rapidly growing problem of dryland salinity. Farmers were among the first to be affected, by the salinization of rivers and agricultural land. Biodiversity, as well as regional and urban infrastructure, such as water supply, roads and buildings, are now also at risk. Two broad forms of salinity are recognized in Australia. Primary or naturally occurring salinity is part of the Australian landscape and reflects the development of this landscape over time. Examples are the marine plains found around the coastline of Australia and the salt lakes in central and Western Australia. Salts are distributed widely across Australian landscapes. They originate mainly from depositions of oceanic salt from rain and wind. Salt stored in the soil or groundwater is concentrated through evaporation and transpiration by plants. In a healthy catchment, salt is slowly leached downwards and stored below the root zone, or out of the system. Secondary salinity is the salinization of land and water resources due to land use impacts by people. It includes salinity that results from water table rises from irrigation systems – irrigation salinity, and from dryland management systems – dryland salinity. Both forms of salinity are due to accelerated rising water tables mobilizing salt in the soil. There is no fundamental difference in the hydrologic process. Where the water balance has been altered due to changing land use (e.g. clearing of native vegetation for broadacre farming or grazing), the excess water entering the water table mobilizes salt which then rises to the land surface. The movement of water drives salinization processes and may move the stored salt towards the soil surface or into surface water bodies.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the reading passage for each answer.

Two forms of salinity	
primary	secondary
Salinity occurs in 1 _____	Salinity as a consequence of 7 _____
Oceanic salts are deposited by 2 _____ and 3 _____	it includes 8 _____ salinity and 9 _____ salinity.
Salt is concentrated via 4 _____ and 5 _____	More water seeps into 10 _____ as farms replace local plants.
Salt moves downwards below 6 _____	Causes salt to move to the 11 _____