

LI: Revise  
elements of  
SPAG and know  
about  
monsoons in  
India.



## SC:

Parenthesis = additional  
information in a sentence  
(usually contained in brackets).

**Progressive verb form = ends in  
“-ing”.**

**Co-ordinating conjunction = and,  
but or so.**

**Determiner = introduces the  
noun.**

**Pronoun = used n place of a  
noun: he, she, it, they etc.**

**Possessive pronoun = shows  
ownership: his, hers, theirs etc.**

# What is a Monsoon?

- Monsoon is an Arabic word for season.
- Monsoons are mostly associated with the Indian Ocean.
- Monsoons cause wet and dry seasons throughout much of the tropics. The monsoon causes most of the rainfall in India and some other parts of the world.
- Monsoons sometimes cause massive flooding.

A monsoon, which is a large sea breeze, occurs when the wind blows from the cooler ocean to the much warmer land mass.

In summers, when central and northern India becomes very hot, winds (monsoon) from over the Indian Ocean blow towards this hot region. On their way these winds absorb a lot of water from the Indian ocean. So now imagine this wind carrying infinite number of tiny water balloons with it.

Soon this wind reaches the southern tip of. Here they hit the mountains of India. The water laden wind hits the Indian mountains. The infinite tiny water balloons burst, releasing water and resulting in rains.

India's winters are hot and dry. The monsoon winds blow from the northeast and carry little moisture.

India's winters are hot because the mountains of the Himalayas form a barrier that prevents cold air from passing onto the subcontinent.

Additionally, most of India lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the equator, so the sun's rays shine directly on the land.



The temperature can reach as high as 110°F during the Indian winter.

# The Impact of a Monsoon

India and Southeast Asia depend on the summer monsoon. Agriculture, for example, relies on the yearly rain. Many areas in these countries do not have large irrigation systems surrounding lakes, rivers, or snowmelt areas. The summer monsoon fills wells for the rest of the year. Rice and tea are some crops that rely on the summer monsoon. Dairy farms, which help make India the largest milk producer in the world, also depend on the monsoon rains to keep cows healthy and well-fed. Industry in India and Southeast Asia also relies on the summer monsoon. Much electricity in the region is produced by hydroelectric power plants, which are driven by water collected during the monsoons. Electricity powers hospitals, schools, and businesses that help the economies of these areas develop.



This is what the road looked like when  
I was in Mumbai:

