### Sect.1 Basic Necessities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summer Monsoon</th>
<th>Winter Monsoon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
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### Sect.2

#### Questions - Write the Questions

1. Currently, about how many babies are born in India everyday? Annually? (p. 593)
   
   About ________ babies are born in India everyday.
   
   Annually, ________________ each year.

2. Why might a high rate of infant mortality affect the size of families? (p. 595)
   
   Due to the high rate, parents try to have ________ children to ensure that at least some will reach adulthood.

3. What percentage of the world's population is found in South Asia? (p. 593)
   
   South Asia is home to ________ percent of the world's population.

4. How would education play an important role in slowing population growth? (p. 595)
   
   Better health education can also reduce the need for ________ families by ensuring that more babies reach adulthood.

5. What are South Asia's two monsoon seasons and how do they differ? (p. 597)
   
   The ________ monsoon is a wind system that blows from the southwest across the Indian Ocean toward South Asia from June through September. The ________ monsoon is a wind system that blows from the northeast across the Himalayas toward the sea from October through February.

6. What are some of the precautions that people in South Asia have taken to lessen the damage caused by cyclones? (p. 598)

7. What type of international aid have the countries of South Asia received? (p. 599)
   
   Governments and __________________ agencies have lent billions of dollars to South Asian nations.

8. What political tensions have resulted from the effects of extreme weather? (p. 599)
   
   For instance, to bring water to the city of __________, India constructed the Farakka dam across the Ganges at a point just before it enters Bangladesh. Because India and Bangladesh share the Ganges, the dam left little water for drinking and irrigation in southern Bangladesh.