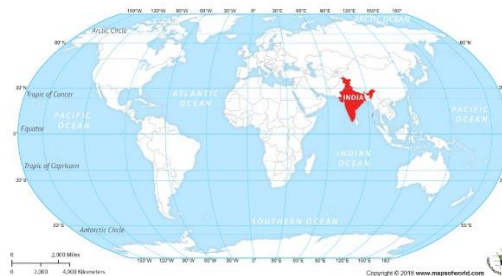


## Asia study: India.

Key Vocabulary:	
Asia	The largest continent on Earth and most populous. Surrounded by The Pacific, Indian and Arctic oceans.
Currency	The money system used in a country.
Climate	The long-term pattern of weather.
Himalayas	World's highest mountain range, to the north of India, formed by the subduction of the Indian tectonic plate under the Eurasian tectonic plate.
Tropical Wet climate	Usually found along the equator, with no change in season. Temperature is consistently warm and humid at around 27°C. It rains on a daily basis.
Tropical dry climate	Usually found slightly above or below the equator, the main rainfall comes from the monsoon season.
Subtropical humid climate	Summers are hot and humid, winters are cold. Subtropical humid climates usually have temperatures exceeding 10°C for 8 months of the year.
Montane Climate	Near mountains, Montane climates are usually cooler and wetter, with more cloud.
Exports	Goods that are sent to another country to sell.
Imports	Goods that are brought in from other countries.
Equator	The imaginary line around the middle of the planet, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



Key Knowledge:
The official spoken language is Hindi, although there are 447 indigenous languages.
Religions observed are mainly: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Buddhism.
Currency used is the Indian Rupee.
Population of India is 1.38 billion people.
The Capital of India is New Delhi. Other major cities include Mumbai, Kolkata and Bengaluru (Bangalore).
The longest river in India is the Ganges.
The climate in India is strongly influenced by the Himalayas and the Thar Desert.
There are four major climatic groupings in India: tropical wet, tropical dry, subtropical humid, and montane.
Major exports include: petroleum products, textile goods, jewellery, software, engineering goods, chemicals, and manufactured leather goods. Major imports include: crude oil, machinery, gems, fertiliser, and chemicals.
Major exports include: petroleum products, textile goods, jewellery, software, engineering goods, chemicals, and manufactured leather goods. Major imports include: crude oil, machinery, gems, fertiliser, and chemicals. Mumbai is India's largest city and the home of Bollywood. Most of India's millionaires and billionaires live here.
Bengaluru is India's information technology capital and many institutes for the sciences are found here.
Notable people of India: Mother Teresa of Calcutta Ghandi