**Reading guidelines for Lecture 16: Monsoon-warm ocean interactions at the interannual timescale**

1. The monsoon-ENSO relationship exhibits marked regionality. What does this mean?
2. The Indian summer rainfall (mainly August-October) tends to be deficit during the El Nino development. How can this happen?
3. During the year after an El Nino, the western North Pacific summer rainfall tends to decrease. How can this happen?
4. During the year after an El Nino, the East Asian subtropical frontal system tends to enhance in spring and summer. How can this happen?
5. The ESVD technique reveals the seasonal evolution of Asian-Australian monsoon (A-AM) anomalies associated with ENSO turnabout (see Figs. 1, 2, 3).
6. What is the most prominent feature of the A-AM anomalies associated with ENSO turnabout?
7. Why the pair of low-level anticyclone anomalies near the equatorial Indian Ocean in response to the suppressed convection over the maritime continent (caused by the weakened Walker circulation during the El Nino development) shows a remarkable equatorial asymmetry? See Fig. 1a.
8. How can the western North Pacific anticyclone anomalies be maintained even when the El Nino has decayed in spring? See Fig. 1d.
9. What are the common features between the SIO and WNP coupled modes?
10. What are the different features between the SIO and WNP coupled modes?