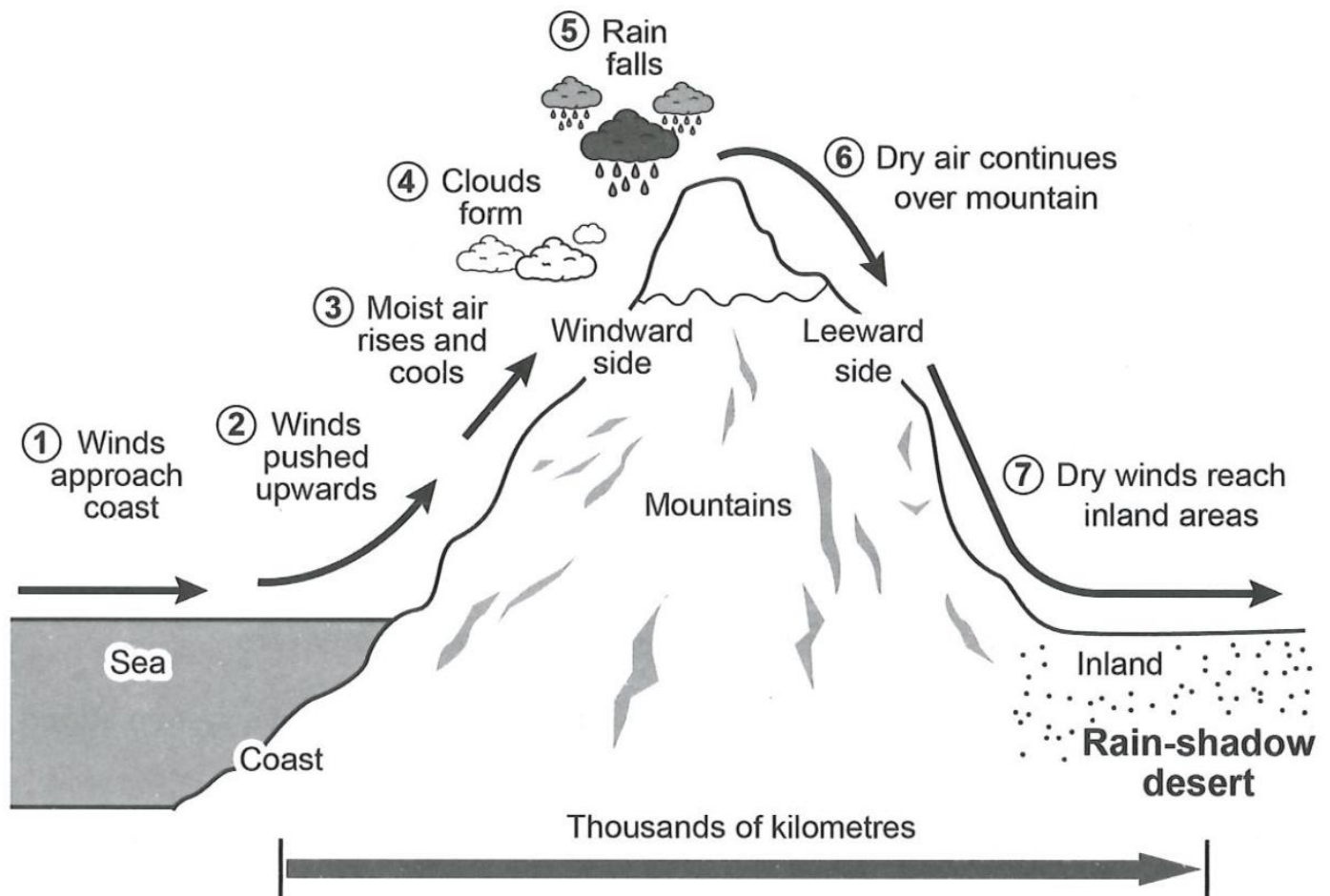


The diagram below shows how one type of desert, known as a rain-shadow desert, is formed.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

The formation of rain-shadow deserts



The diagram illustrates how one type of desert, known as a rain-shadow desert, is formed in seven stages, including winds approaching the coast, clouds forming, [rain falling over the mountain](#), dry air continuing over [mountain it](#) and dry winds reaching inland areas.

The process begins when winds approach the coast ~~at from~~ the sea before hitting the windward side of the mountain and being pushed upwards, after which moist air rises and cools. After forming, the clouds produce rain, which falls over the mountaintop. Having continued over the mountain, the dry air reaches inland areas facing the leeward side, and at the end a rain-shadow desert is formed. ~~The mountain has a windward side and a leeward side, and the distances of the former and latter are thousands of kilometers. The distance travelled by the air is thousands of kilometers.~~

Once clouds form, they continue to rise and become rain clouds that are darker and produce rain, which falls over the snow-covered top of the mountain. Having continued over the mountain, the dry air moves downward on the leeward side of the mountain, reaching the inland areas, and at the end a rain-shadow desert is formed there.

The diagram illustrates how a rain-shadow desert is formed in seven stages. Overall, winds approach the coast and move up the mountain, forming clouds, and rain falls over the mountain, producing dry air that continues over the mountain and reaches inland areas, creating a desert.