

'Journey to the End of the Earth' Summary

Tishani Joshi, the writer of 'Journey to the End of the Earth', explains her journey to Antarctica in this chapter. The summary will explain all the details of the chapter, 'Journey to the End of the Earth'. ["The continent of Antarctica"](#) makes up most of the Antarctic region". It is a very cold continent where cold water meets the warmer waters of the world's oceans. "The Antarctic covers approximately 20 per cent of the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent in terms of total area." [National Geographic](#).

"**Tishani Doshi** (born 9 December 1975) is an Indian [poet](#), [journalist](#), and dancer based in [Chennai](#).^[1] In 2006 she won the [Forward Prize](#) for her debut poetry book *Countries of the Body*. Her poetry book *A God at the Door* has been shortlisted for the 2021 Forward Forward Prize in the best poetry collection category.^[2]" [Wikipedia](#).

The summary of the chapter explains her journey to the coldest continent of the world, named Antarctica, the fifth-largest continent in terms of the area. She boarded a Russian research ship. She started her journey from Chennai. She was part of the group of 52 students named 'Students on Ice'. It was an educational tour to provide educational opportunities to learn about the continent. She travelled over 100 hours in a combination of a car, an aeroplane, and a ship. The journey consisted of nine time zones, six checkpoints, three bodies of water, and three ecosystems.

She found Antarctica as a white landscape, the "coldest, driest, windiest continent in the world". It is an isolated and immense continent. "If you want to know more about the planet's past, present, and future, Antarctica is the place to go to." Bon Voyage! **Gondwana, a giant southern supercontinent**, was established six hundred and fifty million years ago. There were no human beings present on the Gondwana continent. The climate was warmer, and it was rich in "**flora and fauna**." It existed for 500 million years when the dinosaurs were wiped out, the age of mammals came into existence, and the present system of the globe came into shape.

Human Impact on Antarctica

Antarctica has always been a part of history. It tells us our history of origin and our future life where we are going. It consists of Cordilleran folds and pre-Cambrian granite shields, ozone, and carbon. It tells us about the evolution and extinction of humans. It tells us about human civilisation and tells us how we behave with nature by building villages, towns, cities, and megacities. The increase in the population has adversely affected our resources, and the burning of fossils has created a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world, which has become the main cause of global warming. Will the West Antarctic ice sheet melt entirely? These are the burning issues of global warming.

'Students on Ice' Program

Students from high schools are taken to Antarctica, which is considered the end of the world. It inspires the students to understand and respect our planet. This programme is in operation and has been running for six years, headed by Canadian, Geoff Green, who offers the opportunity to people for a life-changing experience at an age when they can easily absorb, learn, and act. The programme is successful because it's impossible to reach certain places alone. It provides the opportunity to realise the real threat of global warming. Antarctica has a simple ecosystem and a lack of biodiversity, so the impacts of environmental change have clearly been visible in this place. Therefore, the Student on Ice programme was an excellent programme for students to understand the impacts of global warming on our future lives.

Translation by Google

'Journey to the End of the Earth' की लेखिका Tishani Joshi इस अध्याय में अंटार्कटिका की अपनी यात्रा के बारे में बताती हैं। सारांश 'पृथ्वी के अंत की यात्रा' अध्याय के सभी विवरणों की व्याख्या करेगा। "अंटार्कटिका महाद्वीप अंटार्कटिक क्षेत्र का अधिकांश भाग बनाता है"। यह एक बहुत ही ठंडा महाद्वीप है जहाँ ठंडा पानी दुनिया के महासागरों के गर्म पानी से मिलता है। "अंटार्कटिक दक्षिणी गोलार्ध के लगभग 20 प्रतिशत को कवर करता है। अंटार्कटिका कुल क्षेत्रफल के मामले में पांचवां सबसे बड़ा महाद्वीप है।" [National Geographic](#).

"तिशानी दोशी (जन्म 9 दिसंबर 1975) चेन्नई में स्थित एक भारतीय कवि, पत्रकार और नर्तकी हैं। [1] 2006 में उन्होंने अपनी पहली कविता पुस्तक कंट्रीज़ ऑफ़ द बॉडी के लिए फॉरवर्ड पुरस्कार जीता। उनकी कविता पुस्तक ए गॉड एट द डोर सर्वश्रेष्ठ कविता संग्रह श्रेणी में 2021 के फॉरवर्ड फॉरवर्ड पुरस्कार के लिए चुना गया है।[2]" [Wikipedia](#).

अध्याय का सारांश दुनिया के सबसे ठंडे महाद्वीप के लिए उसकी यात्रा की व्याख्या करता है, जिसका नाम अंटार्कटिका है, जो क्षेत्र के मामले में पांचवां सबसे बड़ा महाद्वीप है। वह एक रूसी शोध जहाज पर सवार हुईं। उन्होंने चेन्नई से अपने सफर की शुरुआत की। वह 'स्टूडेंट्स ऑन आइस' नाम के 52 छात्रों के समूह का हिस्सा थीं। यह महाद्वीप के बारे में जानने के लिए शैक्षिक अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए एक शैक्षिक दौरा था। उसने एक कार, एक हवाई जहाज और एक जहाज के संयोजन में 100 घंटे से अधिक की यात्रा की। यात्रा में नौ समय क्षेत्र, छह चौकियां, तीन जल निकाय और तीन पारिस्थितिक क्षेत्र शामिल थे।

उसने अंटार्कटिका को एक सफेद परिदृश्य के रूप में पाया, जो "दुनिया का सबसे ठंडा, सबसे शुष्क, हवा वाला महाद्वीप" है। यह एक अलग और विशाल महाद्वीप है। "यदि आप ग्रह के अतीत, वर्तमान और भविष्य के बारे में अधिक जानना चाहते हैं, तो अंटार्कटिका जाने का स्थान है।" बॉन यात्रा! गोंडवाना, एक विशाल दक्षिणी महामहाद्वीप, छह सौ पचास मिलियन वर्ष पहले स्थापित किया गया था। गोंडवाना महाद्वीप पर कोई मनुष्य मौजूद नहीं था। जलवायु गर्म थी, और यह "वनस्पति और जीवों" में समृद्ध था। यह 500 मिलियन वर्षों तक अस्तित्व में रहा जब डायनासोर का सफाया हो गया, स्तनधारियों का युग अस्तित्व में आया और विश्व की वर्तमान प्रणाली आकार में आई।

अंटार्कटिका पर मानव प्रभाव।

अंटार्कटिका हमेशा से इतिहास का हिस्सा रहा है। यह हमें हमारे मूल के इतिहास और हमारे भविष्य के जीवन के बारे में बताता है कि हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं। इसमें कॉर्डिलरन फोल्ड और प्री-कैम्ब्रियन ग्रेनाइट शील्ड, ओजोन और कार्बन शामिल हैं। यह हमें मनुष्यों के विकास और विलुप्त होने के बारे में बताता है। यह हमें मानव सभ्यता के बारे में बताता है और हमें बताता है कि गांवों, कस्बों, शहरों और महानगरों का निर्माण करके हम प्रकृति के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं। जनसंख्या में वृद्धि ने हमारे संसाधनों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है, और जीवाश्मों के जलने से

दुनिया भर में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का एक आवरण बन गया है, जो ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का मुख्य कारण बन गया है। क्या पश्चिमी अंटार्कटिका की बर्फ की चादर पूरी तरह से पिघल जाएगी? ये ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के ज्वलंत मुद्दे हैं।

'स्टूडेंट्स ऑन आइस' कार्यक्रम। ('Students on Ice' Program)

हाई स्कूल के छात्रों को अंटार्कटिका ले जाया जाता है, जिसे दुनिया का अंत माना जाता है। यह छात्रों को हमारे ग्रह को समझने और सम्मान करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। यह कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और छह साल से चल रहा है, जिसका नेतृत्व कैनेडियन, ज्योफ ग्रीन कर रहे हैं, जो लोगों को उस उम्र में जीवन बदलने वाले अनुभव का अवसर प्रदान करता है जब वे आसानी से अवशोषित, सीख और कार्य कर सकते हैं। कार्यक्रम सफल है क्योंकि अकेले कुछ स्थानों तक पहुंचना असंभव है। यह ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के वास्तविक खतरे को महसूस करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। अंटार्कटिका में एक सरल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और जैव विविधता की कमी है, इसलिए पर्यावरण परिवर्तन के प्रभाव इस जगह पर स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहे हैं। इसलिए, भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए हमारे भविष्य के जीवन पर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभावों को समझने के लिए स्टूडेंट ऑन आइस कार्यक्रम एक उत्कृष्ट कार्यक्रम था।

'Journey to the End of the Earth' MCQ Questions and Answers

1. What is the name of the writer of "Journey to the End of the Earth"?: **Tishani Joshi,**
2. She is talking about the journey of...: **Antarctica**
3. From where did the author start her journey?: **Chennai**
4. Where is the end of the Earth?: **Antarctica**
5. What is the temperature in Antarctica?: **Very cold**
6. What is the position of Antarctica in terms of area?: **5th**
7. The research vessel, "Akademik Sholanskiy," belongs to: **Russia**
8. Who is the organiser of the trip?: **Geoff Green**
9. What is the name of the programme for Antarctica?: **'Students on Ice'**
10. How long has this programme been going on?: **Six years**
11. Who is the head of this programme?: **Geoff Green**
12. For whom is the programme intended?: **High School Students**
13. Why is the programme only for students in high school?: **To understand the future comfortably.**
14. How many students were there in the program?: **52**
15. How much time does it take to reach Antarctica?: **100 Hours**
16. How many time zones did she cover before she reached Antarctica?: **9**
17. What is the colour of the landscape in Antarctica?: **White**
18. Where is the planet's 'past, present, and future' to be found?: **Antarctica**
19. When was Gondwana established?: **Six hundred and fifty million years ago**
20. Were there humans on Gondwana present?: **No**
21. What was the climate of Gondwana like?: **Warm**
22. Gondwana was rich in...: **"flora and fauna."**
23. How long has Gondwana existed?: **500 millions years**
24. What is the most hotly contested environmental debate of our time?: **Climate change**

25. When did mammals come into existence?: **After extinction of dinosaurs**
26. What does Antarctica tell us?: **past, present, and future**
27. How do humans affect nature?: **Spoil nature**
28. What is the cause of global warming?: **Excess use of resources**
29. Which gas is produced as a result of global warming?: **carbon dioxide**
30. What lessons can students take away from the "Students on Ice" program?: **Protect Earth**

'Journey to the End of the Earth' Questions and Answers

1. How do geological phenomena help us to know about the history of humankind?

Geological phenomena are always helpful to us in understanding our history of origin and where we are heading towards. Tishani Joshi, the writer of "Journey to the End of the Earth", explains in this chapter the evolution of human beings with the help of her visit to Antarctica, which tells us about the origin of humans when dinosaurs were wiped out and then the age of mammals came into existence. This is how the current world order came into existence.

2. 'The world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica' How is the study of this region useful to us?

OR

3. What is unique and special about Antarctica?(HBSE 2020)

OR

4. Why is Antarctica the place to go to, to understand the earth's present, past and future?(HBSE 2014,Sept.2019, 2020)

Tishani Joshi, the writer of 'Journey to the End of the Earth', found Antarctica as a white landscape, the "coldest, driest, windiest continent in the world". It is an isolated and immense continent. "If you want to know more about the planet's past, present, and future, Antarctica is the place to go to." Bon Voyage! **Gondwana, a giant southern supercontinent**, was established six hundred and fifty million years ago. There were no human beings present on the Gondwana continent. The climate was warmer, and it was rich in "**flora and fauna.**" It existed for 500 million years when the dinosaurs were wiped out, the age of mammals came into existence, and the present system of the globe came into shape.

5. What are the indications for the future of humankind?

History has always included Antarctica. It explains our founding story and where we are headed in the future. It is made up of carbon, ozone, pre-Cambrian granite shields, and Cordilleran folds. It provides information on the extinction and evolution of people. By creating towns, cities, and megacities, we demonstrate human civilisation and how we interact with the natural world. Our resources have been negatively impacted by the growing population, and the combustion of fossil fuels has resulted in a worldwide carbon dioxide ozone layer that is now the primary contributor to global warming. Is the West Antarctic ice sheet going to completely melt? The pressing problems caused by global warming are those.

6. What are Geoff Green's reasons for including high school students in the Students on Ice expedition?

Geoff Green, a Canadian, offers the opportunity to the high school students to get a life-changing experience at an age when they can easily absorb, learn, and act. **'Students on Ice' Program** is successful because it's impossible to reach certain places alone. It provides the opportunity to realise the real threat of global warming. Antarctica has a simple ecosystem and a lack of biodiversity, so the impacts of environmental change have clearly been visible in this place. Therefore, the Student on Ice programme was an excellent programme for students to understand the impacts of global warming on our future lives.

7. 'Take care of the small things and the big things will take care of themselves.' What is the relevance of this statement in the context of the Antarctic environment?

The climate was warmer, and it was rich in **"flora and fauna."** It existed for 500 million years when the dinosaurs were wiped out, the age of mammals came into existence, and the present system of the globe came into shape. Antarctica has a simple ecosystem and a lack of biodiversity, so the impacts of environmental change have clearly been visible in this place. Therefore, the Student on Ice programme was an excellent programme for students to understand the impacts of global warming on our future lives, which are clearly visible in Antarctica.

8. Why is the author filled with wonder when she reached Antarctica?

or

9. What was first reaction of the writer when she set foot on Antarctica?

She had been traveling for over 100 hours in a combination of a car, an aeroplane, and a ship. She found Antarctica the most beautiful white landscape and an unexplored blue horizon. She felt relieved and wondered about its immensity and isolation. She wondered at the thought of

how there could ever have been a time when India and Antarctica were part of the same landscape.

10. How was Gondwana 650 million years ago?(HBSE 2010,2012)

Gondwana, a giant southern supercontinent, was established six hundred and fifty million years ago. There were no human beings present on the Gondwana continent. The climate was warmer, and it was rich in "**flora and fauna.**" It existed for 500 million years when the dinosaurs were wiped out, the age of mammals came into existence, and the present system of the globe came into shape.