The line graph above illustrates consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030. As an overall trend, it is immediately apparent that petrol and oil contributes the most during the period, and the second largest contributions are produced by coal and natural gas while the other kinds of energy generate the least. Overall, petrol and oil, coal, natural gas, nuclear and solar/wind show some growth. In comparison, hydropower remains relatively constant.

In 1980, petrol and oil started at 35 quadrillion units and then it had some fluctuation and touched the lowest point of approximately 31 quadrillion units in 1985, but after that it experienced a downward trend and is anticipated to jump to roughly 49 quadrillion units by 2030. Natural gas demonstrates a similar pattern. It began with 20 quadrillion units, and it hit the lowest point of about 17 quadrillion units in 1985. But then it rose and is forecasted to touch around 24 quadrillion units and then demonstrated no marked alterations. Coal started at roughly 16 quadrillion units and kept climbing estimated to touch 31 quadrillion units by 2030.

Nuclear, solar/wind and hydropower had the same point of about 4 quadrillion units at the beginning of the time shown. However, nuclear and solar/wind witnessed a minor rise and are projected to get to 7 quadrillion units and 5 quadrillion units respectively whilethe situation was very different with regards to hydropower, which fluctuated in the history and will remain relatively constant in the projection.

Two

People have debated whether the advent of the smartphone is destroying our social interaction or not. Personally, I strongly advocate the view that the smartphone has indeed made us closer socially.

The chief associated worriers concern that there are more and more people sacrificing their real-life socializing time for building virtual net-work online time of mobile game playing time. It seems that these electronic devices become more powerful and put our social interaction in jeopardy, which brings social distance. This is a possibility though it is impossible to estimate its likelihood.

The speculations above should be taken seriously but they pale in comparison to the convenience of interaction that the smartphones can complement. A prime example is that it allows us to communicate with each other, more flexible and not restricted by geographical barriers, which improves our social interaction.

To conclude, in light of the points mentioned above, I am firmly of the perspective that despite some potentially undesirable impactions that smartphones might cause, the convenience for interaction should take priority.