**Slowing Down Global Warming**

Reputable scientific studies continue to show that the Earth is warming at an unsustainable rate because of a rise in the release of CO2 and methane gases. Reflect on your daily life. How may the rise of these gases influence how you live your life? What steps can you take to cut down the amount of these gases released into the atmosphere?

Looking at my life and reflect how the rise of these gases influence how I live my life. I can say, there has been the change of weather in different parts of the world. First, I will start with what happened in Africa some eight years ago. Some parts of that world experience snow which had never happened before.

In USA, there has been some changes of temperature in different region of the state. Some parts have experienced what they have not, which can be a strange thing. Some winter comes earlier and lasts longer in other places. This has been anticipated to global warming which has done a lot of this effect. This is the result of the release of these gases which prevent the reflection of the sun heat back to the atmosphere. Therefore, the surface of the earth has been becoming warm than before.

The best solution is to use the alternative energy which is clean and does not release these gases to the atmosphere. One example is the hydra electrical method for producing electricity instead of burning coal and other fuel.

**The Cost of Natural Resources**

The high cost of oil in the Global South continues to have a detrimental effect on its population. What are the primary natural resources that are used in your state? If this natural resource became unavailable, how would that affect the state’s economy? How does the harvesting or collecting of this natural resource affect the natural environment?

Review the posts of your classmates and respond to at least one other post discussing how the natural resource they chose to write about would influence your community.

***Hello Class***

***The Natural resources produce in our state is oil. If this natural resource became unavailable, it would affect the state’s economy in some ways. Looking at what happened some time back, the oil industry in West Texas laid off many workers because of the downturn. The price of crude went down from $100 per barrel in 2008 to $58.75 in 2009 due to the collapse of the financial markets. And the price of oil remains low for sometimes which led to the small revenue for the state.***

***The harvesting or collecting of oil has affected the natural environment by spilling on land and offshore drilling sites. The devastating cumulative effects of numerous small spills on land present long-term environmental impacts and chronic health effects including the potential risk of cancer. In addition, the biggest impact was experienced during the Obama administration when the oil affected the cost of Mexica and Florida.***

**Accessing Non-Renewable Resources**

Countries with access to the planet’s resources continue to grow at a great pace, placing a tremendous strain on the availability of non-renewable resources. What responsibility do these countries have with regard to the rest of the world’s access to these resources?

The Countries who have access to the planet’s resources continue to grow at a great pace because they used those resources to improve their economy by deciding what price they can put on them. What those countries have regarding the rest of the world’s access to these resources is by deciding how higher the can go with the prices which in the process limited some countries who can afford. In addition, they affect the economy of the other countries more especially the developing one. Let’s say the price of crude oil, once it goes up, thing in those countries goes up as well. These in turn make the lives of their people hard by working harder to afford the money for the gas. Moreover, the people in those countries start looking for other cheaper form of energy which contributed to global warming.

**Feeding the World**

This week you learned that though there is, in fact, enough food available to feed the entire world every day, this is not happening for various reasons. Look at the community in which you live. If food became inaccessible to your community, how would that affect your day-to-day life? How would it affect the immediate community?

In my community where I live. If food became inaccessible, it will affect our daily life in many ways. First, food is important for our body to function properly. It is made up of different types which play different function in our body such as carbohydrates for energy, fats for keeping it worm, proteins for body building, vitamins and minerals for protection. All these helps our body to stay fit and healthy. Without food, people will be sick, and hunger will hit the community which would result in more money needed to fund the sick. In addition, our hospital would be crowded with people who have simple diseases.

The immediate community would be affected by the higher number of unemployed because, they would be unable to work. In addition, more people would be calling sick like what happened during the government shut down. This would result in more funds allocated by the state to handle unemployed, sick people and more workers to distribute food to the affected people. This may be like what happened during the earthquakes and floods in different parts of the country.

**The Evolution of a Technical Solution**

Consider how technology has evolved in your life. These changes may impact how we can work to find solutions for the global threats discussed so far. If we could remove the current boundaries of technology and look into the future, how would you use technology to resolve one of these global threats?

*First, technology is moving so fast that in the future, many jobs will be gone. The computerized of cars which will be released in the next one to two years from now will reduce the number of driving jobs. This will make Uber stop employing drivers because they will be relying on those upcoming self-driven cars.*

*If we could remove the current boundaries of technology and investigate the future, technology can be used to resolve one of these global threats like the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This can be done by going for new clean energy sources by using solar panels can be one of the solutions because we can get energy from the sunlight.*

*In the IT world, there is a way of reducing the amount of electricity on the servers using virtual machines. Instead of using five or more machines with the different operating system, you can use one with five virtual operating systems which will save the amount of electricity to run those other machines.*

**Using Technology to Improve the Future**

The benefits of technology to humans are almost too numerous to list. As with anything, there are downsides to this advancement. Examine a misuse of technology that you have observed within the global community.

*The misuse of technology that I have observed within the global community is so much that I can’t believe people are confused and out of control.*

*On a positive side, technology is being used in almost every company to accomplish specific tasks. In addition, it has changed the way we work and has brought some fan at work, it has also reduced human errors which can be caused by too much work.*

*On the other hand, it has brought a lot of problems. On the computers, sitting for a long time can make blood circulation become poor due to less physical activities*

*The advent of technology has led to the invention of deadly weapons like an atomic bomb, the automatic rifle which are killing people worldwide.*

*Technology has made us become over-dependent on it and we have reached a point where surviving is not possible without electricity, appliances like television, and computers.*

*In addition, the improvement in appliances has made humans lazy. The creation of the internet has made the local work to be outsourced leading to the loss of jobs within.*

Air pollution is a global pandemic that's underway. It's a major health challenge yet nobody talks about it. It affects everyone but we usually ignore it cause we can't actually "see" it. Now it's time to talk about it and find a way to solve it together. Romain Lacombe just stepped down as Head of Innovation and Development of Etalab (data.gouv.fr), the French Prime Minister’s task force for Open Government Data, which he helped create in 2011 after authoring a seminal report on Open Data’s potential for France. At Etalab, Romain focused on policy delivery, startups outreach and international relations, representing his country in G8 Open Data Charter technical negotiations in 2013 and coordinating France’s recent adhesion to the Open Government Partnership. A former Silicon Valley entrepreneur, environmental researcher and World Bank consultant, Romain graduated in physics, applied mathematics and economics from Ecole Polytechnique and holds a MS in Technology Policy from MIT where he was a Fulbright Scholar. He is now launching an Internet of Things startup for greener cities. This talk was given at a TEDx event using the TED conference format but independently organized by a local community. Learn more at [http://ted.com/tedx](https://www.youtube.com/redirect?redir_token=NUAt6J4DOX4h0nG1bKhMM8x-gIt8MTU1MTU3MDc3MEAxNTUxNDg0Mzcw&q=http%3A%2F%2Fted.com%2Ftedx&v=FKBVwX8dVhI&event=video_description)

**One Breath at a Time**

This week you watched three videos, each on a topic of pollution. Of these three types of pollution, which do you believe you could influence most? Which would be the most manageable at the individual level? Explain your reasoning.

Of the three types of pollution, the one which I believe could influence the most was the one about global pandemic which is air pollution. We all breath the air for our survivor. Watching this video should scare every boy because as mention, we all breath 20kg of air every day. And this air is polluted with different substance which can easily reduce our life expectance by some amount of years depending on where we live. Therefore, people living cities have low life expectance compared to those in rural area. This was, according to the video, due to cars and industries which was brought up by the globalization.

The most manageable at the individual level is to leave far away of those heavy industrial areas which can easily minimized our dying years. I know it is very fan to do that because many people love to live in big cities. For someone telling them this would sound fan, but this is the reality which should be taken seriously. In addition, reduce the exposure to cars can help keeping our life on a higher expectance. All this can be a challenge to most of the people, but it provides the solution.

**Getting Thirsty**

Water covers 75% of the Earth’s surface, but most of it contains high concentrations of salt and is unavailable. Desalination is expensive for developing countries, making that salt water unsuitable for consumption or irrigation. Consequently, access to fresh water is a growing issue as countries share the same water sources. This even has the potential to become an issue of national security.

Think of the issues that come from circumstances in which countries share the same water source. For example, consider disputes over the Jordan river between Jordan and Israel, or the Tigris River between Iraq and Turkey.

Now consider what would happen if your state or community had only limited fresh water access. How involved do you feel local governments should be in controlling water access?

*if my state or community had only limited fresh water access, there will be main problem in different sector of the economy. First, I live in Dallas Texas which is one of the hottest cities in the country. When it gets hot,* People sweat a lot and needs water to drink. Therefore, lack of it will led to heat stock which is one of the worst things. The states will allocate some more funds for other thing to bring in more water supply to the state.

I *feel the local governments should be involved in controlling water accessing in many ways. The should build more reserve areas for fresh water in case of emergency. This can be done without any problem. It can be costly to do that, but in the long ran, they would save money if an emergency hit the state because higher demand would be expensive to handle. More people would be needed to work overtime and this would cost the state more money than the investment in the reserves area. In addition, healthcare costs are becoming expensive, therefore, the more people with heat rated sickness will cost the state more money. As a result, the state should take this their number one priority to control and invest in fresh water.*

Test

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| Which is most likely to occur if we continue with current practices in farming and resource usage? |
| |  | | --- | |  | |

* **Question 2**

10 out of 10 points

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|  | Current United Nations models of global population growth and food production lead to the prediction that: |  |  |  |
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* **Question 3**

0 out of 10 points

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|  | Which of the following is a true statement? |  |  |  |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

10 out of 10 points

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|  | At the present rate of economic growth in the developed world, what can we expect for the future? |  |  |  |
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* **Question 5**

10 out of 10 points

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|  | The loss of farmland in the developing world is likely a result of which of the following factors? |  |  |  |
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* **Question 6**

0 out of 10 points

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|  | Based on Figure 3.2 in your textbook, which of the following countries have a relatively high dependency on agricultural output for their Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? |  |  |  |
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* **Question 7**

10 out of 10 points

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|  | If we need to grow 50 percent more food to supply the Earth’s population increase by 2030, what is the most likely result? |  |  |  |
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* **Question 8**

10 out of 10 points

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|  | We can expect all of these in the future, except: |  |  |  |
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* **Question 9**

10 out of 10 points

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|  |  | | | |
|  | The primary function of GATT (General Agreement on Tarrifs and Trades) was to: |  |  |  |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

10 out of 10 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The country best known for the state approach in the 1980s, where the government played a central role in economic decision-making was: |  |  |  |
| |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |