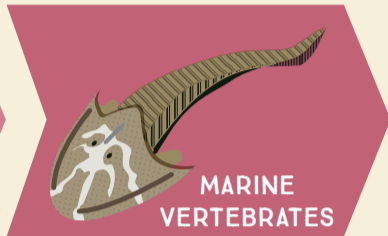


THE ROOMMATES

HUMANS



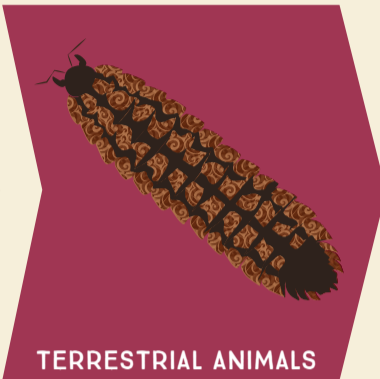
MARINE INVERTEBRATES



MARINE VERTEBRATES



TERRESTRIAL PLANTS



TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS



DINOSAURS

5 MILLION HUMANS LIVED ON EARTH IN 8,000 B.C.

7.7 BILLION HUMANS LIVE ON EARTH IN 2019.

2

THE CURRENT TENANTS

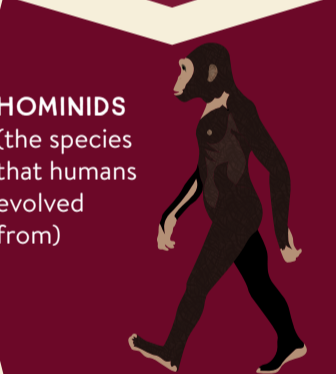
No matter what you look like or where you come from, we all belong to the same species of human beings:

HOMO SAPIENS.

For a long time, scientists thought that the first *Homo sapiens* appeared 200,000 years ago in East Africa. But the discovery in 2017 of new skeletons in Morocco proves that they emerged at least 300,000 years ago.



MAMMALS



HOMINIDS (the species that humans evolved from)

3

TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE HOUSE?

Since there are many more births than deaths, the world's population is constantly growing.

According to scientific predictions, the global population could rise from over 7.7 billion in 2019 to over 9 billion in 2050!

But with hundreds of millions of people already going hungry today, will we be able to feed everyone? Scientists say the answer is yes. But we will have to produce more food and distribute it more evenly while creating less pollution. This is a real challenge that experts all over the world are trying to tackle.

THE FIRST OCCUPANTS

How did life on Earth begin? There are several theories, but no scientist knows exactly when or how it came about. The first living organisms that populated our planet probably looked like bacteria.

1

THEN MULTICELLULAR ORGANISMS GRADUALLY EVOLVED.

HOME MAINTENANCE

4

What needs to be fixed?

By leaving the lights on when you leave a room, wasting energy, or buying lots of things that end up in the trash, or wearing clothes that are highly polluting to make, your day-to-day actions can have a negative impact on the environment.

How do we fix it?

By changing our habits, we can all reduce the impact we have on the environment and help protect the future of our planet. For example, we can reduce our carbon footprint by carpooling or biking; we can reduce our electricity consumption by turning off lights and turning down the heat; and we can create less trash by repairing and recycling household items.

HOME FINANCES

5

Are we all equal on Earth? No, there is significant inequality. Many people do not have access to safe drinking water, proper nutrition, education, or medical care. Additionally, women are often paid less than men, and often lack the same rights.

Wealth is also not evenly distributed: income inequality has been on the rise for 40 years.

42 BILLIONAIRES POSSESS AS MUCH WEALTH AS HALF OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

A LIMITED LEASE

6

The Earth is able to sustain life because it is rich in liquid water, it has an atmosphere, and it is neither too close to the Sun nor too far from it, making it neither too hot nor too cold.

5 TO 7 BILLION YEARS

However, like all stars, the Sun has a limited timespan: it will mostly likely die in about 5 to 7 billion years from now, taking our planet with it when it goes.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

=

The impact of human activity (farming, driving, creating waste, etc.) on the planet.

To calculate our environmental footprint, scientists measure the percentage of the Earth's surface that we would need to produce everything necessary to get around, eat, get dressed, and heat our homes. AND WHAT HAVE THEY DISCOVERED?

1 + 0.7

IT WOULD TAKE 1.7 EARTHS TO SUSTAIN OUR CURRENT LEVELS OF CONSUMPTION.

This is why many scientists are worried about the future of our planet.

82%

82% OF THE WEALTH GENERATED IN 2017 WENT TO ONLY 1% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

1992

THE RIO DE JANEIRO EARTH SUMMIT

That year, 173 countries committed to improving government policies around the world to fight against pollution, global warming*, and extinction of species.

500 MILLION YEARS

Humans will disappear from Earth long before then. But according to scientific calculations, Earth will no longer be able to support human life in around 500 million years.

1.75 BILLION YEARS

Other organisms (insects, bacteria, etc.) will be able to live here for 1.75 billion more years at least. After that, even the most resilient microorganisms will become extinct.