

# South America's Shifting Political & Environmental Landscape: Key 2024-2025

South America · Answer Key · 14 Questions

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**1. In 2024, which South American country experienced its worst drought in at least 60 years, leading to significant blackouts and impacting presidential approval ratings?**

**A) Ecuador**

B) Colombia

C) Argentina

D) Peru

**2. Which South American nation saw a significant increase in forest fires in 2024, with the Cerrado region experiencing a 221% rise in burned areas compared to the previous year, contributing to biodiversity loss and compromised hydrological cycles?**

**A) Brazil**

B) Bolivia

C) Paraguay

D) Chile

**3. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela lost its last glacier, Humboldt, in 2024. Which other South American glacier was declared extinct in the same year?**

A) Conejeras Glacier in Colombia

B) Martial South Glacier in Argentina

**C) Both A and B**

D) None of the above

**4. In 2025, what trend has been observed regarding the political landscape in several South American countries, moving from left-wing governments towards conservative and right-wing forces?**

**A) A significant rightward shift**

B) A consolidation of socialist parties

C) A rise in centrist coalitions

D) An increase in non-aligned independent leaders

**5. Which South American country, facing a severe water crisis in 2024, is also grappling with concerns from local communities regarding the environmental and social impacts of increased lithium production?**

**A) Argentina**

B) Chile

C) Bolivia

D) Peru

**6. According to reports covering 2024 and projections for 2025, which region within South America has seen a record increase in primary rainforest loss, largely driven by drought-fueled wildfires and land grabbing?**

**A) The Amazon and Gran Chaco regions**

- B) The Patagonian region
- C) The Andes mountain range
- D) The Pantanal wetlands

**7. In 2024, which Latin American country's presidential election victory was deemed unconstitutional by many observers, despite the incumbent president claiming a sweeping electoral victory?**

**A) El Salvador**

- B) Venezuela
- C) Nicaragua
- D) Guatemala

**8. What significant international agreement, initially scheduled for mid-December 2025, was postponed to January, impacting Latin American exporters due to stricter EU controls on imported food products?**

**A) The European Union and Mercosur agreement**

- B) The Trans-Pacific Partnership
- C) The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- D) The Pacific Alliance trade bloc

**9. Which South American nation has been actively negotiating its entry into NATO in 2025, a move viewed by some as a potential threat to regional security?**

**A) Colombia**

- B) Brazil
- C) Argentina
- D) Chile

**10. In 2024, unprecedented floods devastated which Brazilian state, marking the nation's most severe climate-related disaster?**

**A) Rio Grande do Sul**

- B) Amazonas
- C) Bahia
- D) Minas Gerais

**11. Which South American country is projected by ECLAC and IMF to be among the fastest-growing economies in 2025, alongside the Dominican Republic and Paraguay?**

**A) Argentina**

- B) Colombia
- C) Peru
- D) Venezuela

**12. The 2025 Lancet Countdown Latin America report highlighted escalating impacts of climate change. What was the estimated total of significant out-of-pocket economic losses in 2024 due to extreme climate events in the region, a sum largely uninsured?**

**A) Nearly \$19.2 billion**

- B) Approximately \$5 billion
- C) Over \$30 billion
- D) Less than \$10 billion

**13. In 2025, which South American country's political landscape saw a shift to the right with the victory of far-right candidate José Antonio Kast, marking its most significant rightward move since the end of the Pinochet dictatorship?**

**A) Chile**

- B) Argentina
- C) Brazil
- D) Peru

**14. What phenomenon, amplified by social media platforms like TikTok and Instagram, has been central to youth-led protests in Argentina in 2024 and 2025, particularly concerning public education?**

**A) Digital organization and hashtag activism**

- B) Traditional union-led demonstrations
- C) Political party-sponsored rallies
- D) Student-led boycotts