

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

South America · Practice Test · 14 Questions

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