

# Canada's Environmental Crossroads: Wildfires, Emissions Stalls, and Plastic

Environment · Answer Key · 12 Questions

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**1. According to the Canadian Climate Institute's early estimate, what is the projected status of Canada's emissions progress for 2024, and its impact on the 2030 climate target?**

- A) Emissions have significantly decreased, putting the 2030 target within reach.
- B) Progress has stalled, and the 2030 emissions reduction target is now considered out of reach.**
- C) Emissions have stabilized, with modest progress towards the 2030 target.
- D) Emissions have increased, making the 2030 target unachievable.

**2. Which Canadian sector's emissions saw a notable increase in 2024, contributing to the overall flatlining of emissions progress?**

- A) Transportation
- B) Buildings
- C) Oil and gas**
- D) Heavy industry

**3. In 2024, Canada proved to be the worst year this century in terms of area burned by wildfires, second only to which other unprecedented wildfire season?**

- A) 2020
- B) 2021
- C) 2022
- D) 2023**

**4. Which region of Canada was particularly hard hit by wildfires in 2024, experiencing extreme heat and prolonged drought conditions?**

- A) Atlantic Canada
- B) The Prairies
- C) Western Canada**
- D) Northern Canada

**5. Canada has been actively involved in the development of a new, legally binding global deal on plastic pollution. Which session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5) was Canada set to participate in at the end of 2024?**

- A) The second session
- B) The third session
- C) The fourth session
- D) The fifth session**

**6. What key environmental regulatory action did Canada formally designate as 'toxic' under CEPA in 2025, leading to phased-in use prohibitions?**

A) Microplastics

**B) Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)**

C) Coal-based sealants

D) Methane

**7. According to a six-decade analysis of fire records, Canada's wildfire seasons are growing longer, larger, and more destructive, not necessarily due to more frequent fires, but because of:**

A) An increase in lightning strikes.

B) More human-caused ignitions.

**C) A smaller number of increasingly large wildfires.**

D) Changes in wind patterns.

**8. In the 2024 Arctic Report Card, a significant change noted in the Arctic tundra is its transition from a carbon sink to what?**

A) A carbon neutral zone

**B) A carbon exporter**

C) A carbon dioxide-only emitter

D) A carbon reserve

**9. As of January 2024, how many water systems across First Nations reserves in Canada were under drinking water advisories, with some in place for nearly 30 years?**

A) 15

**B) 28**

C) 40

D) 55

**10. Canada's climate action rating has been downgraded to 'Highly Insufficient' by the Climate Action Tracker, primarily due to weakened policy ambition, slow implementation, and which other critical factor?**

A) An increase in renewable energy adoption.

**B) A widening gap between current emissions and the 2030 target.**

C) Successful implementation of the Clean Electricity Regulations.

D) A decrease in fossil fuel industry emissions.

**11. Which sector has historically been the largest GHG emitter in Canada, accounting for 30% of total emissions in 2024?**

- A) Electricity
- B) Transportation
- C) Agriculture
- D) Oil and gas**

**12. Wildlife Preservation Canada reported significant milestones in 2024 for endangered species conservation, including record-breaking populations for which of the following species?**

- A) Boreal Caribou and Whooping Crane
- B) Piping Plover and Atlantic Puffin
- C) Yellow-banded bumble bee queen and Loggerhead shrike fledglings**
- D) Island Marble Butterfly and Vancouver Island Marmot