

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

Environment · Practice Test · 12 Questions

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