

6th session (chapter 13)

White grapes

1. The classic region for Pinot Gris is:

- a) Alsace
- b) Provence
- c) Southern-Rhône
- d) Burgundy

2. Pinot Gris or Pinot Grigio is a grape variety:

- a) that is only known in France and California.
- b) that is planted widely in Alsace, New Zealand and Italy.
- c) that is known in Spain as "Pin de Griz".
- d) that is planted widely in Spain and Australia.

3. The best Pinot Grigio wines come from:

- a) Piemonte and Sicilia
- b) Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia-Giulia
- c) Rioja and Piemonte
- d) Navarra and Catalunya

4. Verdicchio is a white grape variety in the Marche region:

- a) full bodied, with lots of tannins
- b) no, it grows mainly in Veneto and Sicilia
- c) with high acidity and flavours of lemon, fennel and bitter almond
- d) no, it grows mainly in France

5. The best examples of Verdicchio are found in:

- a) Verdicchio di Sicilia
- b) Verdicchio di Trentino-Alto Adige
- c) Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi DOC
- d) Verdicchio dei Toscano

6. Trebbiano is a grape variety:

- a) that make beautiful premium wines.
- b) No, it's not. It's a region in the north of Italy.
- c) that is mostly being used for inexpensive neutral wines.
- d) No, it's not. It's a blended wine.

7. Soave and Soave Classico DOC:

- a) are white wines from Spain that are increasingly popular.
- b) are red wines, often blended with French wines.
- c) are roses from all over Italy, made from Sangiovese.
- d) are white wines from north-east Italy, made from Garganega.

8. An Italian white wine, made from the Cortese grape, is called:

- a) Chianti white
- b) Gavi DOCG, a wine with high acidity, touches of green apple and citrus
- c) Trebbiano, also known as Albariño
- d) Pinot Grigio, with nuttiness and a honey character

9. Touraine in the Loire Valley is:

- a) a hot climate .
- b) a cool-climate region that produces Chenin Blanc.
- c) a hot climate, not suitable for wine making.
- d) a cool climate that produces beautiful Riesling wines.

10. Chenin Blanc is widely grown in:

- a) Germany
- b) California
- c) South Africa
- d) Bordeaux

11. Chenin Blanc is a grape that is not susceptible to noble rot.

- a) That is not true One can make beautiful sweet wines with it
- b) Luckily this is true. That's why winemakers love it.
- c) That is not true. When noble rot arrives, the grapes are destroyed.
- d) That is true. Therefore, one can only make dry wines from Chenin Blanc

12. The relation between "Melon Blanc" and Muscadet is:

- a) Melon Blanc is the grape; the wine is called Muscadet.
- b) Melon Blanc is the wine; the grape is called Muscadet.
- c) Melon Blanc is another name for Muscadet.
- d) Melon Blanc and Muscadet are the same grapes, in France and Italy.

13. Viognier is a white grape:

- a) no, it's a red grape
- b) it can be a white or a red grape
- c) with high acidity and aromas of leather, vanilla and coconut
- d) full bodied, low in alcohol, with aromas of peach and pear

14. Viognier is to be found in:

- a) California and Burgundy
- b) Northern Rhône, Chile, Argentina, Australia and California
- c) Northern Rhône and Bordeaux
- d) Southern Rhône, Bordeaux and Australia

15. Rias Baixas in Spain produces a very nice wine:

- a) a beautiful Tempranillo
- b) a very fresh white wine made of Albariño
- c) a full-bodied white wine from Trebbiano
- d) the well-known Verdicchio

16. Bordeaux and Hunter Valley use the same white grape:

- a) Sémillon
- b) Shiraz
- c) Viognier
- d) Chardonnay

17. Gewurztraminer has a particularly aroma profile:

- a) petrol, flowers and green apple
- b) grass, hay, bell pepper, asparagus
- c) floral perfumes as lychee and grape, tropical fruit and sweet spices
- d) plums, cherries and leather

18. Well-known wine regions for Gewürztraminer are:

- a) Alsace and Portugal
- b) Southern France and Spain
- c) Australia and Spain
- d) Alsace and New Zealand

19. Torontes has a specific character:

- a) very aromatic, floral aromas of perfume and grapes
- b) high acidity, high tannins, deep granate colour
- c) high acidity, low tannins, flavours of cherries and raspberry
- d) low aromatics, low body, very soft tannins

20. Torontes is a local speciality of:

- a) Argentina, especially in the Central Valley
- b) Chile, especially in the Central Valley
- c) Argentina, especially in the Cafayete region
- d) Chile, especially in Mendoza