

## **7<sup>th</sup> session (chapter 14)**

### **Red grapes**

#### **1. Gamay is the only red grape used in Beaujolais**

- a) No, Chardonnay is permitted as well.
- b) Yes, it provides black fruit like bramble and has high tannins.
- c) No, cabernet sauvignon is permitted as well.
- d) Yes, it provides a lot of red fruit like strawberries and it has low tannins.

#### **2. Beaujolais Nouveau is:**

- a) a very light style wine released in November.
- b) a wine only produced in very good years.
- c) a wine region in the south of France.
- d) a wine that is meant to keep for a maximum of 10 years

#### **3. Tempranillo is:**

- a) the most important grape variety for Portuguese premium wines
- b) a Spanish title that means "Best Winemaker of the Year"
- c) the most important grape variety for premium Spanish red wines
- d) the name of a grape, a region and a wine

#### **4. Douro is a wine region with a high reputation:**

- a) Douro is the name of a famous Portuguese wine
- b) in Spain, famous for Rioja
- c) in Portugal, it produces amongst others, port
- d) in Italy, where beautiful Barolo is produced

#### **5. The most famous wines from Piemonte are:**

- a) Chianti
- b) Rioja
- c) Amarone
- d) Barolo DOCG and Barbaresco DOCG

#### **6. Barolo and Barabaresco are made from:**

- a) Nebbiolo, with high tannins an high acidity
- b) Montepulciano, with soft tannins and low acidity
- c) Tempranillo, with soft acidity and a deep golden colour
- d) Trebbiano, with hars tannins and high acidity

#### **7. Chianto and Chianti Classico are made from different grapes**

- a) Yes, from Sangiovese and Nebbiolo
- b) No, they are both made of Nebbiolo
- c) No, they are both made of Sangiovese
- d) Yes, from Nebbiolo and Montepulciano

**8. Valpolicella is:**

- a) a wine made in Veneto, in northern Italy.
- b) a wine, made in the whole of southern Italy.
- c) a grape variety, existing in Italy and Spain.
- d) a grape variety, used for producing any type of wine.

**9. Describe the production process of Amarone:**

- a) It is made of frozen grapes.
- b) It is made of very small white grapes.
- c) It is made from partially dried red grapes.
- d) It is made of blended white grapes.

**10. Montepulciano d'Abruzzo:**

- a) is a wine made from the Montepulciano grape.
- b) is the same as Vino Nobile di Montepulciano.
- c) is a white wine made from black grapes.
- d) is a red wine made from white grapes.

**11. In southern Italy wines are often made of:**

- a) Cabernet Sauvignon, a grape that originates in from Bordeaux.
- b) Riesling, a grape that originates in Germany.
- c) Sangiovese, which is also called Nebbiolo.
- d) Primitivo, which is the same variety as Zinfandel.

**12. Taurasi DOCG is:**

- a) the name of a wine made from Aglianico.
- b) a wine region that produces Aglianico.
- c) the name of a very complex white wine.
- d) a wine region in Veneto.

**13. California has some very old root stocks :**

- a) of Zinfandel, used for red wine and off-dry rosés
- b) of Zinfandel and Amarone.
- c) of Zinfandel, only used for off-dry rosés.
- d) of Zinfandel, only used for red wines.

**14. Dry red Zinfandel:**

- a) does not exist. There is only off-dry Zinfandel.
- b) is rich, full-bodied, high in alcohol, with black fruit
- c) is a blend of Zinfandel and Grenache.
- d) is extremely dry, with a low level of alcohol, and red fruit

**15. Pinotage is:**

- a) a wine region in California.
- b) a method for the drying of grapes.
- c) the name of a famous winemaker in California.
- d) a grape variety in South Africa.

**16. Carmenère is a grape which comes from:**

- a) the Burgundy region. Now it's the benchmark of Chile.
- b) the Bordeaux region. Now it's the benchmark of Chile.
- c) Chile. Now it's the benchmark of Argentina.
- d) Chile. Now it's the benchmark of California.

**17. The aroma character from Carmenère varies with ripeness:**

- a) Unripe Carmenère shows pungent green bell pepper and green beans.
- b) Unripe Carmenère shows full dark fruit.
- c) The difference is too small to notice.
- d) Ripened Carmenère shows pungent green bell pepper and green beans.

**18. Malbec is the most important grape variety for:**

- a) California
- b) South Africa
- c) Chile
- d) Argentina

**19. Malbec has its origin in:**

- a) Burgundy
- b) Bordeaux
- c) Loire
- d) the Rhône Valley

**20. The most plantings of Malbec are:**

- a) in Cafayete
- b) in Mendoza
- c) in Chianti
- d) in Central Valley