



CWE Practice Exam II

1. One would most likely find the following in an Airen vineyard in La Mancha:
 - a. Vineyards with a high vine density
 - b. Vineyards with a low vine density
 - c. Vineyards using bilateral cordon training
 - d. Vineyards using drip irrigation

2. Which of the following is not a Sub-AVA of the Napa AVA?
 - a. Yountville
 - b. Calistoga
 - c. Oakville
 - d. Wild Horse

3. Bouche, Petit Cabernet and Vidure are synonyms for
 - a. Merlot
 - b. Cabernet Franc
 - c. Cabernet Sauvignon
 - d. Pinot Noir

4. The most planted wine grape in Napa Valley is:
 - a. Chardonnay
 - b. Cabernet Sauvignon
 - c. Zinfandel
 - d. Merlot

5. A wine that is made with the Riesling Italico grape and described as Cules la maturitat de inobilare (cmi for short) would come from which of the following areas
 - a. Romania
 - b. Friuli-Venezia Giulia
 - c. Valle d'Aosta
 - d. Hungary

6. A wine made from the grape Roditis will more than likely be:
 - a. a dry white wine from Greece with fairly high acidity
 - b. a sweet white wine from Hungary with high acidity
 - c. a sweet red wine from Greece similar to a Port
 - d. a sweet wine from Bulgaria similar to a cream sherry.

7. The wine grape called Savatiano will more than likely be:
- blended with Roditis to make resinated wines
 - used to make Tokay Aszu Essencia
 - blended with Xynomavro to make a port style wine
 - used to make a dry red wine in Corsica (it is a synonym for Sangiovese)
8. "Erstes Gewachs" is a high quality German wine and is best defined as
- a sweet wine of the Rheingau from Riesling
 - a dry wine of the Rheingau from Riesling
 - a dry wine of the Rheingau made from Pinot Noir
 - b and c
9. Which is most likely to the driest wine among the following?
- Tokaj Aszu
 - Spatlese Halbtrocken
 - Tokaj Szamorodni
 - Quincy
10. Gutesabfüllung is best defined as:
- wine that could have come from a cooperative and blended from different areas.
 - Similar to Erzeugerabfüllung but more restrictive
 - a dry 'strong' wine with a very high alcohol level
 - wine in which the grapes came from a grosslage
11. Edelfaule is best defined as:
- A blended wine from "noble" grape varieties in Austria
 - A wine that is between Beerenauslese and Trockenbeerenauslese on the Austrian Pradikat quality scale
 - A viral disease attacking grape vines in Germany
 - German name for botrytis-affected grapes.
12. Used to make Quarts-de-Chaume :
- Grolleau
 - Sauvignon Blanc
 - Chenin Blanc
 - Romorantin
13. Primary grape to make the "black wine" of Cahors:
- Malbec
 - Cot
 - Cabernet Franc
 - a and b

14. Located in the Alsace region :
- Ribeaurville
 - Riquewihr
 - Irancy
 - a and b
15. Which of the following is a fungal disease of the grapevine?
- Leafroll
 - Fanleaf
 - Eutypa dieback
 - a and b
16. In which of the following wines would you least likely expect to find Cabernet Franc?
- Saint Emilion
 - Fronsac
 - Margaux
 - St. Joseph
17. Arrange the following in order from driest to sweetest
- Sercial, Bual, Verdelho Malmsey
 - Bual, Sercial, Bual, Malmsey
 - Sercial, Verdelho, Bual, Malmsey
 - Malmsey, Bual, Verdelho, Sercial
18. Famous Grand Cru Alsace vineyard:
- Schloss Vollrads
 - Niersteiner Spiegelberg
 - Rudesheimer Rosengarten
 - Rosacker
19. Szürkebarát is:
- a red grape grown in Hungary and used in blending for Bull's Blood
 - a red grape grown in Hungary and is synonymous with pinot noir
 - a white grape grown in Hungary and is synonymous with pinot gris
 - a white grape grown in Hungary and is synonymous with chardonnay
20. Among the following, Ratafia is best defined as?
- Champagne's answer to Pineau des Charentes
 - Armagnac's answer to Pineau des Charentes
 - a Vin Doux Naturel of the Champagne region
 - a Vin Doux Naturel of the Armagnac region
21. The Chasselas grape is approved for which AOC region
- Pouilly-sur-Loire
 - Savoie
 - Cour-Cheverny
 - A and B

22. Which of the following is not in New Zealand
- A. Central Otago
 - B. Bay of Plenty
 - C. Canterbury
 - D. Little Karoo
23. The famous soil in Chablis is?
- A. Silex
 - B. Kimmeridgian
 - C. Slate and sandstone
 - D. Arena
24. The grapes for a wine labeled 1999 Rockpile must be
- A. 85% from Rockpile
 - B. 90% from Rockpile with the exception of Cabernet, which can be 75%
 - C. 100% from Rockpile
 - D. none of the above
25. Which of the following is not a true statement?
- A. Zell is a Bereich in Mosel-Saar-Ruwer
 - B. A wine labeled Bernkastel must be made with 100% of grapes from Bernkastel
 - C. Auslese wines may be made in a dry style
 - D. Schloss Vollrads is in the Rheingau Anbaugebiet
26. Which of the following would you most likely find in a wine from Valais?
- A. Romorantin
 - B. Fendant
 - C. Dôle
 - D. B and C
27. Which of the following is not in the Touraine?
- A. Bonnezeaux
 - B. Vouvray
 - C. St-Nichols-de-Bourgueil
 - D. Jasnières
28. What are the main two unfermentable sugars found in grapes?
- a. Sucrose & Fructose
 - b. Rhamnose & Xylose
 - c. Glucose & Sucrose
 - d. Fructose & Glucose
29. Traveling west to east, which of the following is correct?
- a. Muscadet, Quarts-de-Chaume, Cheverny, Mountlouis
 - b. Muscadet, Mountlouis, Cheverny, Quarts-de-Chaume
 - c. Muscadet, Quarts-de-Chaume, Mountlouis, Cheverny
 - d. Quarts-de-Chaume, Cheverny, Mountlouis, Muscadet

30. The Aube is in which region.

- a. Burgenland
- b. Champagne
- c. Rheinhessen
- d. Nantes

31. In order for a grape variety and a vintage year to be stated on a German wine label it must contain a minimum of what percent of that grape?

- a. 85%
- b. 100%
- c. 90%
- d. 75%

32. In 2003 this wine was granted DOCG (*denominazione di origine controllata e garantita*) status; it produces white wines which are described as crisp, dry, fresh and pairs well with seafood and spicy dishes. This DOCG wine is:

- a. Taurasi
- b. Greco di Tufo
- c. Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi
- d. Cortese

33. The wine grapes Nerello and Nero d'Avola are most common to which of the following regions:

- a. Sardina
- b. Corsica
- c. Campania
- d. Sicily

34. Which of the following is a DOCG red wine of Southern Italy

- a. Taurasi
- b. Fiano di Avellino
- c. Torgiano Rosso Riserva
- d. Valtellina Superiore

35. Südtiroler also known as:

- a. Riesling
- b. Chasselas
- c. Sylvaner
- d. Alto Adige

36. Which of the following is the most northern Sonoma Sub-AVA

- a. Alexander Valley
- b. Knights Valley
- c. Chalk Hill
- d. Dry Creek Valley

37. Located on the east side of the Napa Valley AVA, the _____ is the warmer side due to longer sun exposure and further distance to the coastal influence.
- Vaca Range
 - Mayacamas Mountains
 - Coast Range
 - Berryessa Ridge
38. A red wine with acetobactor would likely:
- have a deep red color
 - have volatile acidity
 - be considered a low acid wine
 - have a burnt match aroma
39. An Ausbruch wine would most likely:
- have a higher alcohol level than an Auslese trocken wine
 - have a higher pH than a Fino Sherry
 - have a higher residual sugar level than an Auslese wine
 - been made from grapes dried on straw mats
40. Which of the following wines would most likely have the lowest pH
- a Verdejo from Rueda
 - a Sherry from Jerez
 - Syrah from Napa Valley
 - A Furmint from Tokay
41. A grape vine in Champagne would likely have a higher level of respiration than grape vine in:
- Amador County
 - Montilla
 - Bairrada
 - None of the above
42. A white wine with dark flavones would likely have:
- a high pH
 - a low pH
 - a slight pétillance
 - a and c
43. Reuilly is a wine producing area of:
- the Central Vineyards of Loire
 - the Touraine region of the Loire
 - Cote Chalonnais
 - Médoc
44. The Vin de Pays Du Jardin De La France covers the region of
- From Bordeaux to the Pyrenees
 - Loire
 - Rhone
 - Languedoc-Roussillon

45. Which of the following is not a fining agent in winemaking?
- Isinglass
 - Beticus
 - Tannin
 - Casein
46. Among the following, Barolo is best described as:
- made from 100% Nebbiolo grapes and aged at least 5 years before release
 - can be made from 86% Nebbiolo grapes with the remainder being Bonarda and Vespolina and aged at least 3 years before release.
 - made from 100% Nebbiolo grapes and aged at least 3 years before release.
 - can be made from 86% Nebbiolo grapes with the remainder being Bonarda and Vespolina and aged at least 5 years before release.
47. A Reserve Madeira is aged a minimum of
- 7 years
 - 5 years
 - 4 years
 - 3 years
48. Which of the following is most known for producing PX wine
- Montilla
 - Dao
 - Algarve
 - Ribeiro
49. The region of Ticino produces mostly merlot. If Ticino is made with 100% merlot it can be called "Viti". Ticino is a region of:
- Austria
 - Italy
 - Switzerland
 - France
50. Which of the following regions commonly use *Bochsbeutel*s
- Franken
 - Hessische Bergstrasse
 - Wachau
 - Valais
51. The grapes used to produce QbA (*Qualitätswein bestimmter Anbaugebiete*) and QmP (*Qualitätswein mit Pradikat*) wines must be made in one of the *Anbaugebiete*, or specified regions. Which of the following is the smallest *Anbaugebiet* ?
- Ahr
 - Sachsen
 - Mittelrhein
 - Nahe

52. An Oloroso Sherry that has been aged for at least 30 years may be classified as:

- a. VO
- b. VOS
- c. VORS
- d. VOSS

53. A Manzanilla Sherry is one of the best accompaniments to seafood dishes, olives and toasted almonds. A Manzanilla Sherry is:

- a. higher in alcohol than an Oloroso Sherry
- b. a Fino Sherry made only in Sanulcar de Barrameda
- c. commonly made with the PX and Moscatel grape
- d. commonly aged for extended period in oak barrels

54. Which of the following regions was known for making wines from the Verdejo and Sauvignon Blanc grapes? This region is also known for producing a Sherry style wine.

- a. Ribeiro
- b. Rias Baixas
- c. Rueda
- d. Montillia

55. Which of the following regions is most known to use a French grape variety:

- a. Penedés
- b. Rioja
- c. Toro
- d. Ribeiro

56. Which of the following is not a DOCG wine:

- a. Recioto di Soave
- b. Soave Classico
- c. Soave Superiore
- d. Vernaccia di Serrapetrona

57. A Sherry style of wine can be found in all of the following areas but:

- a. Chateau Chalon
- b. Montilla
- c. Rueda
- d. Irancy

58. Port has a unique and complex vineyard ranking system that assesses 12 factors. Based on this mark, vineyards are classified from A (highest) to F (lowest). This ranking criteria is called:

- a. Lagares
- b. Douro Superior
- c. Patamares
- d. Cadastro

59. Which of the following is the largest DOC?
- Vinho Verde
 - Douro
 - Dao
 - Bairrada
60. Which is not an AOC classification of the Maconnais?
- Macon
 - Saint Veran
 - Rully
 - Macon Supérieur
61. Which of the following is a commune appellation in the Médoc?
- Ceron
 - Loupiac
 - Fronsac
 - Moulis
62. Which of the following is *not* a DOC of the Veneto?
- Bardolino
 - Piave
 - Collio
 - Prosecco di Conegliano-Valdobbiadene
63. Which of the following grapes are you *not* likely to see in a Chateauf-du-Pape?
- Picpoul
 - Cinsaut
 - Tannat
 - Clairette
64. The Ramisco grape is most common to which of the following regions?
- Colares
 - Dao
 - Trapani
 - Vinho Verde
65. Which of the following is allowed to use the Sauternes Appellation?
- Cérons
 - Cadillac
 - Barsac
 - Sainte-Croix-du-Mont
66. Traveling from North to South, which one of the following is correct?
- Fixin, Bougros, Rully, Pommard, Morgon
 - Les Clos, Marsannay, La Tache, Monthelie, Givry
 - Quarts-de-Chaume, Fronsac, Bergerac, Chinon, Madiran
 - Ribeauville, Chateau-Chalon, Cornas, Moulin-A-Vent, Bandol

67. How many *Grand Cru* Vineyards of Burgundy lie in the Cote d’Nuits?
- 1
 - 24
 - 33
 - 7
68. Wines from the Lugana DOC are made from?
- Trebbiano
 - Nosiola
 - Grechetto
 - Chardonnay
69. Of the following, which DOC was most recently upgraded to DOCG?
- Sassicaia
 - Franciacorta
 - Sagrantino di Montefalco
 - Vernaccia di Serrapetrona
70. Eger Bikaver is made primarily from the following grape?
- Kekfrankos
 - Furmint
 - César
 - Hárslevelu
71. The most recent AVA of Oregon State is:
- Rogue
 - Red Mountain
 - Colombia Gorge
 - Snake River Valley
72. Which of the following is *not* a subzone of Valtellina Superiore DOCG?
- Ghemme
 - Inferno
 - Valgella
 - Sasella
73. Which of the following is *not* a region of South Africa:
- Little Karoo
 - Bekaa Valley
 - Piketburg
 - Swartland
74. Germany’s largest producer of red wines is:
- Ahr
 - Nahe
 - Sachsen
 - Württemberg

75. The KMW scale for measuring grape must is common to which of the following regions

- a. Hungary
- b. Romania
- c. Greece
- d. Austria

76. Chateau Musar is known for producing full-body red wines. Where is this famous Chateau located?

- a. Greece
- b. Lebanon
- c. Israel
- d. Turkey

77. Commandaria is an ancient style of sweet fortified wine. Commandaria is from which of the following regions?

- a. Cyprus
- b. Lebanon
- c. Israel
- d. Turkey

78. Which the following is aged the longest before release?

- a. Tokay Aszu, 5 puttonyos
- b. Tokay Szamorodni
- c. Barolo
- d. Amarone

79. Which of the following wines is not from Greece?

- a. Peloponnese
- b. Eger
- c. Santorini
- d. Naoussa

80. Lake Balaton is located in?

- a. Hungary
- b. France
- c. Romania
- d. Crete

81. Müller-Thugau is a hybrid which was once believed to be derived from:

- a. Riesling and Sylvaner
- b. Riesling and Kerner
- c. Riesling and Scheurebe
- d. Riesling and Pinot Gris

82. Which of the following is a true statement?

- a. With a average of less than 2,500 degree-days, Napa Valley is in the Region I Temperature Zone
- b. With a average of 2,501 to 3,000 degree-days, Napa Valley is in the Region II Temperature Zone
- c. With a average of 3,001 to 3,500 degree-days, Napa Valley is in the Region III Temperature Zone
- d. With a average of 3,501 to 4,000 degree-days, Napa Valley is in the Region II Temperature Zone

83. This popular grapevine rootstock is commonly called St. George

- a. Vitis Vinifera
- b. Vitis Rupestris
- c. Vitis Riparia
- d. Vitis Berladieri

84. A _____ is a vine descended from a single plant by cuttings (asexual reproduction); in theory, each is an exact copy of the original plant chosen for its positive attributes?

- a. Mutation
- b. Clone
- c. Hybrid
- d. none of the above

85 The approximate soil temperature for a vine to “wake up” during the spring is?

- a. 40 degrees F
- b. 70 degrees F
- c. 50 degrees F
- d. 85 degrees F



TRINCHERO

Family Estates

Blind Tasting. (Wines 1 to 8 ... Left to Right)
Time: 30 minutes

Wine #1 _____	A	Porto Quinta DO Infantado
Wine #2 _____	B	Lustau "Alamcenista" Amontillado, El Puerto de Santa Maria
Wine #3 _____	C	Lagar de Cervera, Albarino Rias Baixas 2004
Wine #4 _____	D	Iona, Sauvignon Blanc, South Africa 2003
Wine #5 _____	E	Chateau Saint Esteve d' Uchaux, Cotes du Rhone, Viognier 2002
Wine #6 _____	F	San Michele Valpolicella Classico Superiore Ripasso, 2001
Wine#7 _____	G	Casanova di Neri, Rosso di Montalcino, 2002
Wine #8 _____	H	Chateau Roland La Garde, Grand Vin de Bordeaux Premieres Cotes de Blaye, 2000
	I	Los Vascos Cabernet Sauvignon Reserve, Colchagau 2002
	J	Domaine Robert et Francois Crochet, Sancerre 2002
	K	Ridge California Zinfandel Lytton Springs 2003
	L	Josef Leitz, Rudesheimer Magdalenenkreuz Riesling Spatlese Trocken 2003
	M	Cakebread Napa Valley Chardonnay 2004



*Wine Sensory
Review for CWE*

Match the appropriate wine with alteration
Wines 1 to 9 ... Left to Right
Time: 30 minute

Wine #1 _____

Sulfur Dioxide

Wine #2 _____

TCA

Wine #3 _____

Volatile Acidity

Wine #4 _____

Alcohol

Wine #5 _____

Tannin

Wine #6 _____

Sugar

Wine #7 _____

Tartaric Acid

Wine #8 _____

Control

Wine #9 _____

Oxidation





Essay
Review for CWE
Answer one of the following questions
30 minutes

1. Discuss the following production methods and the results in the finished wines:

- Carbonic Maceration
- Method Champenoise

2. Discuss 3 areas where Sauvignon Blanc is grown and the differences in the resulting wines.

3. Discuss the region, grapes and winemaking of the following wines:

- 1. Banyuls
- 2. Tawny Port
- 3. Trockenbeerenauslese
- 4. Ausbruch

4. Discuss the use of chemicals in the vineyard

5. Discuss the following the viticulture practices:

- 1. Sustainable Viticulture
- 2. Organic Viticulture
- 3. Biodynamic Viticulture

6. Discuss the methods and reasons for filtration during the winemaking process