

PRACTICE EXAM 11: GERMANY

1. What is Germany's most planted white grape variety?
 - A. Silvaner
 - B. Riesling
 - C. Müller-Thurgau
 - D. Grauburgunder

2. Which German wine region is known for steep slate slopes along a winding river?
 - A. Rheingau
 - B. Pfalz
 - C. Rheinhessen
 - D. Mosel

3. What is the German term for a quality wine from a specific region?
 - A. Qualitätswein (QbA)
 - B. Prädikatswein
 - C. Landwein
 - D. Deutscher Wein

4. Which classification represents the highest quality level in German wine law?
 - A. Qualitätswein
 - B. Landwein
 - C. Prädikatswein
 - D. Deutscher Wein

5. What does "Prädikat" refer to in German wine classification?

- A. Vineyard location
- B. Ripeness level at harvest
- C. Aging requirement
- D. Grape variety

6. Which is the lowest Prädikat level?

- A. Spätlese
- B. Auslese
- C. Beerenauslese
- D. Kabinett

7. What does "Spätlese" literally mean?

- A. Late harvest
- B. Early harvest
- C. Selected harvest
- D. Dry harvest

8. Which Prädikat level requires individually selected overripe berries?

- A. Kabinett
- B. Spätlese
- C. Auslese
- D. Eiswein

9. What is Beerenauslese made from?

- A. Frozen grapes
- B. Selected botrytis-affected berries
- C. Late-harvested grapes
- D. Dried grapes

10. Which Prädikat level produces the most concentrated sweet wines from shriveled botrytis grapes?

- A. Auslese
- B. Beerenauslese
- C. Spätlese
- D. Trockenbeerenauslese

11. What temperature must grapes be harvested at for Eiswein?

- A. -7°C (19°F) or below
- B. 0°C (32°F)
- C. -3°C (27°F)
- D. -10°C (14°F)

12. Which German term indicates a dry wine?

- A. Halbtrocken
- B. Feinherb
- C. Trocken
- D. Süß

13. What does "halbtrocken" mean?

- A. Fully dry
- B. Off-dry (half-dry)
- C. Sweet
- D. Medium-sweet

14. Which informal term indicates an off-dry style between trocken and halbtrocken?

- A. Süß
- B. Lieblich
- C. Edelsüß

D. Feinherb

15. What is the VDP (Verband Deutscher Prädikatsweingüter)?

- A. Association of premium wine estates
- B. Government regulatory body
- C. Grape growers union
- D. Export organization

16. What symbol appears on VDP member bottles?

- A. Black rooster
- B. Golden bear
- C. Eagle with grapes
- D. Crown

17. What is the VDP's highest vineyard classification?

- A. Erste Lage
- B. Grosses Gewächs
- C. Ortswein
- D. Gutswein

18. What does "Grosses Gewächs" (GG) indicate?

- A. Sweet wine
- B. Sparkling wine
- C. Basic regional wine
- D. Dry wine from a top-classified vineyard

19. Which VDP classification is equivalent to Premier Cru?

- A. Erste Lage

- B. Grosse Lage
- C. Ortswein
- D. Gutswein

20. What is the VDP term for village-level wine?

- A. Gutswein
- B. Erste Lage
- C. Ortswein
- D. Grosse Lage

21. Which river defines the Mosel wine region?

- A. Rhine
- B. Mosel
- C. Main
- D. Neckar

22. What soil type characterizes the best Mosel vineyards?

- A. Limestone
- B. Granite
- C. Loess
- D. Blue and gray slate (Devonian)

23. Which tributary valleys are part of the Mosel region?

- A. Saar and Ruwer
- B. Nahe and Ahr
- C. Main and Neckar
- D. Tauber and Kocher

24. What style of Riesling is the Mosel most famous for?

- A. Full-bodied and oaky
- B. High alcohol and dry
- C. Light, delicate, and often off-dry
- D. Sparkling only

25. Which Mosel village is considered among the finest for Riesling?

- A. Rudesheim
- B. Bernkastel
- C. Nierstein
- D. Forst

26. What is the typical alcohol level of Mosel Kabinett?

- A. 14-15%
- B. 12-13%
- C. 10-11%
- D. 7.5-9%

27. Which German region lies along the Rhine between Mainz and the Mosel confluence?

- A. Rheingau
- B. Pfalz
- C. Rheinhessen
- D. Mittelrhein

28. What is the Rheingau famous for producing?

- A. Müller-Thurgau
- B. Silvaner
- C. Age-worthy dry and sweet Riesling

D. Spätburgunder only

29. Which village contains the famous Steinberg vineyard?

A. Hochheim

B. Hattenheim (Kloster Eberbach)

C. Rüdesheim

D. Johannisberg

30. What historical estate is associated with the development of Spätlese?

A. Kloster Eberbach

B. Dr. Loosen

C. Egon Müller

D. Schloss Johannisberg

31. Which German region is the largest by vineyard area?

A. Rheinhessen

B. Mosel

C. Pfalz

D. Baden

32. What grape variety covers the most vineyard area in Rheinhessen?

A. Riesling

B. Spätburgunder

C. Müller-Thurgau

D. Silvaner

33. Which Rheinhessen area is known for quality Riesling?

A. Rheinterrasse

- B. Wonnegau
- C. Hügelland
- D. Alzeyer

34. What is the Pfalz known as in English?

- A. Rhine Valley
- B. Wine Road
- C. Castle Country
- D. Palatinate

35. What climate characteristic distinguishes the Pfalz?

- A. One of Germany's warmest and driest regions
- B. Coolest German region
- C. Highest rainfall
- D. Most continental

36. Which villages are considered the finest in the Pfalz Mittelhaardt?

- A. Baden-Baden and Freiburg
- B. Würzburg and Iphofen
- C. Forst, Deidesheim, and Ruppertsberg
- D. Bernkastel and Piesport

37. What grape variety is Franken (Franconia) most associated with?

- A. Riesling
- B. Silvaner
- C. Müller-Thurgau
- D. Grauburgunder

38. What is the distinctive bottle shape used in Franken?

- A. Flute
- B. Burgundy
- C. Bordeaux
- D. Bocksbeutel

39. Which German region is furthest south and warmest?

- A. Baden
- B. Pfalz
- C. Rheingau
- D. Württemberg

40. What style of wine does Baden predominantly produce?

- A. Sweet Riesling
- B. Sparkling
- C. Dry wines, often from Burgundian varieties
- D. Fortified

41. Which grape is called Spätburgunder in Germany?

- A. Gamay
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Merlot
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon

42. Which region produces the majority of Germany's Spätburgunder?

- A. Mosel
- B. Rheingau
- C. Pfalz

D. Baden (and Ahr)

43. What is the Ahr region known for?

A. Quality Pinot Noir (Spätburgunder)

B. Sweet Riesling

C. Silvaner

D. Müller-Thurgau

44. Which grape variety is a crossing of Riesling and Madeleine Royale?

A. Silvaner

B. Scheurebe

C. Kerner

D. Müller-Thurgau

45. What is Scheurebe a crossing of?

A. Riesling and Müller-Thurgau

B. Riesling and an unknown variety (traditionally thought Silvaner)

C. Silvaner and Gewürztraminer

D. Pinot Blanc and Riesling

46. Which grape produces wines with grapefruit and blackcurrant aromas?

A. Silvaner

B. Müller-Thurgau

C. Riesling

D. Scheurebe

47. What is German sparkling wine called?

A. Sekt

- B. Crémant
- C. Cava
- D. Pétillant

48. Which method produces the finest German Sekt?

- A. Tank method
- B. Carbonation
- C. Traditional method (Klassische Flaschengärung)
- D. Transfer method

49. What does "Winzersekt" indicate?

- A. Tank-method sparkling
- B. Estate-produced traditional method sparkling
- C. Imported base wine
- D. Bulk sparkling wine

50. Which variety produces the finest German Sekt?

- A. Müller-Thurgau
- B. Silvaner
- C. Auxerrois
- D. Riesling (and Pinot varieties)

51. What is the German term for a single vineyard?

- A. Einzellage
- B. Grosslage
- C. Bereich
- D. Anbaugebiet

52. What is a Grosslage?

- A. Single vineyard
- B. Wine estate
- C. Collective vineyard site (group of vineyards)
- D. Wine region

53. What problem does Grosslage labeling create for consumers?

- A. Higher prices
- B. Confusion with single vineyards (Einzellagen)
- C. Quality guarantees
- D. Regional restrictions

54. How many official wine regions (Anbaugebiete) exist in Germany?

- A. 7
- B. 10
- C. 17
- D. 13

55. Which region produces Germany's most expensive wines?

- A. Mosel (particularly Saar and Middle Mosel)
- B. Pfalz
- C. Baden
- D. Rheinhessen

56. What gives Mosel Riesling its distinctive character?

- A. Warm climate and rich soil
- B. Oak aging
- C. Slate soils, steep slopes, and cool climate

D. High altitude

57. Which bank of the Mosel has the best vineyard exposures?

A. North-facing slopes

B. Right bank (south-facing)

C. Left bank only

D. Valley floor

58. What is the Bernkasteler Doctor?

A. Wine producer

B. Grape variety

C. Wine style

D. Famous steep Einzellage in Bernkastel

59. Which Mosel village is known for the Wehlener Sonnenuhr vineyard?

A. Wehlen

B. Piesport

C. Brauneberg

D. Erden

60. What does "Sonnenuhr" mean?

A. Morning sun

B. Afternoon shade

C. Sundial

D. South-facing

61. Which Rheingau village is home to Schloss Johannisberg?

A. Rudesheim

- B. Johannisberg
- C. Hochheim
- D. Eltville

62. What English word derives from wines shipped from Hochheim?

- A. Riesling
- B. Rhine wine
- C. White wine
- D. Hock

63. Which steep slope above Rudesheim is considered a top Rheingau site?

- A. Rudesheimer Berg Schlossberg
- B. Steinberger
- C. Marcobrunnen
- D. Hullenberg

64. What is Kloster Eberbach?

- A. Wine village
- B. Vineyard name
- C. Historic Cistercian monastery and wine estate
- D. Grape variety

65. Which region is known as the "Rotweinparadies" (red wine paradise)?

- A. Mosel
- B. Ahr
- C. Rheingau
- D. Franken

66. What soil type dominates the Ahr?

- A. Chalk
- B. Clay
- C. Sand
- D. Slate and volcanic

67. Which grape variety is Grauburgunder in Germany?

- A. Pinot Gris
- B. Pinot Blanc
- C. Chardonnay
- D. Gewürztraminer

68. What is Weissburgunder?

- A. Riesling
- B. Gewürztraminer
- C. Pinot Blanc
- D. Silvaner

69. Which region borders France and shares similar climate?

- A. Mosel
- B. Pfalz
- C. Franken
- D. Württemberg

70. What is the climate influence on the Pfalz from the Haardt Mountains?

- A. Cooling effect
- B. Increased rainfall
- C. Higher altitude vineyards

D. Rain shadow creating warm, dry conditions

71. Which two Pfalz sub-regions are recognized?

A. Mittelhaardt (north) and Südliche Weinstrasse (south)

B. Ober and Unter Pfalz

C. Links and Rechts Pfalz

D. Nord and Süd Pfalz

72. What distinguishes Mittelhaardt from Südliche Weinstrasse?

A. Warmer climate

B. More bulk wine

C. Higher concentration of top vineyard sites

D. Only red wines

73. Which grape dominates plantings in Württemberg?

A. Riesling

B. Silvaner

C. Trollinger

D. Müller-Thurgau

74. What is Trollinger called in northern Italy?

A. Nebbiolo

B. Barbera

C. Primitivo

D. Schiava (Vernatsch)

75. What characteristic is typical of Württemberg wines?

A. Mostly consumed locally, often light reds

- B. Exported worldwide
- C. Predominantly sweet whites
- D. Only sparkling production

76. Which sub-region of Baden is known for Burgundian varieties near Freiburg?

- A. Ortenau
- B. Markgräflerland
- C. Kaiserstuhl
- D. Bodensee

77. What is the Kaiserstuhl?

- A. Wine village
- B. Extinct volcanic hill with warm microclimate
- C. River
- D. Castle ruin

78. Which grape is traditional in Baden's Markgräflerland region?

- A. Riesling
- B. Spätburgunder
- C. Silvaner
- D. Gutedel (Chasselas)

79. What does Trocken indicate for residual sugar?

- A. Maximum 9 g/L (with acidity rules)
- B. 18-45 g/L
- C. Over 45 g/L
- D. No limit

80. What is the maximum residual sugar for halbtrocken?

- A. 4 g/L
- B. 9 g/L
- C. 18 g/L (with acidity rules)
- D. 45 g/L

81. Which quality indicator has replaced halbtrocken on some labels?

- A. Trocken
- B. Feinherb
- C. Lieblich
- D. Süß

82. What is the AP number on German wine labels?

- A. Alcohol percentage
- B. Vineyard code
- C. Grape variety code
- D. Official quality test number (Amtliche Prüfnummer)

83. What does the AP number verify?

- A. The wine passed analytical and sensory testing
- B. Export approval
- C. Organic certification
- D. Vintage accuracy

84. Which organization's classification focuses on vineyard quality over ripeness?

- A. Government wine law
- B. EU regulations
- C. Regional associations

D. VDP

85. What must a VDP Grosse Gewächs wine always be?

- A. Sweet
- B. Dry (trocken)
- C. Sparkling
- D. Aged in oak

86. How is VDP Grosse Lage vineyard classification determined?

- A. Government decree
- B. Annual assessment
- C. Grape variety
- D. Historical reputation and terroir quality

87. Which region was historically most important before the Mosel's rise?

- A. Rheingau
- B. Baden
- C. Pfalz
- D. Württemberg

88. What percentage of German wine is white?

- A. 50%
- B. 75%
- C. Approximately 65%
- D. 90%

89. Which trend has increased in German winemaking since the 1990s?

- A. Sweet wine production

- B. Dry (trocken) wine production
- C. Fortified wine
- D. Bulk wine exports

90. What is Liebfraumilch?

- A. Premium Riesling
- B. Estate-bottled wine
- C. Single vineyard wine
- D. Inexpensive blended QbA wine

91. Which grape varieties can be used in Liebfraumilch?

- A. Müller-Thurgau, Silvaner, Kerner, Riesling
- B. Only Riesling
- C. Only Silvaner
- D. Spätburgunder only

92. From which regions can Liebfraumilch originate?

- A. Mosel only
- B. Any German region
- C. Rheinhessen, Pfalz, Nahe, or Rheingau
- D. Baden only

93. What has happened to Liebfraumilch production?

- A. Increased dramatically
- B. Remained stable
- C. Significantly declined
- D. Converted to sparkling

94. Which river gives the Nahe region its name?

- A. Rhine
- B. Main
- C. Mosel
- D. Nahe

95. What soil diversity characterizes the Nahe?

- A. Wide variety including volcanic, slate, quartzite, and clay
- B. Only limestone
- C. Only slate
- D. Only sand

96. Which style of Riesling is Nahe known for?

- A. Heavy and oaky
- B. Only sweet
- C. Balanced between Mosel elegance and Rheingau power
- D. Always dry

97. What is Saale-Unstrut known for?

- A. Sweet Riesling
- B. Germany's northernmost quality wine region
- C. Spätburgunder
- D. Sekt production

98. Which former East German region produces quality wine?

- A. Mosel
- B. Rheingau
- C. Franken

D. Sachsen (Saxony)

99. What grape variety is increasingly important in German viticulture?

- A. Riesling (maintained) and Spätburgunder (increasing)
- B. Müller-Thurgau increasing
- C. Silvaner increasing
- D. Gewürztraminer dominant

100. What trend characterizes premium German wine today?

- A. Increased sweetness
- B. Lower quality focus
- C. Focus on dry, terroir-driven wines from classified sites
- D. Bulk production emphasis

Answer Explanations

1. B. Germany's most planted white grape - Riesling is Germany's most planted and most important white grape variety, defining the country's wine identity and producing its finest wines across multiple regions.
2. D. Steep slate river region - The Mosel is famous for its dramatically steep slate slopes along the winding Mosel River, creating some of the world's most spectacular and challenging vineyard landscapes.
3. A. Quality wine term - Qualitätswein (QbA) indicates quality wine from one of Germany's 13 designated regions, meeting minimum ripeness levels and passing analytical and sensory testing.
4. C. Highest classification - Prädikatswein represents Germany's highest quality classification, with wines distinguished by ripeness levels (Prädikats) achieved naturally without chaptalization.
5. B. Prädikat meaning - Prädikat refers to the ripeness level of grapes at harvest, measured in degrees Oechsle, determining the wine's classification from Kabinett through Trockenbeerenauslese.
6. D. Lowest Prädikat - Kabinett is the lowest Prädikat level, requiring minimum must weights that vary by region, producing lighter, often elegant wines with lower alcohol potential.
7. A. Spätlese translation - Spätlese literally means "late harvest," indicating grapes picked after the main harvest with higher ripeness levels, producing richer wines than Kabinett.
8. C. Selected overripe berries - Auslese requires individually selected bunches of overripe grapes, often with some botrytis influence, producing concentrated wines ranging from dry to sweet.
9. B. Beerenauslese grapes - Beerenauslese ("selected berries") is made from individually picked botrytis-affected berries, producing intensely sweet, concentrated wines with honeyed complexity.
10. D. Most concentrated sweet wines - Trockenbeerenauslese (TBA) represents the highest Prädikat, made from shriveled, raisin-like botrytis berries producing Germany's most concentrated and expensive sweet wines.

11. A. Eiswein harvest temperature - Eiswein grapes must be harvested and pressed while frozen at -7°C (19°F) or below, concentrating sugars as water crystallizes and is removed.

12. C. Dry wine term - Trocken indicates dry wine with maximum 9 g/L residual sugar (or up to 9 g/L if acidity is within 2 g/L of residual sugar), representing Germany's growing dry wine category.

13. B. Halbtrocken meaning - Halbtrocken means "half-dry" or off-dry, indicating wines with 9-18 g/L residual sugar, offering slight sweetness balanced by acidity.

14. D. Informal off-dry term - Feinherb is an informal term indicating off-dry style, used by producers who find halbtrocken's precise definition too restrictive for their winemaking approach.

15. A. VDP definition - VDP (Verband Deutscher Prädikatsweingüter) is an association of approximately 200 premium wine estates committed to quality, site classification, and traditional winemaking standards.

16. C. VDP symbol - An eagle with grapes (stylized Adler) appears on VDP member bottles, indicating membership in this prestigious quality-focused association.

17. B. VDP highest classification - Grosses Gewächs (GG) indicates dry wine from VDP's highest-classified Grosse Lage vineyards, representing the pinnacle of German dry wine quality.

18. D. Grosses Gewächs meaning - Grosses Gewächs indicates a dry wine from a top-classified Grosse Lage vineyard, always trocken and representing exceptional terroir expression.

19. A. VDP Premier Cru equivalent - Erste Lage ("First Growth") represents VDP's Premier Cru equivalent, denoting excellent vineyard sites below the top Grosse Lage classification.

20. C. VDP village wine - Ortswein is VDP's village-level classification, indicating quality wine from a specific village, above the regional Gutswein level.

21. B. Mosel region river - The Mosel River defines and names the region, with its dramatic bends creating varied exposures that determine vineyard quality across the valley.

22. D. Best Mosel soil - Blue and gray Devonian slate characterizes the finest Mosel vineyards, retaining heat, reflecting light, and contributing distinctive mineral character to Riesling.

23. A. Mosel tributaries - The Saar and Ruwer are tributary valleys within the Mosel region, producing some of Germany's most elegant, racy Rieslings from their steep slate slopes.

24. C. Mosel Riesling style - Light, delicate wines with vibrant acidity and often off-dry balance define classic Mosel Riesling, with slate minerality and modest alcohol.

25. B. Fine Mosel village - Bernkastel is among the Mosel's finest villages, home to the famous Doctor vineyard and numerous other top sites producing exceptional Riesling.

26. D. Mosel Kabinett alcohol - Mosel Kabinett typically achieves only 7.5-9% alcohol, with residual sugar balancing high acidity to create refreshing, light-bodied wines.

27. A. Rhine to Mosel region - The Rheingau lies along the Rhine's right bank between Mainz and the Mosel confluence, with south-facing slopes producing powerful, age-worthy Riesling.

28. C. Rheingau specialty - Age-worthy dry and sweet Riesling defines the Rheingau, with full-bodied, structured wines that develop complexity over decades of cellaring.

29. B. Steinberg location - The famous Steinberg vineyard lies in Hattenheim, associated with the historic Kloster Eberbach monastery that has produced wine for nearly 900 years.

30. D. Spätlese origin - Schloss Johannisberg is credited with the accidental discovery of Spätlese in 1775, when delayed harvest permission resulted in unexpectedly fine wine from overripe grapes.

31. A. Largest German region - Rheinhessen is Germany's largest wine region by vineyard area, producing diverse wines ranging from bulk production to premium single-vineyard Rieslings.

32. C. Rheinhessen dominant grape - Müller-Thurgau historically covered the most area in Rheinhessen, though Riesling has gained significantly in premium vineyard sites along the Rhine Terrace.
33. B. Rheinhessen quality area - The Rheinterrasse (Rhine Terrace) along the river produces Rheinhessen's finest wines, with villages like Nierstein and Nackenheim containing top Riesling sites.
34. D. Pfalz English name - The Palatinate is the English name for Pfalz, Germany's second-largest region known for ripe, full-bodied wines from its warm, dry climate.
35. A. Pfalz climate - The Pfalz is one of Germany's warmest and driest regions, protected by the Haardt Mountains and producing riper, fuller wines than northern regions.
36. C. Finest Pfalz villages - Forst, Deidesheim, and Ruppertsberg in the Mittelhaardt contain the Pfalz's most prestigious vineyards, producing powerful, complex Rieslings.
37. B. Franken grape - Silvaner is Franken's signature variety, producing earthy, full-bodied dry wines that pair excellently with food, quite different from aromatic Riesling.
38. D. Franken bottle - The Bocksbeutel is Franken's distinctive flattened flask-shaped bottle, protected by EU regulations and immediately identifying wines from this region.
39. A. Southernmost German region - Baden is Germany's southernmost and warmest region, stretching along the Rhine from Heidelberg to the Swiss border, with predominantly dry wine production.
40. C. Baden wine style - Dry wines from Burgundian varieties (Spätburgunder, Grauburgunder, Weissburgunder) characterize Baden, reflecting its warmer climate and Burgundy-influenced style.
41. B. Spätburgunder identity - Spätburgunder is the German name for Pinot Noir, producing increasingly fine red wines that rival Burgundy in top examples from Ahr, Baden, and Pfalz.
42. D. Spätburgunder regions - Baden and the Ahr produce the majority of Germany's quality Spätburgunder, with both regions gaining international recognition for refined Pinot Noir.

43. A. Ahr specialty - The Ahr, Germany's northernmost quality red wine region, is renowned for elegant Spätburgunder from steep slate slopes along the narrow Ahr Valley.

44. D. Müller-Thurgau parentage - Müller-Thurgau was created in 1882 by crossing Riesling with Madeleine Royale (not Silvaner as long believed), producing early-ripening, soft wines.

45. B. Scheurebe crossing - Scheurebe was traditionally thought to be a Riesling-Silvaner crossing, though DNA suggests an unknown parent, producing aromatic wines with grapefruit character.

46. D. Grapefruit aromatic grape - Scheurebe produces distinctively aromatic wines with grapefruit, blackcurrant, and exotic fruit character, particularly impressive in Spätlese and higher Prädikat levels.

47. A. German sparkling term - Sekt is German sparkling wine, ranging from simple tank-method wines to premium traditional method examples labeled Winzersekt or Klassische Flaschengärung.

48. C. Finest Sekt method - Traditional method (Klassische Flaschengärung) produces Germany's finest Sekt, with bottle fermentation creating complex, elegant sparkling wines.

49. B. Winzersekt meaning - Winzersekt indicates estate-produced traditional method sparkling wine, distinguishing quality productions from bulk Sekt made with imported base wines.

50. D. Finest Sekt varieties - Riesling and Pinot varieties (Spätburgunder, Weissburgunder) produce Germany's finest Sekt, with Riesling Sekt offering distinctive minerality and acidity.

51. A. Single vineyard term - Einzellage is the German term for a single vineyard site, the smallest geographical designation in German wine law.

52. C. Grosslage definition - Grosslage is a collective site grouping multiple Einzellagen together under one name, creating consumer confusion with similarly named single vineyards.

53. B. Grosslage problem - Grosslage names can be confused with Einzellage names, misleading consumers who may believe they're purchasing single-vineyard wine when buying a blend from a larger area.

54. D. German region count - Thirteen official wine regions (Anbaugebiete) exist in Germany, each with distinct character, permitted varieties, and quality requirements.

55. A. Most expensive German wines - The Mosel, particularly the Saar and Middle Mosel (Bernkastel area), produces Germany's most expensive wines from legendary estates like Egon Müller and JJ Prüm.

56. C. Mosel Riesling character sources - Slate soils, steep slopes maximizing sun exposure, and cool climate preserving acidity combine to create Mosel Riesling's distinctive elegance and minerality.

57. B. Best Mosel exposures - The right bank of the Mosel (south-facing) has the best vineyard exposures, capturing maximum sunlight on the dramatic slate slopes.

58. D. Bernkasteler Doctor - The Bernkasteler Doctor is one of Germany's most famous Einzellagen, a dramatically steep slate vineyard in Bernkastel producing legendary Rieslings.

59. A. Sonnenuhr village - Wehlen is home to the Wehlener Sonnenuhr vineyard, named for the sundial on its steep slopes, producing quintessential Mosel Riesling.

60. C. Sonnenuhr meaning - Sonnenuhr means "sundial" in German, referring to the historic sundials placed in vineyards to mark time for workers on these steep slopes.

61. B. Schloss Johannisberg location - Schloss Johannisberg is located in the village of Johannisberg, the historic estate credited with discovering the benefits of late harvesting for Riesling.

62. D. Hochheim derivative - "Hock" derives from Hochheim, historically used in Britain to describe Rhine wines, reflecting the town's importance in wine trade with England.

63. A. Top Rudesheim site - Rudesheimer Berg Schlossberg is among the Rheingau's finest steep slope vineyards, producing powerful, long-lived Rieslings from its dramatic terraced hillside.
64. C. Kloster Eberbach - Kloster Eberbach is the historic Cistercian monastery in Hattenheim, one of Europe's most important medieval wineries, now state-owned and producing quality wines.
65. B. Red wine paradise - The Ahr is known as Germany's "Rotweinparadies" (red wine paradise), producing elegant Spätburgunder from its small valley's steep slate slopes.
66. D. Ahr soil - Slate and volcanic soils characterize the Ahr Valley, retaining heat and contributing to the complex character of its Spätburgunder wines.
67. A. Grauburgunder identity - Grauburgunder is the German name for Pinot Gris, producing full-bodied dry wines particularly in Baden and Pfalz.
68. C. Weissburgunder identity - Weissburgunder is German for Pinot Blanc, producing crisp, neutral dry wines that pair well with food, popular in Baden and Pfalz.
69. B. France-bordering region - The Pfalz borders France's Alsace region, sharing similar warm, dry climate and producing comparably ripe, full-bodied wines.
70. D. Haardt Mountains influence - The Haardt Mountains create a rain shadow effect, protecting the Pfalz from Atlantic moisture and creating warm, dry growing conditions ideal for viticulture.
71. A. Pfalz sub-regions - The Mittelhaardt (northern Pfalz) and Südliche Weinstrasse (southern Wine Road) are the two recognized sub-regions, with quality concentrated in the north.
72. C. Mittelhaardt distinction - The Mittelhaardt contains the highest concentration of top vineyard sites, including Forst, Deidesheim, and Ruppertsberg, producing the Pfalz's finest wines.
73. B. Württemberg dominant grape - Trollinger dominates Württemberg plantings, producing light red wines primarily consumed locally rather than exported.

74. D. Trollinger Italian name - Trollinger is called Schiava (or Vernatsch) in northern Italy's Alto Adige, producing similarly light, everyday red wines in both regions.

75. A. Württemberg characteristic - Most Württemberg wine is consumed locally, with light Trollinger reds particularly popular in the region's restaurants and homes.

76. C. Kaiserstuhl location - The Kaiserstuhl lies near Freiburg in Baden, an extinct volcanic hill with warm microclimates perfect for Burgundian varieties.

77. B. Kaiserstuhl definition - The Kaiserstuhl ("Emperor's Chair") is an extinct volcanic hill creating Baden's warmest microclimate, with loess and volcanic soils producing rich Spätburgunder and Grauburgunder.

78. D. Markgräflerland grape - Gutedel (Chasselas) is traditional in Baden's Markgräflerland near the Swiss border, producing light, neutral whites in the Swiss style.

79. A. Trocken sugar limit - Trocken wines may contain maximum 9 g/L residual sugar (or up to 9 g/L if acidity is within 2 g/L of sugar level).

80. C. Halbtrocken limit - Halbtrocken allows 9-18 g/L residual sugar (with acidity requirements), producing noticeably off-dry wines with perceptible sweetness.

81. B. Halbtrocken replacement - Feinherb has replaced halbtrocken on many labels, offering producers flexibility to indicate off-dry style without halbtrocken's precise legal requirements.

82. D. AP number meaning - The AP number (Amtliche Prüfnummer) is the official quality test number appearing on German wine labels, certifying the wine passed required testing.

83. A. AP verification - The AP number verifies that the wine passed both analytical testing (measuring alcohol, acidity, residual sugar) and blind sensory evaluation by an official panel.

84. D. Vineyard-focused organization - The VDP classification system focuses on vineyard quality and terroir expression rather than the official system's emphasis on ripeness levels.

85. B. GG requirement - Grosses Gewächs must always be dry (trocken), distinguishing these top-site wines from the traditional German focus on sweeter styles from the same vineyards.

86. D. Grosse Lage determination - VDP Grosse Lage classification is determined by historical reputation, terroir quality, and proven ability to produce outstanding wines consistently over time.

87. A. Historic German region - The Rheingau was historically Germany's most important region, with centuries of prestige and royal patronage establishing its wines' reputation.

88. C. German white wine percentage - Approximately 65% of German wine is white, though the percentage has decreased as Spätburgunder and other red varieties have increased in quality and plantings.

89. B. German wine trend - Dry (trocken) wine production has increased dramatically since the 1990s, now representing over 40% of production as German tastes and export markets favor drier styles.

90. D. Liebfraumilch definition - Liebfraumilch is inexpensive blended QbA wine, historically important for exports but now significantly declined in production and reputation.

91. A. Liebfraumilch varieties - Müller-Thurgau, Silvaner, Kerner, and Riesling (minimum 70% of these varieties) may be used in Liebfraumilch, typically resulting in soft, slightly sweet blends.

92. C. Liebfraumilch regions - Liebfraumilch may only originate from Rheinhessen, Pfalz, Nahe, or Rheingau, though Rheinhessen and Pfalz dominate production.

93. C. Liebfraumilch trend - Liebfraumilch production has significantly declined from peak levels in the 1980s, as consumers increasingly prefer drier wines and authentic regional expressions.

94. D. Nahe river - The Nahe River gives the region its name, flowing through varied terrain that creates diverse microclimates and soil types.

95. A. Nahe soil diversity - Wide soil variety characterizes the Nahe, including volcanic rock, slate, quartzite, clay, and limestone, producing diverse wine styles within a small area.
96. C. Nahe Riesling style - Nahe Riesling is often described as combining Mosel elegance with Rheingau power, offering a balanced middle ground between these famous neighbors.
97. B. Saale-Unstrut location - Saale-Unstrut is Germany's northernmost quality wine region, located in former East Germany with a continental climate and long winemaking history.
98. D. Former East German region - Sachsen (Saxony) is a former East German region around Dresden, producing quality wines from steep Elbe River slopes despite challenging northern conditions.
99. A. Important German varieties - Riesling remains Germany's most important variety while Spätburgunder (Pinot Noir) has increased dramatically in quality and recognition.
100. C. Premium German wine trend - Premium German wine today focuses on dry, terroir-driven wines from classified vineyard sites, led by VDP estates emphasizing site expression over sweetness categories.