

# PRACTICE EXAM 12: CENTRAL EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN

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1. What is Austria's most planted white grape variety?
  - A. Grüner Veltliner
  - B. Riesling
  - C. Welschriesling
  - D. Sauvignon Blanc
  
2. Which Austrian region is famous for terraced vineyards along the Danube?
  - A. Burgenland
  - B. Kamptal
  - C. Wachau
  - D. Thermenregion
  
3. What is the Wachau's highest vineyard classification for dry wines?
  - A. Federspiel
  - B. Smaragd
  - C. Steinfeder
  - D. Kabinett
  
4. Which Austrian classification indicates the lightest, freshest wines in the Wachau?
  - A. Smaragd
  - B. Federspiel
  - C. Reserve
  - D. Steinfeder

5. What is the characteristic flavor descriptor often associated with Grüner Veltliner?

- A. White pepper (pfeffrig)
- B. Petrol
- C. Lychee
- D. Blackcurrant

6. Which Austrian region is known for producing world-class sweet wines around the Neusiedlersee?

- A. Wachau
- B. Kamptal
- C. Burgenland
- D. Kremstal

7. What is Austria's most important red grape variety?

- A. Pinot Noir
- B. Blaufränkisch
- C. Zweigelt
- D. St. Laurent

8. Which grape is Zweigelt a crossing of?

- A. Pinot Noir and Gamay
- B. Riesling and Silvaner
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot
- D. Blaufränkisch and St. Laurent

9. What is the Austrian term for quality wine with geographic origin?

- A. DAC (Districtus Austriae Controllatus)
- B. Prädikatswein
- C. Qualitätswein

D. Landwein

10. Which lake creates the humid conditions for botrytis in Burgenland?

A. Lake Geneva

B. Lake Constance

C. Neusiedlersee

D. Balaton

11. What is the Wachau's middle classification between Steinfeder and Smaragd?

A. Kabinett

B. Federspiel

C. Spätlese

D. Auslese

12. Which Austrian region borders Slovakia and produces both Grüner Veltliner and red wines?

A. Wachau

B. Kamptal

C. Wagram

D. Carnuntum

13. What is Hungary's most famous wine region?

A. Tokaj

B. Eger

C. Villány

D. Szekszárd

14. Which grape variety dominates Tokaji production?

A. Hárslevelű

- B. Kékfrankos
- C. Furmint
- D. Kadarka

15. What is the traditional measure of sweetness in Tokaji Aszú?

- A. Degrees Oechsle
- B. Puttonyos
- C. Grams per liter
- D. Baumé

16. What are the botrytis-affected grapes called in Tokaji production?

- A. Ausbruch
- B. Noble berries
- C. Passerillé
- D. Aszú berries

17. What is Tokaji Eszencia?

- A. Free-run juice from aszú berries with extreme sugar concentration
- B. Dry Furmint
- C. Sparkling wine
- D. Fortified wine

18. Which Hungarian red wine region is known for Kékfrankos (Blaufränkisch)?

- A. Tokaj
- B. Badacsony
- C. Villány
- D. Sopron

19. What is Hungary's famous red blend from Eger?

- A. Tokaji Aszú
- B. Egri Bikavér (Bull's Blood)
- C. Villányi Franc
- D. Szekszárdi Cuvée

20. Which grape is Kékfrankos known as in Austria?

- A. Zweigelt
- B. St. Laurent
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Blaufränkisch

21. What is Greece's most acclaimed white grape variety?

- A. Assyrtiko
- B. Moschofilero
- C. Roditis
- D. Savatiano

22. Which Greek island is famous for volcanic Assyrtiko?

- A. Crete
- B. Rhodes
- C. Santorini
- D. Corfu

23. What is the traditional vine training method on Santorini?

- A. Guyot
- B. Kouloura (basket-shaped)
- C. Gobelet

D. Pergola

24. Why is kouloura training used on Santorini?

A. Maximizes yield

B. Easier harvesting

C. Traditional appearance

D. Protects grapes from wind and sun

25. What is Greece's most important red grape variety?

A. Xinomavro

B. Agiorgitiko

C. Mavrodaphne

D. Kotsifali

26. Which Greek region produces powerful Xinomavro wines?

A. Nemea

B. Santorini

C. Naoussa

D. Patras

27. What grape variety is Nemea famous for?

A. Xinomavro

B. Agiorgitiko (St. George)

C. Assyrtiko

D. Moschofilero

28. What is Mavrodaphne of Patras?

A. Dry red wine

- B. Sparkling wine
- C. Dry white wine
- D. Sweet fortified red wine

29. Which aromatic Greek grape produces wines in Mantinia?

- A. Moschofilero
- B. Assyrtiko
- C. Malagousia
- D. Roditis

30. What is the Greek wine quality classification equivalent to PDO?

- A. PGI
- B. Epitrapezios Oinos
- C. ΠΟΠ (PDO/Protected Designation of Origin)
- D. Ονομασία κατά Παράδοση

31. Which country is known for Chasselas as its signature grape?

- A. Austria
- B. Switzerland
- C. Hungary
- D. Greece

32. What is Switzerland's most planted red grape variety?

- A. Gamay
- B. Merlot
- C. Syrah
- D. Pinot Noir

33. Which Swiss canton is known for Chasselas wines along Lake Geneva?

- A. Vaud
- B. Valais
- C. Ticino
- D. Geneva

34. What is Switzerland's largest wine-producing canton?

- A. Vaud
- B. Geneva
- C. Valais
- D. Ticino

35. Which Swiss region produces primarily Merlot?

- A. Valais
- B. Ticino
- C. Vaud
- D. Neuchâtel

36. What is the local name for Chasselas in the Valais?

- A. Gutedel
- B. Pendant
- C. Perlan
- D. Fendant

37. Which indigenous Swiss grape produces wines in the Valais?

- A. Petite Arvine
- B. Chasselas
- C. Gamay

D. Pinot Noir

38. What characterizes Swiss wine production overall?

- A. Large exports
- B. Bulk wine focus
- C. Small production, mostly consumed domestically
- D. Predominantly sweet wines

39. Which Slovenian wine region borders Italy's Collio?

- A. Podravje
- B. Goriška Brda
- C. Posavje
- D. Kras

40. What style of wine is Slovenia increasingly known for internationally?

- A. Sparkling wine
- B. Fortified wine
- C. Sweet wine
- D. Orange wine (skin-contact whites)

41. Which grape is Slovenia's most planted white variety?

- A. Welschriesling (Laški Rizling)
- B. Rebula
- C. Malvazija
- D. Sauvignon Blanc

42. What is Rebula called in Italy?

- A. Vermentino

- B. Tocai Friulano
- C. Ribolla Gialla
- D. Garganega

43. Which Croatian region produces wines on steep coastal terraces?

- A. Slavonia
- B. Dalmatia
- C. Istria
- D. Zagorje

44. What indigenous Croatian grape is an ancestor of Zinfandel?

- A. Plavac Mali
- B. Graševina
- C. Malvazija Istarska
- D. Tribidrag (Crljenak Kaštelanski)

45. Which grape dominates Croatian continental wine production?

- A. Graševina (Welschriesling)
- B. Plavac Mali
- C. Malvazija
- D. Teran

46. What is the relationship between Plavac Mali and Zinfandel?

- A. Identical grapes
- B. Unrelated varieties
- C. Plavac Mali is an offspring of Tribidrag (Zinfandel's ancestor)
- D. Plavac Mali is Zinfandel's parent

47. Which ancient wine-producing country in the Caucasus claims to be the birthplace of wine?

- A. Turkey
- B. Georgia
- C. Armenia
- D. Azerbaijan

48. What is the traditional Georgian winemaking vessel?

- A. Barrel
- B. Amphora
- C. Concrete tank
- D. Qvevri (clay vessel buried underground)

49. What winemaking technique is traditional in Georgia?

- A. Extended skin contact for white wines (amber/orange wine)
- B. Carbonic maceration
- C. Chaptalization
- D. Fortification

50. Which indigenous Georgian white grape is most widely planted?

- A. Saperavi
- B. Mtsvane
- C. Rkatsiteli
- D. Kisi

51. What is Georgia's most important indigenous red grape?

- A. Rkatsiteli
- B. Saperavi
- C. Mtsvane

D. Ojaleshi

52. Which Middle Eastern country has a significant wine industry despite regional challenges?

A. Syria

B. Saudi Arabia

C. Iraq

D. Lebanon

53. What is Lebanon's most famous wine estate?

A. Château Musar

B. Domaine de la Romanée-Conti

C. Château Margaux

D. Opus One

54. Which grape varieties are traditional in Lebanese red wine blends?

A. Pinot Noir and Gamay

B. Tempranillo and Garnacha

C. Cabernet Sauvignon, Cinsault, and Carignan

D. Nebbiolo and Sangiovese

55. What is Israel's most significant wine region?

A. Negev

B. Galilee (including Golan Heights)

C. Judean Hills

D. Samson

56. Which international grape variety has been most successful in Israel?

A. Pinot Noir

- B. Riesling
- C. Chardonnay
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon (and other Bordeaux varieties)

57. What is Turkey's primary indigenous grape variety?

- A. Öküzgözü
- B. Narince
- C. Boğazkere
- D. Multiple indigenous varieties (Öküzgözü, Boğazkere, Narince, etc.)

58. Which Turkish region produces quality wines from Öküzgözü and Boğazkere?

- A. Thrace
- B. Aegean
- C. Eastern Anatolia
- D. Cappadocia

59. What is the meaning of "Boğazkere" in Turkish?

- A. Mountain grape
- B. Throat burner (referring to tannins)
- C. Black grape
- D. Ancient vine

60. Which Mediterranean island is known for Commandaria, one of the world's oldest named wines?

- A. Malta
- B. Sardinia
- C. Crete
- D. Cyprus

61. What style of wine is Commandaria?

- A. Sweet amber wine from sun-dried grapes
- B. Dry red wine
- C. Sparkling wine
- D. Dry white wine

62. Which grape varieties are used in Commandaria?

- A. Muscat and Malvasia
- B. Assyrtiko and Roditis
- C. Xynisteri and Mavro
- D. Chardonnay and Pinot Noir

63. What is the Czech Republic's primary wine region?

- A. Bohemia
- B. Moravia
- C. Prague
- D. Silesia

64. Which grape variety dominates Czech wine production?

- A. Riesling
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Chardonnay
- D. Grüner Veltliner (and other German/Austrian varieties)

65. What is the primary wine region of Slovakia?

- A. Lesser Carpathians (Malé Karpaty)
- B. Tokaj
- C. Southern Slovakia

D. Eastern Slovakia

66. Which famous wine does Slovakia share production rights with Hungary?

A. Bull's Blood

B. Ice Wine

C. Tokaji

D. Commandaria

67. What is Romania's most planted indigenous white grape?

A. Chardonnay

B. Fetească Albă

C. Sauvignon Blanc

D. Riesling

68. Which Romanian region is known for sweet wines similar to Sauternes?

A. Dealu Mare

B. Murfatlar

C. Cotnari

D. Drăgășani

69. What is Bulgaria's most famous indigenous red grape?

A. Mavrud

B. Gamza

C. Rubin

D. Melnik

70. Which Bulgarian grape produces age-worthy red wines from the Thracian Valley?

A. Gamza

- B. Rubin
- C. Mavrud
- D. Pamid

71. What is Moldova known for in wine production?

- A. Expensive boutique wines
- B. Extensive underground wine cellars (including Mileștii Mici)
- C. Only white wine production
- D. Exclusively sparkling wine

72. Which grape variety is most widely planted in Moldova?

- A. Saperavi
- B. Riesling
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon
- D. Multiple varieties (including Cabernet, Merlot, and indigenous types)

73. What is the Austrian Prädikatswein system based on?

- A. Must weight (ripeness level)
- B. Vineyard classification
- C. Aging requirements
- D. Regional origin

74. Which Austrian sweet wine style is made from grapes affected by botrytis and concentrated?

- A. Eiswein
- B. Strohwein
- C. Ausbruch
- D. Beerenauslese

75. What distinguishes Ausbruch from other Austrian sweet wines?

- A. Frozen grapes
- B. Traditional Rust style between Beerenauslese and Trockenbeerenauslese
- C. Red grapes only
- D. Fortified

76. Which ancient Greek variety was recently revived and gained popularity?

- A. Assyrtiko
- B. Roditis
- C. Savatiano
- D. Malagousia

77. What is the Greek term for a traditional sweet wine from sun-dried grapes?

- A. Vin Santo (Vinsanto)
- B. Retsina
- C. Naoussa
- D. Nemea

78. What gives Retsina its distinctive character?

- A. Oak aging
- B. Fortification
- C. Aleppo pine resin
- D. Botrytis

79. Which Hungarian region borders Austria's Burgenland and produces similar sweet wines?

- A. Villány
- B. Tokaj
- C. Eger

D. Szekszárd

80. What is the dry style of Tokaji wine called?

A. Aszú

B. Eszencia

C. Édes

D. Szamorodni Száraz (or dry Furmint)

81. Which body of water influences the climate of Santorini's vineyards?

A. Aegean Sea (and the volcanic caldera)

B. Mediterranean Sea

C. Ionian Sea

D. Black Sea

82. What is the traditional alcohol level of Tokaji Eszencia?

A. 14-15%

B. 20%

C. 2-6% (naturally very low due to extreme sugar)

D. 0%

83. Which grape variety is Hárslevelű in English?

A. Linden leaf

B. Iron grape

C. Golden grape

D. Ancient vine

84. What characterizes Blaufränkisch wines?

A. Light and fruity

- B. Low acidity
- C. Lacking tannins
- D. Deep color, spicy character, firm acidity

85. Which Austrian wine region is known for producing both premium Riesling and Grüner Veltliner?

- A. Kamptal
- B. Burgenland
- C. Thermenregion
- D. Neusiedlersee

86. What is the meaning of "Smaragd" in the Wachau classification?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Emerald (named after a lizard)
- D. Diamond

87. Which is the warmest and southernmost wine region in mainland Austria?

- A. Wachau
- B. Südsteiermark (Southern Styria)
- C. Kamptal
- D. Kremstal

88. What grape variety is Southern Styria (Südsteiermark) particularly known for?

- A. Grüner Veltliner
- B. Blaufränkisch
- C. Sauvignon Blanc
- D. Zweigelt

89. What is the Greek PDO region Nemea's minimum elevation requirement for top classifications?

- A. Vineyards above 450 meters for Aspros Nemea
- B. Sea level only
- C. Below 200 meters
- D. Any elevation permitted

90. Which Swiss wine region produces wines from Completer and other indigenous varieties?

- A. Vaud
- B. Ticino
- C. Graubünden
- D. Geneva

91. What is the traditional winemaking approach that has revived interest in Georgian wines internationally?

- A. Sparkling production
- B. Qvevri fermentation and amber wines
- C. Ice wine production
- D. Fortified wine

92. Which Aegean island is known for Muscat-based sweet wines?

- A. Santorini
- B. Rhodes
- C. Crete
- D. Samos

93. What percentage of Greek wine production do indigenous varieties represent?

- A. Over 90%
- B. Around 50%
- C. Less than 20%

D. Exactly 75%

94. Which Central European country has emerged with quality Pinot Noir from cool climate regions?

A. Romania

B. Bulgaria

C. Czech Republic (Moravia)

D. Moldova

95. What is Austria's Weinviertel DAC exclusively designated for?

A. Riesling

B. Grüner Veltliner

C. Blaufränkisch

D. Zweigelt

96. Which Mediterranean wine tradition involves adding seawater to fermenting wine?

A. Commandaria

B. Vin Santo

C. Retsina

D. Historical Greek practice (no longer common)

97. What is the Austrian term for dessert wine made from grapes dried on straw mats?

A. Strohwein (or Schilfwein)

B. Eiswein

C. Beerenauslese

D. Ausbruch

98. Which Hungarian region is becoming known for premium Cabernet Franc?

A. Tokaj

- B. Eger
- C. Villány
- D. Badacsony

99. What characterizes the soil of Santorini's vineyards?

- A. Rich loam
- B. Volcanic ash and pumice
- C. Heavy clay
- D. Limestone

100. What trend is common across emerging Central European and Mediterranean wine regions?

- A. Declining quality
- B. Abandoning indigenous varieties
- C. Only producing bulk wine
- D. Renewed focus on indigenous varieties and quality improvement

## Answer Explanations

1. A. Austria's most planted white - Grüner Veltliner dominates Austrian white wine production, covering approximately one-third of vineyard area and producing wines ranging from light and peppery to rich and age-worthy.
2. C. Danube terraced vineyards - The Wachau features dramatic terraced vineyards along the Danube River west of Vienna, producing Austria's most acclaimed Riesling and Grüner Veltliner from steep granite and gneiss slopes.
3. B. Wachau highest classification - Smaragd represents the Wachau's highest classification for dry wines, indicating rich, powerful wines with minimum 12.5% alcohol from fully ripe grapes.
4. D. Lightest Wachau classification - Steinfeder indicates the lightest, freshest Wachau wines with maximum 11.5% alcohol, named after a local grass and designed for early drinking.
5. A. Grüner Veltliner descriptor - White pepper (pfeffrig) is the signature flavor descriptor for Grüner Veltliner, along with citrus, white flowers, and in richer examples, lentil and vegetable notes.
6. C. Sweet wine region - Burgenland produces world-class sweet wines around the Neusiedlersee, where autumn mists from the shallow lake create ideal conditions for botrytis development.
7. B. Austria's top red grape - Blaufränkisch is Austria's most important red variety for quality wine, producing spicy, structured wines with firm acidity, particularly in Burgenland.
8. D. Zweigelt parentage - Zweigelt was created in 1922 by crossing Blaufränkisch and St. Laurent, becoming Austria's most planted red grape and producing approachable, fruity wines.
9. A. Austrian quality designation - DAC (Districtus Austriae Controllatus) indicates quality wine with geographic typicity from one of Austria's designated regions, similar to France's AOC system.

10. C. Burgenland lake - Neusiedlersee (Lake Neusiedl) is a large, shallow lake creating the humid autumn conditions essential for botrytis development in Burgenland's sweet wine production.

11. B. Middle Wachau classification - Federspiel represents the middle tier between light Steinfeder and powerful Smaragd, indicating medium-bodied wines with 11.5-12.5% alcohol.

12. D. Austrian region near Slovakia - Carnuntum borders Slovakia and produces both Grüner Veltliner and increasingly acclaimed red wines, particularly Zweigelt and Blaufränkisch.

13. A. Hungary's famous region - Tokaj is Hungary's most famous wine region, producing the legendary sweet Tokaji Aszú from botrytis-affected grapes for over 400 years.

14. C. Tokaji grape - Furmint dominates Tokaji production, providing high acidity and susceptibility to botrytis that creates the region's legendary sweet wines.

15. B. Tokaji sweetness measure - Puttonyos traditionally measured sweetness levels in Tokaji Aszú, indicating hods of aszú berries added to base wine, though modern regulations use residual sugar.

16. D. Botrytis grapes in Tokaji - Aszú berries are the individually selected botrytis-affected grapes that create Tokaji's concentrated sweetness and complexity.

17. A. Tokaji Eszencia definition - Eszencia is the free-run juice from aszú berries, reaching extreme sugar concentrations (500-900 g/L) that barely ferment, creating liquid with 2-6% alcohol.

18. C. Hungarian Kékfrankos region - Villány in southern Hungary produces excellent Kékfrankos (Blaufränkisch), along with Bordeaux varieties, in one of Hungary's warmest regions.

19. B. Eger red blend - Egri Bikavér (Bull's Blood of Eger) is Hungary's famous red blend, traditionally including Kékfrankos, Kadarka, and other varieties in a structured, full-bodied wine.

20. D. Kékfrankos Austrian name - Blaufränkisch is the Austrian name for Kékfrankos, the same grape producing spicy, structured reds in both countries' best regions.

21. A. Greece's acclaimed white - Assyrtiko is Greece's most acclaimed white variety, producing mineral, high-acid wines particularly from Santorini's volcanic soils.
22. C. Volcanic Assyrtiko island - Santorini produces Greece's most famous Assyrtiko from ungrafted vines growing in volcanic ash, creating intensely mineral, age-worthy white wines.
23. B. Santorini training - Kouloura (basket-shaped) training coils vines into low baskets close to the ground, a traditional method unique to Santorini.
24. D. Kouloura purpose - Kouloura training protects grape clusters from Santorini's intense wind and sun, sheltering fruit inside the basket while allowing air circulation.
25. A. Greece's important red - Xinomavro is Greece's most important quality red grape, producing powerful, age-worthy wines with high tannins and acidity, often compared to Nebbiolo.
26. C. Xinomavro region - Naoussa in Macedonia produces Greece's most acclaimed Xinomavro wines, powerful reds requiring aging to soften firm tannins and develop complex aromatics.
27. B. Nemea grape - Agiorgitiko (St. George) is Nemea's signature grape, producing velvety, fruit-forward red wines from the Peloponnese region.
28. D. Mavrodaphne style - Mavrodaphne of Patras is a sweet fortified red wine, traditionally oxidatively aged like Tawny Port, from the northwestern Peloponnese.
29. A. Mantinia grape - Moschofilero produces aromatic, floral wines in Mantinia's high-altitude vineyards, with distinctive rose petal and citrus character.
30. C. Greek PDO equivalent - ΠΟΠ (PDO/Protected Designation of Origin) is Greece's highest quality classification, indicating wines meeting strict geographic and production requirements.

31. B. Chasselas country - Switzerland is known for Chasselas as its signature white grape, producing delicate, mineral wines particularly around Lake Geneva.

32. D. Swiss most planted red - Pinot Noir (Blauburgunder) is Switzerland's most planted red variety, producing light to medium-bodied wines across multiple regions.

33. A. Chasselas canton - Vaud along Lake Geneva's northern shore produces Switzerland's most celebrated Chasselas wines from appellations like Dézaley and Saint-Saphorin.

34. C. Largest Swiss canton - Valais is Switzerland's largest wine-producing canton, with terraced vineyards along the Rhône River producing diverse wines from numerous varieties.

35. B. Swiss Merlot region - Ticino, the Italian-speaking canton south of the Alps, produces primarily Merlot in Mediterranean-influenced conditions.

36. D. Valais Chasselas name - Fendant is the traditional name for Chasselas in the Valais, producing dry, mineral white wines from the canton's terraced slopes.

37. A. Indigenous Valais grape - Petite Arvine is an indigenous Valais variety producing distinctive white wines with grapefruit, rhubarb, and saline mineral character.

38. C. Swiss production character - Swiss wine production is small with most consumed domestically, leaving little for export and maintaining relatively high domestic prices.

39. B. Slovenian region near Italy - Goriška Brda borders Italy's Collio region, sharing similar terroir and producing excellent white wines from Rebula and other varieties.

40. D. Slovenia's international style - Orange wine (extended skin-contact whites) has brought Slovenia international recognition, reviving traditional methods particularly in Goriška Brda.

41. A. Slovenia's most planted white - Welschriesling (Laški Rizling) is Slovenia's most planted white grape, though premium regions focus on Rebula, Malvazija, and international varieties.

42. C. Rebula Italian name - Ribolla Gialla is the Italian name for Rebula, the same variety producing excellent white wines on both sides of the Slovenia-Italy border.

43. B. Croatian coastal region - Dalmatia produces wines on steep coastal terraces along the Adriatic, with indigenous varieties like Plavac Mali thriving in Mediterranean conditions.

44. D. Zinfandel ancestor - Tribidrag (also called Crljenak Kaštelanski) is the Croatian variety identified as genetically identical to Zinfandel and Primitivo.

45. A. Croatian continental grape - Graševina (Welschriesling) dominates continental Croatian wine production in Slavonia and surrounding regions.

46. C. Plavac Mali relationship - Plavac Mali is an offspring of Tribidrag crossed with another Croatian variety, making it related to but distinct from Zinfandel.

47. B. Wine birthplace claim - Georgia claims to be wine's birthplace, with archaeological evidence of winemaking dating back 8,000 years and continuous traditional production.

48. D. Georgian vessel - Qvevri are large clay vessels buried underground, used for traditional Georgian fermentation and aging, now UNESCO-recognized cultural heritage.

49. A. Georgian technique - Extended skin contact for white wines (producing amber/orange wines) is traditional in Georgia, with fermentation and aging occurring in buried qvevri.

50. C. Georgian white grape - Rkatsiteli is Georgia's most widely planted white grape, producing wines ranging from fresh and crisp to amber-colored skin-contact styles.

51. B. Georgian red grape - Saperavi is Georgia's most important indigenous red grape, producing deeply colored, tannic wines with excellent aging potential.

52. D. Middle Eastern wine country - Lebanon maintains a significant wine industry despite regional challenges, with a winemaking history dating back thousands of years.

53. A. Famous Lebanese estate - Château Musar is Lebanon's most famous wine estate, producing distinctive, age-worthy red blends since 1930 despite civil war and regional instability.

54. C. Lebanese red varieties - Cabernet Sauvignon, Cinsault, and Carignan are traditional in Lebanese red blends, particularly at Château Musar, reflecting French colonial influence.

55. B. Israel's significant region - Galilee, including the Golan Heights, is Israel's most significant quality wine region, with elevation providing cooler temperatures for premium viticulture.

56. D. Successful Israeli grape - Cabernet Sauvignon and other Bordeaux varieties have proven most successful in Israel, particularly in Galilee's elevated vineyards.

57. A. Turkish indigenous grape - Turkey has multiple important indigenous varieties, with Öküzgözü ("ox eye") being one of the most acclaimed, particularly for red wines.

58. C. Turkish quality region - Eastern Anatolia produces quality wines from Öküzgözü and Boğazkere, indigenous varieties thriving in the region's continental climate.

59. B. Boğazkere meaning - Boğazkere means "throat burner" in Turkish, referring to the grape's intense tannins that require aging or blending to soften.

60. D. Commandaria island - Cyprus produces Commandaria, one of the world's oldest continuously produced named wines, with documented history dating to the Crusades.

61. A. Commandaria style - Commandaria is a sweet amber wine made from sun-dried grapes, aged in a solera-like system, producing rich, oxidative character.

62. C. Commandaria grapes - Xynisteri (white) and Mavro (red) are the traditional grape varieties for Commandaria production on Cyprus.

63. B. Czech wine region - Moravia produces the vast majority of Czech wine, with continental climate and varieties similar to neighboring Austria.

64. D. Czech grape varieties - Grüner Veltliner and other German/Austrian varieties dominate Czech production, reflecting the country's Central European wine traditions.

65. A. Slovak primary region - The Lesser Carpathians (Malé Karpaty) near Bratislava is Slovakia's primary wine region, producing wines from varieties shared with neighboring countries.

66. C. Slovak-Hungarian shared wine - Slovakia shares the Tokaj wine region with Hungary, with Slovak producers entitled to produce Tokaji wines under historical agreements.

67. B. Romanian indigenous white - Fetească Albă is Romania's most planted indigenous white grape, producing aromatic, floral wines with good acidity.

68. C. Romanian sweet wine region - Cotnari in northeastern Romania produces sweet wines similar to Sauternes from botrytis-affected indigenous grapes including Grasă de Cotnari.

69. A. Bulgarian indigenous red - Mavrud is Bulgaria's most famous indigenous red grape, producing powerful, age-worthy wines with dark fruit and spice character.

70. C. Bulgarian age-worthy grape - Mavrud produces Bulgaria's most age-worthy red wines, particularly from the Thracian Valley where the variety has grown for centuries.

71. B. Moldova wine feature - Moldova is known for extensive underground wine cellars, including Mileștii Mici (world's largest) and Cricova, storing millions of bottles.

72. D. Moldova plantings - Moldova produces multiple varieties including Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and indigenous types like Fetească, reflecting both Soviet-era and European influences.

73. A. Austrian Prädikatswein basis - Austrian Prädikatswein categories are based on must weight (grape ripeness at harvest), similar to but distinct from the German system.

74. C. Austrian botrytis style - Ausbruch is a traditional Austrian sweet wine style from Rust, made from botrytis-affected grapes at concentration levels between Beerenauslese and TBA.

75. B. Ausbruch distinction - Ausbruch is the traditional Rust specialty, sitting between Beerenauslese and Trockenbeerenauslese in ripeness, with distinctive botrytis character.

76. D. Revived Greek variety - Malagousia was rescued from near-extinction in the 1970s by winemaker Vangelis Gerovassiliou and has become one of Greece's most fashionable varieties.

77. A. Greek dried grape wine - Vin Santo (Vinsanto) is made on Santorini from sun-dried Assyrtiko grapes, producing sweet wines distinct from Tuscan Vin Santo.

78. C. Retsina character source - Aleppo pine resin added during fermentation gives Retsina its distinctive piney, herbal character, a tradition dating to ancient amphora sealing.

79. B. Hungarian region near Austria - Tokaj lies in northeastern Hungary, not near Burgenland. Sopron borders Austrian Burgenland and produces similar Blaufränkisch-based wines.

80. D. Dry Tokaji style - Szamorodni (literally "as it comes") can be dry (Szárász) or sweet (Édes), while Furmint is increasingly bottled as single-variety dry wine.

81. A. Santorini water influence - The Aegean Sea and the volcanic caldera surrounding Santorini influence the island's climate, with sea breezes moderating extreme heat.

82. C. Eszencia alcohol - Tokaji Eszencia typically achieves only 2-6% alcohol because extreme sugar content (500-900 g/L) makes complete fermentation impossible for yeast.

83. A. Hárslevelű translation - Hárslevelű means "linden leaf" in Hungarian, named for the shape of its leaves, producing aromatic wines often blended with Furmint.

84. D. Blaufränkisch character - Blaufränkisch produces deeply colored wines with spicy, peppery character, firm acidity, and moderate to full tannins requiring aging.

85. A. Austrian premium region - Kamptal produces both premium Riesling and Grüner Veltliner, benefiting from loess soils and warm Pannonian climate influences.

86. C. Smaragd meaning - Smaragd means "emerald" in German, named after the emerald lizards found sunning themselves on the warm stone terraces of the Wachau.

87. B. Warmest Austrian mainland region - Südsteiermark (Southern Styria) is among Austria's warmest mainland regions, with steep hills producing excellent Sauvignon Blanc.

88. C. Southern Styria specialty - Sauvignon Blanc has become Southern Styria's flagship variety, producing aromatic, mineral wines that rival top Loire examples.

89. A. Nemea elevation - Nemea's classification system includes elevation, with Aspros Nemea designating wines from vineyards above 450 meters producing more elegant expressions.

90. C. Indigenous Swiss varieties region - Graubünden in eastern Switzerland produces wines from rare indigenous varieties including Completer, alongside Pinot Noir.

91. B. Georgian revival tradition - Qvevri fermentation and amber wine production has driven international interest in Georgian wines, reviving ancient techniques gaining modern appreciation.

92. D. Greek island Muscat - Samos is famous for sweet Muscat wines, producing Vin Doux (fortified sweet) and Vin Naturellement Doux from Muscat Blanc à Petits Grains.

93. A. Greek indigenous percentage - Over 90% of Greek wine production uses indigenous grape varieties, preserving a remarkable diversity of native cultivars.

94. C. Central European Pinot Noir - Czech Moravia has emerged with quality Pinot Noir from cool climate regions, gaining recognition for refined, elegant examples.

95. B. Weinviertel DAC grape - Weinviertel DAC is exclusively designated for Grüner Veltliner, Austria's first DAC region (2002) dedicated to this signature variety.

96. D. Historical Greek practice - Adding seawater to fermenting wine was an ancient Greek practice no longer commonly used, though some historical wine styles have been revived experimentally.

97. A. Austrian dried grape wine - Strohwein (or Schilfwein when dried on reeds) is Austrian dessert wine made from grapes dried on straw or reed mats to concentrate sugars.

98. C. Hungarian Cabernet Franc region - Villány has become known for premium Cabernet Franc (Villányi Franc), producing structured, age-worthy red wines in Hungary's warmest region.

99. B. Santorini soil - Volcanic ash and pumice from ancient eruptions characterize Santorini's soil, providing excellent drainage and contributing distinctive mineral character.

100. D. Emerging region trend - Renewed focus on indigenous varieties and quality improvement characterizes emerging Central European and Mediterranean wine regions seeking international recognition.