

PRACTICE EXAM 15: AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

1. What is Australia's most planted red grape variety?
 - A. Cabernet Sauvignon
 - B. Merlot
 - C. Pinot Noir
 - D. Shiraz

2. Which Australian wine region is most famous for full-bodied Shiraz?
 - A. Yarra Valley
 - B. Barossa Valley
 - C. Margaret River
 - D. Tasmania

3. What is the Australian wine geographic classification system called?
 - A. Geographical Indication (GI)
 - B. AVA
 - C. DOC
 - D. Appellation

4. Which Australian state produces the largest volume of wine?
 - A. Victoria
 - B. New South Wales
 - C. South Australia

D. Western Australia

5. What style of Semillon is Hunter Valley famous for producing?

A. Oaked and full-bodied

B. Sweet and botrytized

C. Sparkling

D. Unoaked, age-worthy, low alcohol

6. Which region produces Australia's most acclaimed Riesling?

A. Hunter Valley

B. Clare Valley (and Eden Valley)

C. Barossa Valley

D. Margaret River

7. What closure innovation did Australia pioneer for quality wines?

A. Screwcap (Stelvin)

B. Synthetic cork

C. Glass stopper

D. Crown cap

8. Which Western Australian region is known for Bordeaux-style blends?

A. Great Southern

B. Swan District

C. Margaret River

D. Pemberton

9. What is Penfolds Grange primarily made from?

A. Cabernet Sauvignon

- B. Merlot
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Shiraz

10. Which cool-climate Victorian region is known for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay?

- A. Rutherglen
- B. Yarra Valley
- C. Heathcote
- D. Bendigo

11. What fortified wine style is Rutherglen famous for?

- A. Muscat (and Topaque)
- B. Tawny
- C. Vintage Port style
- D. Fino style

12. Which Australian region has terra rossa soil over limestone?

- A. Hunter Valley
- B. Barossa Valley
- C. Coonawarra
- D. Margaret River

13. What grape variety is Coonawarra most famous for?

- A. Shiraz
- B. Chardonnay
- C. Riesling
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon

14. Which Australian island state is known for cool-climate sparkling wine and Pinot Noir?

- A. Kangaroo Island
- B. Tasmania
- C. Norfolk Island
- D. Lord Howe Island

15. What is the name for Australian fortified wines formerly called "Sherry"?

- A. Apera
- B. Tawny
- C. Topaque
- D. Muscat

16. What is the former name of Australian Topaque?

- A. Sherry
- B. Port
- C. Tokay
- D. Madeira

17. Which South Australian region neighbors Barossa and produces elegant Shiraz?

- A. Clare Valley
- B. McLaren Vale
- C. Adelaide Hills
- D. Eden Valley

18. What distinguishes Eden Valley Shiraz from Barossa Valley Shiraz?

- A. Heavier and richer
- B. More elegant and peppery due to higher altitude
- C. More tannic

D. Sweeter style

19. Which Adelaide Hills variety has gained particular acclaim?

A. Sauvignon Blanc (and Chardonnay, Pinot Noir)

B. Shiraz

C. Cabernet Sauvignon

D. Grenache

20. What winemaking philosophy has gained significant following in Australia?

A. Only oak aging

B. High alcohol styles

C. Natural winemaking and minimal intervention

D. Fortification

21. Which Australian region is known for powerful Shiraz from ancient soils?

A. Yarra Valley

B. Tasmania

C. Margaret River

D. Heathcote

22. What is the Barossa's most famous old-vine variety?

A. Cabernet Sauvignon

B. Shiraz (often from vines over 100 years old)

C. Merlot

D. Grenache

23. Which wine style put Australia on the international map in the 1980s-90s?

A. Rich, oaky Chardonnay and fruit-forward Shiraz

- B. Riesling
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Sparkling wine

24. What has been the trend in premium Australian winemaking recently?

- A. Bigger, riper styles
- B. More oak influence
- C. Elegance, restraint, and regional expression
- D. Higher alcohol

25. Which blending combination is traditional in Australia?

- A. Merlot-Malbec
- B. Pinot Noir-Gamay
- C. Sangiovese-Nebbiolo
- D. Shiraz-Cabernet (and GSM)

26. What does GSM stand for in Australian wine?

- A. Great Southern Margaret
- B. Grenache-Shiraz-Mourvèdre
- C. Geographic Selection Method
- D. Graded Single Malt

27. Which region pioneered the GSM blend in Australia?

- A. McLaren Vale (and Barossa)
- B. Hunter Valley
- C. Yarra Valley
- D. Tasmania

28. What climate influence affects Margaret River?

- A. Desert heat
- B. Continental extremes
- C. Maritime (Indian and Southern Oceans)
- D. Tropical monsoon

29. Which grape varieties excel in Margaret River?

- A. Shiraz only
- B. Riesling only
- C. Muscat only
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay

30. What is the approximate latitude of Margaret River?

- A. 25°S
- B. 34°S (similar to Cape Town)
- C. 40°S
- D. 45°S

31. Which Margaret River producer established the region's reputation?

- A. Vasse Felix (and Cullen, Leeuwin)
- B. Penfolds
- C. Henschke
- D. Tyrrell's

32. What is Henschke Hill of Grace?

- A. Chardonnay from Adelaide Hills
- B. Riesling from Clare Valley
- C. Single-vineyard Shiraz from Eden Valley

D. Cabernet from Coonawarra

33. Which Clare Valley vineyard produces Australia's most acclaimed Riesling?

A. Hill of Grace

B. Grange

C. Bin 389

D. Various estates (Grosset, Jim Barry, etc.)

34. What characteristic defines Clare Valley Riesling?

A. Sweet and floral

B. Lime, mineral, and age-worthy structure

C. Heavily oaked

D. Low acidity

35. How does Clare Valley Riesling typically evolve with age?

A. Develops toast and honey notes while retaining acidity

B. Becomes sweeter

C. Loses all character

D. Turns oxidized quickly

36. Which Victorian region produces powerful Shiraz from Cambrian soils?

A. Yarra Valley

B. Mornington Peninsula

C. Heathcote

D. Rutherglen

37. What is Mornington Peninsula known for producing?

A. Fortified wines

- B. Shiraz
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon
- D. Pinot Noir and Chardonnay

38. Which cooling influence affects Mornington Peninsula?

- A. Altitude
- B. Port Phillip Bay and Bass Strait
- C. Desert winds
- D. River fog

39. What distinguishes Great Southern as a wine region?

- A. Western Australia's largest and most diverse GI
- B. Smallest region
- C. Only white wines
- D. Only fortified wines

40. Which sub-regions exist within Great Southern?

- A. Barossa and Eden
- B. Clare and Watervale
- C. Frankland River, Mount Barker, Porongurup, and others
- D. Hunter and Mudgee

41. What grape variety shows particular promise in Frankland River?

- A. Shiraz only
- B. Chardonnay only
- C. Grenache only
- D. Riesling (and Shiraz, Cabernet)

42. Which Australian wine brand is known for Yellow Tail?

- A. Penfolds
- B. Casella Family Brands
- C. Henschke
- D. Leeuwin Estate

43. What market segment did Yellow Tail target?

- A. Entry-level, approachable wines for international markets
- B. Ultra-premium collectors
- C. Fortified wine enthusiasts
- D. Sparkling wine market

44. Which classification did Australia introduce to identify regional wines?

- A. Grand Cru
- B. Premier Cru
- C. Geographic Indication (GI) system
- D. Super Australian

45. What is a "Super Zone" in Australian wine classification?

- A. Single vineyard
- B. Small sub-region
- C. Winery classification
- D. Large zone encompassing multiple regions (e.g., South Eastern Australia)

46. Which Super Zone appears on many multi-regional Australian blends?

- A. Barossa Zone
- B. South Eastern Australia
- C. Western Australia Zone

D. Tasmania Zone

47. What does "South Eastern Australia" on a label indicate?

- A. Wine from a single vineyard in the southeast
- B. Tasmania only
- C. Western Australia
- D. Grapes may come from multiple states/regions

48. Which organization governs Australian wine Geographic Indications?

- A. AWBC
- B. TTB
- C. Wine Australia (formerly AWBC)
- D. INAO

49. What is the minimum percentage requirement for a stated variety in Australia?

- A. 75%
- B. 100%
- C. 90%
- D. 85%

50. What percentage of a stated region's grapes must a wine contain?

- A. 75%
- B. 85%
- C. 95%
- D. 100%

51. What is New Zealand's most planted grape variety?

- A. Sauvignon Blanc

- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Chardonnay
- D. Riesling

52. Which New Zealand region produces the majority of the country's wine?

- A. Central Otago
- B. Hawke's Bay
- C. Marlborough
- D. Martinborough

53. What aromatic character defines Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc?

- A. Subtle and mineral
- B. Oak-influenced
- C. Sweet
- D. Intense passion fruit, grapefruit, and herbaceous notes

54. What geographic feature influences Marlborough's climate?

- A. Tropical ocean currents
- B. Wairau Valley and Awatere Valley configuration
- C. Desert conditions
- D. High altitude

55. Which New Zealand region is known for Pinot Noir at extreme southern latitude?

- A. Central Otago
- B. Marlborough
- C. Hawke's Bay
- D. Gisborne

56. What makes Central Otago unique among New Zealand wine regions?

- A. Warmest region
- B. Largest production
- C. Only continental climate (others are maritime)
- D. Only white wines

57. What is Central Otago's approximate latitude?

- A. 35°S
- B. 40°S
- C. 42°S
- D. 45°S (world's southernmost wine region of significance)

58. Which grape variety dominates Central Otago?

- A. Sauvignon Blanc
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Chardonnay
- D. Riesling

59. What sub-regions exist within Central Otago?

- A. Bannockburn, Gibbston, Cromwell, Wanaka, and others
- B. Wairau and Awatere
- C. Gimblett Gravels
- D. Martinborough Terrace

60. Which Hawke's Bay area is known for premium red wines?

- A. Wairau Valley
- B. Awatere Valley
- C. Gimblett Gravels

D. Martinborough

61. What soil type characterizes Gimblett Gravels?

A. Clay

B. Volcanic

C. Limestone

D. Free-draining greywacke gravel

62. Which grape varieties excel in Gimblett Gravels?

A. Sauvignon Blanc only

B. Bordeaux varieties (Cabernet, Merlot) and Syrah

C. Pinot Noir only

D. Riesling only

63. What is the climate of Hawke's Bay?

A. One of New Zealand's warmest and driest regions

B. Coldest region

C. Wettest region

D. Most extreme continental

64. Which North Island region first established New Zealand's Pinot Noir reputation?

A. Hawke's Bay

B. Gisborne

C. Auckland

D. Martinborough

65. What characterizes Martinborough's location?

A. North Island's southernmost wine region

- B. Northernmost region
- C. Highest altitude
- D. Largest region

66. What variety is Gisborne traditionally known for?

- A. Pinot Noir
- B. Chardonnay
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon
- D. Syrah

67. Which New Zealand region has developed premium Syrah production?

- A. Hawke's Bay
- B. Marlborough
- C. Central Otago
- D. Gisborne

68. What style characterizes New Zealand Syrah?

- A. Heavy and jammy
- B. Fortified
- C. Elegant, peppery, often compared to Northern Rhône
- D. Sweet

69. Which region near Auckland produces quality wines?

- A. Central Otago
- B. Marlborough
- C. Hawke's Bay
- D. Waiheke Island

70. What variety does Waiheke Island specialize in?

- A. Sauvignon Blanc
- B. Bordeaux varieties (particularly Cabernet and Merlot)
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Riesling

71. What classification system does New Zealand use?

- A. Geographic Indications (GI) similar to Australia
- B. AVA system
- C. DOC system
- D. No classification

72. What organization oversees New Zealand wine?

- A. Wine Australia
- B. TTB
- C. New Zealand Winegrowers
- D. INAO

73. What sustainable certification is widespread in New Zealand?

- A. Only organic
- B. No certifications
- C. EU certification
- D. Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand (SWNZ)

74. What percentage of New Zealand's vineyard area is certified sustainable?

- A. 25%
- B. Over 95%
- C. 50%

D. 75%

75. Which cool-climate variety shows promise in New Zealand besides Sauvignon Blanc?

- A. Pinot Gris (and Riesling)
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon
- C. Grenache
- D. Tempranillo

76. What sparkling wine style has New Zealand developed?

- A. Charmat method only
- B. Fortified sparkling
- C. Traditional method (particularly from Marlborough)
- D. Pet-nat only

77. Which New Zealand producer helped establish Marlborough's international reputation?

- A. Penfolds
- B. Henschke
- C. Felton Road
- D. Cloudy Bay

78. What ownership change occurred with Cloudy Bay?

- A. Remained independent
- B. Acquired by LVMH (Moët Hennessy)
- C. Purchased by Australian company
- D. Became cooperative

79. Which Central Otago producer is particularly acclaimed for Pinot Noir?

- A. Felton Road

- B. Cloudy Bay
- C. Villa Maria
- D. Brancott Estate

80. What winemaking philosophy has gained ground in both Australia and New Zealand?

- A. Maximum extraction
- B. Heavy oak use
- C. Lower alcohol, minimal intervention, natural winemaking
- D. Fortification

81. What is the primary difference between Australian and New Zealand wine styles?

- A. Same styles overall
- B. Australia warmer overall; New Zealand cooler with more aromatic whites
- C. Only grape varieties differ
- D. New Zealand is warmer

82. Which Australian producer created the famous Bin numbering system?

- A. Henschke
- B. Penfolds
- C. Tyrrell's
- D. Leeuwin

83. What is Penfolds Bin 389 known as?

- A. "Baby Grange" (Cabernet-Shiraz blend)
- B. "White Grange"
- C. "Super Shiraz"
- D. "Heritage Blend"

84. Which Hunter Valley producer is known for Semillon and historic vineyards?

- A. Penfolds
- B. Henschke
- C. Leeuwin
- D. Tyrrell's

85. What challenge has affected Australian viticulture in recent years?

- A. Excessive rainfall
- B. Cold temperatures
- C. Lack of interest
- D. Drought, bushfires, and climate change

86. How have Australian producers responded to climate challenges?

- A. Abandoned viticulture
- B. Exploring cooler regions and alternative varieties
- C. Only producing fortified wines
- D. Importing grapes

87. Which emerging Australian region is gaining recognition for cool-climate wines?

- A. Adelaide Hills, Tasmania, and other elevated/southern regions
- B. Barossa Valley
- C. Hunter Valley
- D. Swan District

88. What alternative varieties are Australian producers experimenting with?

- A. Only traditional varieties
- B. No experimentation
- C. Mediterranean varieties (Fiano, Vermentino, Nero d'Avola, etc.)

D. Only French varieties

89. Which Australian region has significant Italian grape plantings?

- A. Tasmania
- B. Hunter Valley
- C. Margaret River
- D. King Valley

90. What variety is King Valley particularly known for?

- A. Shiraz
- B. Prosecco-style wines from Glera
- C. Cabernet
- D. Pinot Noir

91. What is the Label Integrity Program (LIP) in Australia?

- A. Audit system verifying vintage, variety, and region claims
- B. Marketing program
- C. Export license
- D. Quality ranking

92. What trend characterizes premium Australian Chardonnay today?

- A. Heavy oak and butter
- B. Sweet style
- C. Restrained, elegant, Burgundian-influenced
- D. Sparkling only

93. Which region produces Australia's finest cool-climate Chardonnay?

- A. Barossa Valley

- B. Hunter Valley
- C. Riverland
- D. Yarra Valley (and Margaret River, Adelaide Hills)

94. What distinguishes Tasmanian sparkling wine?

- A. Warm climate ripeness
- B. Cool climate acidity and finesse, traditional method
- C. Charmat method only
- D. Fortified style

95. Which Champagne house invested in Tasmanian sparkling wine?

- A. Moët & Chandon (Domaine Chandon, now separate)
- B. Louis Roederer
- C. Taittinger
- D. Bollinger

96. What is the typical alcohol level of Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc?

- A. 10-11%
- B. 15-16%
- C. 12.5-14%
- D. 8-9%

97. Which New Zealand region is experimenting with Albariño and other varieties?

- A. Central Otago
- B. Martinborough
- C. Gisborne
- D. Various regions including Marlborough and Hawke's Bay

98. What factor makes New Zealand viticulture particularly sustainable?

- A. Geographic isolation reducing pest/disease pressure
- B. Heavy chemical use
- C. Industrial farming
- D. Irrigation dependence

99. What is the relationship between Australian wine production and exports?

- A. Significant export focus with major markets in UK, US, and China
- B. No exports
- C. Only domestic consumption
- D. Only bulk wine exports

100. What characterizes the future direction of Australasian wine?

- A. Return to heavy styles
- B. Only bulk production
- C. Focus on regionality, sustainability, and diverse varieties
- D. Abandoning quality focus

Answer Explanations

1. D. Australia's most planted red - Shiraz is Australia's most planted red grape variety, producing wines ranging from rich Barossa styles to elegant cool-climate expressions from regions like Eden Valley.
2. B. Famous Shiraz region - Barossa Valley is Australia's most famous Shiraz region, producing full-bodied, rich wines from old vines, some exceeding 150 years of age.
3. A. Australian classification - Geographic Indication (GI) is Australia's wine classification system, identifying regions, zones, and sub-regions for labeling purposes.
4. C. Largest wine state - South Australia produces the largest volume of Australian wine, including major regions like Barossa Valley, McLaren Vale, Clare Valley, and Coonawarra.
5. D. Hunter Valley Semillon style - Hunter Valley produces distinctive unoaked Semillon at lower alcohol (10-11%), which develops remarkable toast and honey complexity with age.
6. B. Australian Riesling region - Clare Valley and neighboring Eden Valley produce Australia's most acclaimed Rieslings, with lime-citrus character and exceptional aging potential.
7. A. Closure innovation - Australia pioneered the use of screwcap (Stelvin) closures for premium wines, helping eliminate cork taint and ensure consistent bottle aging.
8. C. Western Australian Bordeaux region - Margaret River produces Australia's finest Bordeaux-style blends, with maritime climate suiting Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot.
9. D. Penfolds Grange grape - Penfolds Grange, Australia's most iconic wine, is primarily made from Shiraz, though small amounts of Cabernet Sauvignon may be included.
10. B. Victorian Pinot region - Yarra Valley is Victoria's premier region for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay, with cool climate and varied terrain producing elegant wines.

11. A. Rutherglen fortified wine - Rutherglen is famous for fortified Muscat and Topaque, intensely sweet wines made from partially dried grapes and aged in old wood.

12. C. Terra rossa soil region - Coonawarra features distinctive terra rossa (red earth) soil over limestone, creating ideal conditions for Cabernet Sauvignon.

13. D. Coonawarra's famous grape - Cabernet Sauvignon defines Coonawarra, with terra rossa soils producing structured, elegant wines with distinctive minty eucalyptus notes.

14. B. Cool island state - Tasmania produces cool-climate sparkling wine and Pinot Noir, with the island's southern latitude creating conditions similar to Champagne.

15. A. Australian Sherry-style name - Apera is the term for Australian fortified wines made in Sherry styles, adopted after EU geographic protection agreements.

16. C. Topaque former name - Topaque was formerly called Tokay in Australia, renamed to avoid confusion with Hungarian Tokaji following EU agreements.

17. D. Barossa neighbor region - Eden Valley neighbors Barossa at higher elevation, producing more elegant, peppery Shiraz alongside acclaimed Riesling.

18. B. Eden Valley Shiraz character - More elegant and peppery character from higher altitude distinguishes Eden Valley Shiraz from the richer, fuller Barossa Valley style.

19. A. Adelaide Hills varieties - Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, and Pinot Noir have gained acclaim in Adelaide Hills' cool, elevated vineyards.

20. C. Australian winemaking philosophy - Natural winemaking and minimal intervention have gained significant following among Australian producers seeking authentic expression.

21. D. Powerful Shiraz from ancient soils - Heathcote produces powerful Shiraz from ancient Cambrian soils, creating distinctive, structured wines.
22. B. Barossa old vines - Shiraz dominates Barossa's old-vine heritage, with many vineyards featuring vines over 100 years old, preserved from phylloxera.
23. A. 1980s-90s Australian style - Rich, oaky Chardonnay and fruit-forward Shiraz established Australia's international reputation during this period.
24. C. Premium Australian trend - Elegance, restraint, and regional expression characterize the current premium Australian wine direction, moving beyond earlier fruit-bomb styles.
25. D. Traditional Australian blends - Shiraz-Cabernet and GSM (Grenache-Shiraz-Mourvèdre) are traditional Australian blending combinations with long histories.
26. B. GSM meaning - Grenache-Shiraz-Mourvèdre is the Australian acronym for this Rhône-inspired blend, popular in McLaren Vale and Barossa.
27. A. GSM pioneer region - McLaren Vale and Barossa pioneered the GSM blend in Australia, drawing on old Grenache and Mourvèdre plantings.
28. C. Margaret River climate - Maritime influence from both Indian and Southern Oceans moderates Margaret River's climate, creating Bordeaux-like conditions.
29. D. Margaret River varieties - Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay excel in Margaret River's maritime climate, producing some of Australia's finest examples.
30. B. Margaret River latitude - Margaret River lies at approximately 34°S, similar to Cape Town and parts of Chile, with maritime moderation crucial for quality.
31. A. Margaret River pioneer - Vasse Felix, along with Cullen and Leeuwin Estate, pioneered Margaret River, establishing its reputation for premium wines.

32. C. Hill of Grace description - Henschke Hill of Grace is a legendary single-vineyard Shiraz from Eden Valley, made from vines planted in the 1860s.

33. D. Clare Valley Riesling producers - Multiple estates including Grosset, Jim Barry, and others produce acclaimed Clare Valley Riesling from various vineyards.

34. B. Clare Valley Riesling character - Lime, mineral, and age-worthy structure define Clare Valley Riesling, typically fermented dry with vibrant acidity.

35. A. Clare Riesling aging - Clare Valley Riesling develops toast and honey notes while retaining acidity, evolving beautifully over decades of cellaring.

36. C. Cambrian soil Shiraz region - Heathcote's ancient Cambrian soils produce powerful, distinctive Shiraz with minerality and structure.

37. D. Mornington Peninsula wines - Pinot Noir and Chardonnay define Mornington Peninsula, benefiting from cool maritime influence south of Melbourne.

38. B. Mornington cooling influence - Port Phillip Bay and Bass Strait cool Mornington Peninsula, creating ideal conditions for Burgundian varieties.

39. A. Great Southern description - Great Southern is Western Australia's largest and most diverse GI, encompassing multiple sub-regions with varied climates.

40. C. Great Southern sub-regions - Frankland River, Mount Barker, Porongurup, Albany, and Denmark are sub-regions within Great Southern.

41. D. Frankland River varieties - Riesling shows particular promise in Frankland River alongside Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon from this cool sub-region.

42. B. Yellow Tail producer - Casella Family Brands produces Yellow Tail, one of the world's best-selling wine brands targeting accessible price points.

43. A. Yellow Tail market - Entry-level, approachable wines for international markets defined Yellow Tail's successful strategy, though sometimes criticized for commodifying Australian wine.

44. C. Australian regional classification - The Geographic Indication (GI) system identifies Australian wine regions at zone, region, and sub-region levels.

45. D. Super Zone definition - Super Zones are large areas encompassing multiple regions, allowing multi-regional blending under a single geographic designation.

46. B. Common Super Zone - South Eastern Australia appears on many multi-regional blends, indicating grapes from NSW, Victoria, Tasmania, and/or South Australia.

47. D. South Eastern Australia meaning - Grapes may come from multiple states and regions within the South Eastern Australia Super Zone, common for commercial blends.

48. C. Australian GI authority - Wine Australia (formerly Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation) governs Geographic Indications and wine regulations.

49. D. Australian variety requirement - Australia requires 85% minimum of a stated variety, matching the regional requirement for consistent labeling standards.

50. B. Regional requirement - Australian wines must contain 85% from a stated region, ensuring geographic authenticity on labels.

51. A. New Zealand's most planted - Sauvignon Blanc is New Zealand's most planted variety, with Marlborough establishing the country's distinctive style.

52. C. Largest NZ region - Marlborough produces the majority of New Zealand wine, dominating Sauvignon Blanc production and exports.

53. D. Marlborough Sauvignon character - Intense passion fruit, grapefruit, and herbaceous notes define Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc's distinctive aromatic profile.

54. B. Marlborough geography - The Wairau Valley and Awatere Valley configuration within Marlborough creates varied mesoclimates and wine styles.

55. A. Southern NZ Pinot region - Central Otago produces acclaimed Pinot Noir at extreme southern latitude, with continental climate creating intense, concentrated wines.

56. C. Central Otago uniqueness - Central Otago has New Zealand's only continental climate (hot summers, cold winters), distinct from other maritime-influenced regions.

57. D. Central Otago latitude - Central Otago lies at approximately 45°S, making it one of the world's southernmost significant wine regions.

58. B. Central Otago dominant grape - Pinot Noir dominates Central Otago plantings, with the variety representing about 80% of vineyard area.

59. A. Central Otago sub-regions - Bannockburn, Gibbston, Cromwell Basin, Wanaka, Bendigo, and Alexandra are distinct sub-regions within Central Otago.

60. C. Hawke's Bay premium area - Gimblett Gravels is Hawke's Bay's premium red wine district, known for Bordeaux varieties and Syrah.

61. D. Gimblett Gravels soil - Free-draining greywacke gravel characterizes Gimblett Gravels, an old riverbed providing excellent drainage and heat retention.

62. B. Gimblett Gravels varieties - Bordeaux varieties (Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc) and Syrah excel in Gimblett Gravels' warm, gravelly soils.

63. A. Hawke's Bay climate - Hawke's Bay is one of New Zealand's warmest and driest regions, with sunshine hours rivaling Mediterranean climates.

64. D. North Island Pinot pioneer - Martinborough first established New Zealand's Pinot Noir reputation, demonstrating the country's potential before Central Otago emerged.

65. A. Martinborough location - Martinborough is the North Island's southernmost wine region, with cool, dry conditions ideal for Pinot Noir.

66. B. Gisborne tradition - Chardonnay has traditionally dominated Gisborne, with the region producing significant volumes of this variety.

67. A. NZ Syrah region - Hawke's Bay has developed premium Syrah production, with Gimblett Gravels and other areas producing Northern Rhône-inspired wines.

68. C. NZ Syrah style - Elegant, peppery character often compared to Northern Rhône defines New Zealand Syrah, distinct from richer Australian styles.

69. D. Auckland region - Waiheke Island near Auckland produces quality wines, particularly Bordeaux varieties, in a unique microclimate.

70. B. Waiheke specialty - Bordeaux varieties, particularly Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot, specialize in Waiheke Island's warm, maritime-influenced terroir.

71. A. NZ classification - New Zealand uses Geographic Indications similar to Australia, identifying wine regions for labeling purposes.

72. C. NZ wine organization - New Zealand Winegrowers oversees the country's wine industry, including marketing, research, and sustainability programs.

73. D. NZ sustainable certification - Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand (SWNZ) is the widespread certification program for environmental practices.

74. B. NZ sustainability rate - Over 95% of New Zealand's vineyard area is certified under the SWNZ program, reflecting industry-wide commitment.

75. A. NZ cool-climate varieties - Pinot Gris and Riesling show particular promise in New Zealand's cool climate alongside Sauvignon Blanc.

76. C. NZ sparkling style - Traditional method sparkling wine from Marlborough and other cool regions represents New Zealand's developing sparkling sector.

77. D. Marlborough pioneer - Cloudy Bay helped establish Marlborough's international reputation with its distinctive Sauvignon Blanc beginning in 1985.

78. B. Cloudy Bay ownership - LVMH (Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton) acquired Cloudy Bay, bringing Champagne house investment to New Zealand.

79. A. Central Otago acclaimed producer - Felton Road is particularly acclaimed for Central Otago Pinot Noir, producing some of New Zealand's finest examples.

80. C. Australasian winemaking trend - Lower alcohol, minimal intervention, and natural winemaking have gained ground across both countries.

81. B. Australia-NZ style difference - Australia is generally warmer with richer wines; New Zealand is cooler with more aromatic whites, though both have diverse expressions.

82. B. Bin system creator - Penfolds created the famous Bin numbering system, with numbers originally indicating storage locations becoming wine identifiers.

83. A. Bin 389 nickname - Penfolds Bin 389 is nicknamed "Baby Grange," a Cabernet-Shiraz blend aged in Grange barrels, offering accessible Penfolds quality.

84. D. Hunter Valley Semillon producer - Tyrrell's is renowned for Hunter Valley Semillon and historic vineyards dating to the 1860s.

85. D. Australian viticulture challenges - Drought, bushfires, and climate change have significantly affected Australian viticulture in recent years.

86. B. Climate response - Exploring cooler regions and alternative heat-tolerant varieties characterizes Australian producers' response to climate challenges.

87. A. Emerging cool regions - Adelaide Hills, Tasmania, and other elevated or southern regions are gaining recognition for cool-climate wines.

88. C. Alternative Australian varieties - Mediterranean varieties including Fiano, Vermentino, Nero d'Avola, and others are being planted as climate-appropriate alternatives.

89. D. Italian variety region - King Valley in Victoria has significant Italian grape plantings, reflecting the region's Italian immigrant heritage.

90. B. King Valley specialty - Prosecco-style wines from Glera have become King Valley's signature, capitalizing on Italian heritage and suitable conditions.

91. A. LIP definition - The Label Integrity Program is Australia's audit system verifying vintage, variety, and region claims on wine labels.

92. C. Premium Australian Chardonnay trend - Restrained, elegant, Burgundian-influenced styles characterize premium Australian Chardonnay today, moving from earlier heavy oak styles.

93. D. Cool-climate Chardonnay regions - Yarra Valley, Margaret River, and Adelaide Hills produce Australia's finest cool-climate Chardonnay expressions.

94. B. Tasmanian sparkling character - Cool climate acidity and finesse from traditional method production distinguish Tasmanian sparkling wines.

95. A. Champagne Tasmanian investment - Moët & Chandon established Domaine Chandon in Australia, with significant Tasmanian sourcing, validating the region's sparkling potential.
96. C. Marlborough Sauvignon alcohol - Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc typically reaches 12.5-14% alcohol, balancing ripe fruit with refreshing acidity.
97. D. NZ variety experimentation - Various regions including Marlborough and Hawke's Bay are experimenting with Albariño and other alternative varieties.
98. A. NZ sustainability factor - Geographic isolation reduces pest and disease pressure in New Zealand, enabling lower chemical use and supporting sustainability.
99. A. Australian exports - Significant export focus characterizes Australian wine, with major markets including the UK, US, and China (though varying with trade conditions).
100. C. Australasian future direction - Focus on regionality, sustainability, and diverse varieties characterizes the future direction of both Australian and New Zealand wine.