

# PRACTICE EXAM 16: AFRICA AND ASIA

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1. Which country dominates African wine production?
  - A. Morocco
  - B. Algeria
  - C. South Africa
  - D. Tunisia
  
2. What is South Africa's most planted grape variety?
  - A. Chenin Blanc
  - B. Cabernet Sauvignon
  - C. Pinotage
  - D. Shiraz
  
3. What is Chenin Blanc traditionally called in South Africa?
  - A. Blanc Fumé
  - B. Pinot Blanc
  - C. Colombard
  - D. Steen
  
4. Which South African region is most famous for premium red wines?
  - A. Constantia
  - B. Stellenbosch
  - C. Swartland
  - D. Robertson
  
5. What grape variety is unique to South Africa?

- A. Chenin Blanc
- B. Shiraz
- C. Pinotage
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon

6. What is Pinotage a crossing of?

- A. Pinot Noir and Cinsault (Hermitage)
- B. Pinot Noir and Shiraz
- C. Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot
- D. Grenache and Mourvèdre

7. When was Pinotage created?

- A. 1875
- B. 1900
- C. 1950
- D. 1925

8. Which South African region is historically famous for sweet wines?

- A. Stellenbosch
- B. Constantia
- C. Paarl
- D. Swartland

9. What style of wine made Constantia famous in the 18th and 19th centuries?

- A. Sparkling wine
- B. Dry red wine
- C. Vin de Constance (sweet Muscat-based wine)
- D. Fortified Port-style

10. What is South Africa's wine classification system called?

- A. Wine of Origin (WO)
- B. Geographic Indication
- C. Appellation Contrôlée
- D. Denominación de Origen

11. What percentage of a stated variety must a South African wine contain?

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

12. Which South African region is known for old-vine Chenin Blanc and Rhône varieties?

- A. Constantia
- B. Swartland
- C. Walker Bay
- D. Elgin

13. What winemaking movement has Swartland become associated with?

- A. Fortified wine production
- B. Bulk wine
- C. Revolutionary, natural winemaking (Swartland Revolution)
- D. Only sparkling wine

14. Which cool-climate South African region is known for Pinot Noir?

- A. Walker Bay (Hemel-en-Aarde)
- B. Stellenbosch

C. Paarl

D. Swartland

15. What does "Hemel-en-Aarde" mean in Afrikaans?

A. Mountain view

B. Valley of wine

C. Coastal region

D. Heaven and Earth

16. Which South African region near Cape Town is known for cool-climate Sauvignon Blanc?

A. Stellenbosch

B. Elgin

C. Paarl

D. Robertson

17. What cooling influence affects the Cape South Coast regions?

A. Desert winds

B. Altitude only

C. Benguela Current (cold Antarctic current)

D. Tropical breezes

18. Which body of water brings cold currents to South Africa's coast?

A. Atlantic Ocean (Benguela Current)

B. Indian Ocean

C. Mediterranean Sea

D. Pacific Ocean

19. What is a "Cape Blend"?

- A. White wine blend
- B. Sparkling wine
- C. Fortified wine
- D. Red blend containing Pinotage (typically 30-70%)

20. Which South African region is located in a mountain valley known for Cap Classique?

- A. Swartland
- B. Franschhoek
- C. Robertson
- D. Durbanville

21. What is South Africa's traditional method sparkling wine called?

- A. Crémant
- B. Sekt
- C. Méthode Cap Classique (MCC)
- D. Cava

22. Which grape varieties are primarily used for Cap Classique?

- A. Chardonnay and Pinot Noir
- B. Chenin Blanc only
- C. Pinotage only
- D. Shiraz and Grenache

23. What is the Stellenbosch region's primary advantage for viticulture?

- A. Tropical climate
- B. Desert conditions
- C. Flat terrain
- D. Mountain slopes and diverse mesoclimates

24. Which mountain provides the backdrop to many Stellenbosch vineyards?

- A. Table Mountain
- B. Simonsberg (and Helderberg)
- C. Drakensberg
- D. Kilimanjaro

25. What soil type is common in parts of Stellenbosch?

- A. Volcanic ash
- B. Limestone
- C. Decomposed granite
- D. Clay only

26. Which ward within Stellenbosch is particularly acclaimed?

- A. Simonsberg-Stellenbosch (and others)
- B. Constantia
- C. Hemel-en-Aarde
- D. Elgin

27. What has characterized South African wine's recent development?

- A. Decline in quality
- B. Only bulk production
- C. Only fortified wines
- D. Focus on site-specific, quality-driven wines

28. Which organization promotes South African wine internationally?

- A. Wine Australia
- B. Wines of South Africa (WOSA)

- C. Wine Institute
- D. CIVB

29. What sustainability program do many South African producers follow?

- A. Only organic
- B. No programs
- C. Integrated Production of Wine (IPW) and Sustainability Initiative
- D. EU certification only

30. What symbol appears on certified sustainable South African wines?

- A. Sustainability seal on bottle neck
- B. Black rooster
- C. Eagle
- D. Lion

31. Which North African country has a significant wine industry?

- A. Egypt
- B. Libya
- C. Sudan
- D. Morocco

32. What grape varieties are primarily grown in Morocco?

- A. Riesling and Gewürztraminer
- B. French varieties (Carignan, Cinsault, Grenache)
- C. Italian varieties
- D. Only indigenous varieties

33. Which Asian country has emerged as a significant wine producer?

- A. Japan
- B. Thailand
- C. China
- D. Vietnam

34. What is China's most acclaimed wine region?

- A. Ningxia
- B. Shandong
- C. Beijing
- D. Guangzhou

35. What grape variety dominates premium Chinese wine production?

- A. Riesling
- B. Pinot Noir
- C. Chenin Blanc
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon

36. Which mountain range influences Ningxia's climate?

- A. Himalayas
- B. Helan Mountains
- C. Kunlun Mountains
- D. Tian Shan

37. What irrigation source supports Ningxia viticulture?

- A. Rainfall
- B. Underground springs
- C. Yellow River
- D. Desalinated water

38. What viticultural challenge does Ningxia face in winter?

- A. Excessive rain
- B. No challenges
- C. Tropical storms
- D. Vines must be buried to survive extreme cold

39. Which Chinese wine region has the longest winemaking history?

- A. Xinjiang
- B. Yunnan
- C. Ningxia
- D. Shandong

40. What Western investment has validated China's wine potential?

- A. No Western investment
- B. LVMH (Moët Hennessy) and other luxury groups investing
- C. Only bulk wine buyers
- D. Spirits companies only

41. Which premium Chinese winery has gained international recognition?

- A. Yellow Tail
- B. Cloudy Bay
- C. Ao Yun (LVMH) and others
- D. Penfolds

42. What grape variety is unique to Japanese winemaking?

- A. Koshu
- B. Chardonnay

- C. Merlot
- D. Cabernet Sauvignon

43. Which Japanese prefecture is the center of wine production?

- A. Tokyo
- B. Osaka
- C. Hokkaido
- D. Yamanashi

44. What characterizes Koshu wines?

- A. Full-bodied and tannic
- B. Delicate, light, subtle citrus and mineral notes
- C. Heavily oaked
- D. Sweet and rich

45. What is Koshu's grape ancestry?

- A. Pure *Vitis vinifera*
- B. American hybrid
- C. *Vitis vinifera* with some Asian species heritage
- D. *Vitis labrusca*

46. Which Japanese region is developing cool-climate varieties like Pinot Noir?

- A. Nagano (and Hokkaido)
- B. Yamanashi only
- C. Osaka
- D. Kyoto

47. What challenge faces Japanese viticulture?

- A. Drought
- B. Excessive cold
- C. Desert conditions
- D. Humidity and rainfall (particularly during harvest)

48. How do Japanese producers combat humidity and rain?

- A. Irrigation
- B. Pergola training for air circulation
- C. No adaptation needed
- D. Only growing indoors

49. What is the style of most Japanese wine?

- A. High alcohol and full-bodied
- B. Heavily oaked
- C. Delicate, food-friendly, lower alcohol
- D. Fortified

50. Which Indian region produces the majority of the country's wine?

- A. Nashik (Maharashtra)
- B. Bangalore
- C. Delhi
- D. Goa

51. What climate type characterizes Nashik?

- A. Maritime
- B. Mediterranean
- C. Arctic
- D. Tropical with monsoon (but elevated, moderated)

52. Which Indian wine producer is best known internationally?

- A. Penfolds
- B. Sula Vineyards
- C. Yellow Tail
- D. Cloudy Bay

53. What grape varieties are grown in India?

- A. Only indigenous varieties
- B. No wine grapes
- C. International varieties (Cabernet, Shiraz, Sauvignon Blanc, Chenin)
- D. Only German varieties

54. What viticultural practice is possible in tropical Indian vineyards?

- A. Double harvest (two crops per year)
- B. Only winter harvest
- C. No harvest possible
- D. Only raisin production

55. Which Southeast Asian country has developed wine tourism?

- A. Cambodia
- B. Vietnam
- C. Myanmar
- D. Thailand (Khao Yai region)

56. What challenge do Southeast Asian wine regions face?

- A. Cold temperatures
- B. Tropical climate requiring adapted viticulture

- C. Excessive dryness
- D. No challenges

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

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Kuwait
- C. Lebanon
- D. Qatar

58. What is Lebanon's Bekaa Valley known for?

- A. Quality wine production with ancient history
- B. Only olive oil
- C. Bulk wine only
- D. No agriculture

59. Which Lebanese winery is internationally famous?

- A. Penfolds
- B. Cloudy Bay
- C. Opus One
- D. Château Musar

60. What grape varieties are traditional in Lebanese wine?

- A. Only German varieties
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon, Cinsault, Carignan (French influence)
- C. Only Italian varieties
- D. Only indigenous varieties

61. Which country in the Caucasus region claims to be the birthplace of wine?

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

62. What traditional winemaking vessel is used in Georgia?

- A. Qvevri (buried clay vessel)
- B. Oak barrel
- C. Stainless steel
- D. Concrete egg

63. What style of wine has brought Georgia international attention?

- A. Sparkling wine
- B. Fortified wine
- C. Sweet dessert wine
- D. Amber/orange wine (skin-contact whites)

64. Which Georgian white grape produces acclaimed amber wines?

- A. Saperavi
- B. Rkatsiteli
- C. Pinot Grigio
- D. Chardonnay

65. What is Saperavi?

- A. White grape
- B. Winemaking technique
- C. Georgia's most important red grape
- D. Wine region

66. Which country has invested heavily in developing a wine industry in the desert?

- A. Israel (Negev and other regions)
- B. Libya
- C. Iraq
- D. Sudan

67. What Israeli wine region has gained particular recognition?

- A. Tel Aviv
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Haifa
- D. Galilee (including Golan Heights)

68. What grape varieties succeed in Israel?

- A. Only German varieties
- B. Mediterranean and Bordeaux varieties (Cabernet, Syrah, Carignan)
- C. Only indigenous varieties
- D. Only white varieties

69. Which Turkish grape variety produces quality red wine?

- A. Riesling
- B. Chardonnay
- C. Öküzgözü (and Boğazkere)
- D. Pinot Noir

70. What does "Öküzgözü" mean in Turkish?

- A. Ox's eye
- B. Black grape

- C. Mountain vine
- D. Ancient wine

71. Which Turkish region produces quality wines from indigenous varieties?

- A. Istanbul
- B. Izmir
- C. Ankara
- D. Eastern Anatolia

72. What is happening with indigenous grape varieties across the Middle East?

- A. Being abandoned
- B. Renewed interest and preservation efforts
- C. Only used for table grapes
- D. No indigenous varieties exist

73. Which African country north of South Africa has emerging wine production?

- A. Zambia
- B. Angola
- C. Zimbabwe (and others)
- D. Congo

74. What limits wine production in most of tropical Africa?

- A. Climate too warm and humid for quality vinifera
- B. Lack of water
- C. No interest
- D. Government prohibition

75. What altitude allows some tropical African and Asian regions to produce wine?

- A. Sea level
- B. Low elevation
- C. Any altitude
- D. High elevation moderating tropical temperatures

76. Which grape variety is South Africa's most planted red?

- A. Pinotage
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon
- C. Shiraz
- D. Merlot

77. What style has modern South African Chenin Blanc evolved toward?

- A. Only sweet wines
- B. Only oaked wines
- C. Diverse: fresh unoaked, complex oaked, and natural styles
- D. Only sparkling

78. Which South African region is known for fortified wines?

- A. Klein Karoo
- B. Stellenbosch
- C. Constantia
- D. Elgin

79. What fortified wine style is produced in Klein Karoo?

- A. Sherry-style
- B. Madeira-style
- C. Champagne-style
- D. Port-style (Cape Ruby, Cape Tawny) and others

80. What organization certifies South African wine authenticity?

- A. Wine Australia
- B. Wine and Spirit Board
- C. TTB
- D. INAO

81. How has the South African wine industry changed since the end of apartheid?

- A. Declined significantly
- B. No change
- C. Internationalization, quality focus, and social transformation
- D. Converted to spirits only

82. What initiative supports transformation in the South African wine industry?

- A. Fairtrade certification and empowerment programs
- B. No initiatives
- C. Only export programs
- D. Government ownership

83. Which cool South African region has gained recognition for Chardonnay?

- A. Swartland
- B. Paarl
- C. Robertson
- D. Elgin (and Hemel-en-Aarde)

84. What makes Walker Bay's Hemel-en-Aarde valley special?

- A. Warmest region
- B. Cool maritime influence ideal for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay

- C. Only red wines
- D. Desert climate

85. Which South African producer helped establish Hemel-en-Aarde's reputation?

- A. Kanonkop
- B. Meerlust
- C. Hamilton Russell
- D. Rupert & Rothschild

86. What variety is Kanonkop winery famous for?

- A. Pinotage
- B. Chardonnay
- C. Sauvignon Blanc
- D. Riesling

87. Which Chinese wine region has significant investment from Pernod Ricard?

- A. Shandong
- B. Xinjiang
- C. Yunnan
- D. Ningxia (Helan Mountain)

88. What grape is Ao Yun wine produced from in Yunnan?

- A. Riesling
- B. Cabernet Sauvignon (and Cabernet Franc)
- C. Pinot Noir
- D. Chenin Blanc

89. What makes Yunnan province unique for Chinese wine?

- A. Coastal influence
- B. Low altitude
- C. High altitude (Himalayan foothills) viticulture
- D. Desert climate

90. What challenge does the Chinese wine industry face?

- A. Counterfeit wines and establishing quality reputation
- B. No challenges
- C. Too much rainfall
- D. Lack of investment

91. Which Japanese winery helped establish Koshu's international recognition?

- A. Château Mercian
- B. Penfolds
- C. Torres
- D. Grace Wine (and Château Mercian)

92. What food pairing is Japanese Koshu particularly suited for?

- A. Heavy red meats
- B. Japanese cuisine (sushi, sashimi, delicate dishes)
- C. Spicy food only
- D. Desserts only

93. How has Japanese winemaking quality evolved?

- A. Declining
- B. No change
- C. Significant improvement with focus on quality over quantity
- D. Converted to sake only

94. Which grape variety has shown promise in Hokkaido?
- A. Pinot Noir (and other cool-climate varieties)
  - B. Grenache
  - C. Zinfandel
  - D. Tempranillo
95. What makes Hokkaido different from other Japanese wine regions?
- A. Tropical climate
  - B. Desert conditions
  - C. Humid monsoon climate
  - D. Cool continental climate with cold winters
96. What is the primary market for most Asian wines?
- A. Export to Europe
  - B. Domestic consumption
  - C. Export to USA
  - D. Bulk wine sales
97. What trend characterizes wine consumption in Asia?
- A. Declining interest
  - B. No wine culture
  - C. Rapidly growing middle class wine consumption
  - D. Only traditional beverages
98. Which luxury wine brand has significant presence in Asian markets?
- A. Bordeaux First Growths and Burgundy (investment and consumption)
  - B. Only domestic wines

- C. No luxury presence
- D. Only bulk wines

99. What has driven wine investment in emerging regions like China?

- A. Only export potential
- B. No investment occurring
- C. Government prohibition
- D. Domestic demand, prestige, and growing wine culture

100. What characterizes the future of African and Asian wine regions?

- A. Declining production
- B. Focus on quality, indigenous varieties, and meeting growing domestic demand
- C. Only bulk wine focus
- D. Abandoning wine production

## Answer Explanations

1. C. African wine leader - South Africa dominates African wine production, ranking among the world's top ten producers with centuries of winemaking history dating to Dutch colonial settlement in the 1650s.
2. A. South Africa's most planted - Chenin Blanc is South Africa's most planted grape variety, used for everything from everyday wines to premium single-vineyard bottlings and sparkling wine.
3. D. Chenin Blanc local name - Steen was the traditional South African name for Chenin Blanc, still occasionally used, reflecting the variety's long history in the Cape winelands.
4. B. Premium red wine region - Stellenbosch produces South Africa's most prestigious red wines, with mountain slopes, diverse soils, and established estates creating ideal conditions for Cabernet Sauvignon and Bordeaux blends.
5. C. Unique South African grape - Pinotage is unique to South Africa, created there in 1925 and found nowhere else in significant quantities, becoming the country's signature red variety.
6. A. Pinotage parentage - Pinotage was created by crossing Pinot Noir with Cinsault (then called Hermitage in South Africa), combining Pinot Noir's finesse with Cinsault's heat tolerance.
7. D. Pinotage creation date - Professor Abraham Perold created Pinotage in 1925 at Stellenbosch University, though the first commercial wines weren't released until the 1960s.
8. B. Historic sweet wine region - Constantia is historically famous for sweet wines, with Vin de Constance enjoyed by European royalty including Napoleon, who reportedly requested it on his deathbed.
9. C. Constantia's famous wine - Vin de Constance, a sweet Muscat-based wine, made Constantia world-famous in the 18th and 19th centuries, recently revived by Klein Constantia estate.
10. A. South African classification - Wine of Origin (WO) is South Africa's wine classification system, regulating geographic origin, vintage, and variety claims on wine labels.

11. D. South African variety requirement - South African wines must contain 85% of a stated variety, matching requirements for vintage and origin claims under the WO system.
12. B. Old-vine Chenin region - Swartland is renowned for old-vine Chenin Blanc and Rhône varieties, with bush vines often exceeding 40 years producing concentrated, complex wines.
13. C. Swartland movement - The Swartland Revolution describes the natural winemaking movement centered in this region, with young winemakers challenging conventional South African wine styles.
14. A. South African Pinot region - Walker Bay's Hemel-en-Aarde Valley produces South Africa's finest Pinot Noir, with cool maritime influence creating Burgundy-like conditions.
15. D. Hemel-en-Aarde meaning - "Heaven and Earth" is the translation of Hemel-en-Aarde, reflecting the valley's dramatic landscape between mountains and sea.
16. B. Cool Sauvignon Blanc region - Elgin produces cool-climate Sauvignon Blanc and Chardonnay, with high elevation and proximity to False Bay creating refreshing, aromatic whites.
17. C. Cape South Coast cooling - The Benguela Current, flowing north from Antarctica along Africa's west coast, dramatically cools South Africa's coastal wine regions.
18. A. Cold current source - The Atlantic Ocean's Benguela Current brings cold Antarctic water along the Cape coast, enabling cool-climate viticulture at relatively low latitudes.
19. D. Cape Blend definition - Cape Blend is a red wine containing Pinotage (typically 30-70%) blended with other varieties, showcasing South Africa's unique grape alongside international varieties.
20. B. Mountain valley region - Franschhoek, meaning "French Corner," lies in a mountain valley settled by French Huguenots, producing quality wines and acclaimed Méthode Cap Classique.
21. C. South African sparkling term - Méthode Cap Classique (MCC) is South Africa's term for traditional method sparkling wine, produced increasingly across cool-climate regions.

22. A. Cap Classique varieties - Chardonnay and Pinot Noir are the primary varieties for Méthode Cap Classique, following Champagne tradition with South African expression.
23. D. Stellenbosch advantage - Mountain slopes and diverse mesoclimates characterize Stellenbosch, with varied elevations and aspects creating numerous distinct growing environments.
24. B. Stellenbosch mountains - Simonsberg and Helderberg mountains provide the dramatic backdrop to Stellenbosch vineyards, creating varied exposures and altitude-influenced microclimates.
25. C. Stellenbosch soil - Decomposed granite soils are common in parts of Stellenbosch, providing excellent drainage and contributing mineral character to wines.
26. A. Acclaimed Stellenbosch ward - Simonsberg-Stellenbosch and other mountain wards within Stellenbosch produce the region's most acclaimed wines from premium vineyard sites.
27. D. South African development - Focus on site-specific, quality-driven wines characterizes South Africa's recent development, moving beyond bulk production toward premium recognition.
28. B. South African promotion - Wines of South Africa (WOSA) promotes South African wine internationally, marketing the country's diverse regions and quality improvements.
29. C. South African sustainability - Integrated Production of Wine (IPW) and the broader Sustainability Initiative provide environmental certification for South African producers.
30. A. Sustainability symbol - A sustainability seal on the bottle neck indicates certified sustainable production, visible on many South African wine bottles.
31. D. North African wine country - Morocco has a significant wine industry with French colonial heritage, producing wines primarily from Mediterranean grape varieties.
32. B. Moroccan varieties - French varieties including Carignan, Cinsault, and Grenache dominate Moroccan production, reflecting colonial planting decisions and Mediterranean climate suitability.

33. C. Asian wine producer - China has emerged as a significant wine producer, with massive investment creating modern wineries across multiple regions.

34. A. China's acclaimed region - Ningxia has emerged as China's most acclaimed wine region, with quality-focused producers gaining international recognition and investment.

35. D. Chinese premium grape - Cabernet Sauvignon dominates premium Chinese wine production, with Ningxia and other regions focusing on Bordeaux varieties.

36. B. Ningxia mountain influence - The Helan Mountains influence Ningxia's climate, providing protection and creating the conditions suitable for quality viticulture.

37. C. Ningxia water source - The Yellow River provides irrigation for Ningxia vineyards, essential in the region's arid, desert-edge climate.

38. D. Ningxia winter challenge - Vines must be buried underground to survive Ningxia's extreme winter temperatures, a labor-intensive but necessary practice adding production costs.

39. D. Oldest Chinese wine region - Shandong has China's longest modern winemaking history, with European-style production established in the late 19th century by Changyu winery.

40. B. Western Chinese investment - LVMH (Moët Hennessy) and other luxury groups have invested in Chinese wine, validating the country's quality potential.

41. C. Acclaimed Chinese winery - Ao Yun, owned by LVMH, and other premium producers have gained international recognition for quality Chinese wine production.

42. A. Unique Japanese grape - Koshu is Japan's signature grape variety, grown for over 1,000 years and producing distinctive, delicate white wines.

43. D. Japanese wine center - Yamanashi Prefecture is Japan's wine production center, with Koshu vineyards surrounding Mount Fuji and established winery culture.

44. B. Koshu wine character - Delicate, light wines with subtle citrus and mineral notes characterize Koshu, designed for pairing with Japanese cuisine.

45. C. Koshu ancestry - Koshu has *Vitis vinifera* heritage with some Asian species influence from its journey along the Silk Road to Japan centuries ago.

46. A. Japanese cool-climate regions - Nagano and Hokkaido are developing cool-climate varieties including Pinot Noir and Chardonnay in Japan's cooler northern areas.

47. D. Japanese viticulture challenge - Humidity and rainfall, particularly during harvest season, challenge Japanese viticulture, requiring adapted training and disease management.

48. B. Humidity adaptation - Pergola training allows air circulation around grape clusters, reducing disease pressure in Japan's humid conditions.

49. C. Japanese wine style - Delicate, food-friendly wines with lower alcohol characterize Japanese wine, designed to complement rather than overpower cuisine.

50. A. Indian wine region - Nashik in Maharashtra state produces the majority of Indian wine, with elevation moderating the tropical climate.

51. D. Nashik climate - Tropical climate with monsoon rainfall characterizes Nashik, though elevation (600+ meters) provides important temperature moderation.

52. B. Known Indian producer - Sula Vineyards is India's best-known wine producer internationally, pioneering quality wine production and wine tourism in Nashik.

53. C. Indian grape varieties - International varieties including Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz, Sauvignon Blanc, and Chenin Blanc are grown in India's vineyard regions.

54. A. Tropical viticulture practice - Double harvest (two crops per year) is possible in some tropical Indian vineyards through careful vine management and training.

55. D. Southeast Asian wine tourism - Thailand's Khao Yai region has developed wine tourism, with vineyards at elevation producing wines for the growing Thai market.

56. B. Southeast Asian challenge - Tropical climate requiring adapted viticulture presents the primary challenge for Southeast Asian wine production, demanding innovative approaches.

57. C. Middle Eastern wine country - Lebanon has a significant wine industry despite regional challenges, with ancient winemaking tradition and French colonial influence.

58. A. Bekaa Valley reputation - Quality wine production with ancient history characterizes Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, producing wine for over 5,000 years.

59. D. Famous Lebanese winery - Château Musar is internationally famous for its distinctive wines, produced continuously even during Lebanon's civil war.

60. B. Lebanese grape varieties - Cabernet Sauvignon, Cinsault, and Carignan reflect French influence in Lebanese wine, blended into distinctive regional styles.

61. C. Wine birthplace claim - Georgia claims to be wine's birthplace, with archaeological evidence of winemaking dating back approximately 8,000 years.

62. A. Georgian vessel - Qvevri are large clay vessels buried underground for fermentation and aging, a traditional Georgian method now UNESCO-recognized.

63. D. Georgian international style - Amber or orange wine made through extended skin contact on white grapes has brought Georgia international attention and revival.

64. B. Georgian amber wine grape - Rkatsiteli is widely used for Georgian amber wines, though Mtsvane and other indigenous white varieties are also traditional.

65. C. Saperavi identity - Saperavi is Georgia's most important red grape, producing deeply colored wines with firm tannins and excellent aging potential.

66. A. Desert wine development - Israel has invested heavily in wine development, including desert regions like the Negev using innovative irrigation technology.

67. D. Recognized Israeli region - Galilee, including the Golan Heights, has gained recognition for quality Israeli wine from elevated, cooler-climate vineyards.

68. B. Israeli grape varieties - Mediterranean and Bordeaux varieties including Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, and Carignan succeed in Israel's warm climate.

69. C. Turkish red varieties - Öküzgözü and Boğazkere are Turkey's quality indigenous red grapes, producing distinctive wines from Eastern Anatolia.

70. A. Öküzgözü meaning - "Ox's eye" refers to the grape's large, round berries, with Öküzgözü producing aromatic, medium-bodied red wines.

71. D. Turkish wine region - Eastern Anatolia produces quality wines from indigenous varieties, with traditional winemaking regions around Elazığ and Diyarbakır.

72. B. Indigenous variety trend - Renewed interest and preservation efforts characterize the approach to indigenous grape varieties across the Middle East and Caucasus.

73. C. Emerging African wine - Zimbabwe and other African countries have emerging wine production, though South Africa dominates the continent overwhelmingly.

74. A. Tropical African limitation - Climate too warm and humid for quality vinifera limits wine production across most of tropical Africa.

75. D. Tropical altitude solution - High elevation moderating tropical temperatures enables wine production in some African and Asian locations otherwise too warm.

76. B. South Africa's top red - Cabernet Sauvignon is South Africa's most planted red variety, particularly important in Stellenbosch and other premium regions.

77. C. Modern Chenin Blanc styles - Diverse styles including fresh unoaked, complex oaked, and natural expressions characterize modern South African Chenin Blanc.

78. A. South African fortified region - Klein Karoo in South Africa's semi-arid interior produces fortified wines, continuing the Cape's historic dessert wine tradition.

79. D. Klein Karoo styles - Port-style wines (Cape Ruby, Cape Tawny) and Muscadel are Klein Karoo specialties, produced from traditional Portuguese and Muscat varieties.

80. B. South African certification - The Wine and Spirit Board certifies South African wine authenticity, overseeing the Wine of Origin system.

81. C. Post-apartheid development - Internationalization, quality focus, and social transformation characterize South African wine's development since apartheid ended in 1994.

82. A. Transformation initiatives - Fairtrade certification and empowerment programs support transformation in the South African wine industry, addressing historical inequities.

83. D. South African Chardonnay regions - Elgin and Hemel-en-Aarde have gained recognition for cool-climate Chardonnay rivaling international benchmarks.

84. B. Hemel-en-Aarde specialty - Cool maritime influence creating ideal conditions for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay makes Walker Bay's valley special for Burgundian varieties.

85. C. Hemel-en-Aarde pioneer - Hamilton Russell helped establish Hemel-en-Aarde's reputation, producing benchmark Pinot Noir and Chardonnay since the 1970s.

86. A. Kanonkop specialty - Pinotage is Kanonkop's signature variety, with the estate producing South Africa's most acclaimed examples of this unique grape.

87. D. Pernod Ricard Chinese investment - Ningxia's Helan Mountain region has attracted significant Pernod Ricard investment, alongside other international wine companies.

88. B. Ao Yun grape varieties - Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc produce Ao Yun wine from high-altitude Yunnan vineyards in the Himalayan foothills.

89. C. Yunnan uniqueness - High altitude viticulture in the Himalayan foothills makes Yunnan unique, with vineyards at 2,200-2,600 meters elevation.

90. A. Chinese industry challenge - Counterfeit wines and establishing quality reputation present challenges for the Chinese wine industry as it develops.

91. D. Koshu recognition - Grace Wine and Château Mercian have helped establish Koshu's international recognition through quality focus and competition success.

92. B. Koshu food pairing - Japanese cuisine including sushi, sashimi, and delicate dishes pairs ideally with Koshu's subtle, refined character.

93. C. Japanese quality evolution - Significant improvement with focus on quality over quantity characterizes Japanese winemaking's recent evolution.

94. A. Hokkaido grape promise - Pinot Noir and other cool-climate varieties show promise in Hokkaido's cooler continental climate.

95. D. Hokkaido climate difference - Cool continental climate with cold winters distinguishes Hokkaido from Japan's humid monsoon-affected regions further south.

96. B. Asian wine market - Domestic consumption is the primary market for most Asian wines, with growing middle classes driving demand.

97. C. Asian consumption trend - Rapidly growing middle class wine consumption characterizes the Asian market, particularly in China.

98. A. Asian luxury presence - Bordeaux First Growths and Burgundy have significant presence in Asian markets through investment, collecting, and consumption.

99. D. Emerging region investment - Domestic demand, prestige, and growing wine culture have driven wine investment in regions like China.

100. B. African and Asian future - Focus on quality, indigenous varieties, and meeting growing domestic demand characterizes the future direction of these emerging wine regions.