

SWAS Christmas Quiz 2019

Questions	Correct Answers	Multiple choice answers
<b>Sparkling wines:</b>		
1. The charmat method is used to make Prosecco – what is the main difference from methode traditionnelle (MT) or ancestralle.	b. It's made in a tank – not in bottle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The charmat method uses a crown cap on the bottle</li> <li>b. The charmat method makes the wine in a tank.</li> <li>c. The charmat method uses nitrogen not CO2 in the bubbles.</li> </ul>
2. What word describes a mass of tiny bubbles in sparkling wines?	b. Mousse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Spumante</li> <li>b. Mousse</li> <li>c. Poupée</li> <li>d. Frizzante</li> </ul>
<b>White wines</b>		
3. What is Bacchus, in wine?	d. Not a god – a grape mainly grown in England – a cross of Sylvaner, Reisling and Muller-Thurgau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A god – of wine</li> <li>b. A Pan pipe</li> <li>c. A 50hl barrel</li> <li>d. A grape - a cross of Sylvaner, Reisling and Muller-Thurgau</li> </ul>
4. Some white burgundy (chardonnay) has suffered in recent years from premature oxidation. The New World equivalent such as the Kumeu River served this evening has avoided the problem. Why is this – who or what is blamed?	a. The corks are blamed. The kiwis use all screwcaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ingress of air through the cork. The kiwis use all screwcaps.</li> <li>b. Ingress of air through the glass. The Kiwis use airproof glass.</li> <li>c. Excess of oxygen produced through malolactic fermentation in bottle. No malolactic in Kiwi wines.</li> <li>d. The result of corks being sabotaged by needle-wielding Kiwi flying winemakers.</li> </ul>

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5. Sweet white Bordeaux uses two grapes, either individually, as in the Sauternes we are having tonight, or blended. What are they?	c. Sauvignon blanc & Semillon	a. Chardonnay & Semillon b. Grenache blanc & Semillon c. Sauvignon blanc & Semillon d. Pinot gris & Semillon
6. What white grape is a South African icon?	d. Chenin Blanc	a. Chenin gris b. Chenin bleu c. Charolais d. Chenin blanc
<b>Cheap reds</b>		
7. We've moved on from Bulls Blood, Corrida and Black Tower which were so popular in the 70s and 80s. Where did each of them come from?	a. Hungary, Spain & Germany	a. Hungary, Spain & Germany b. Bulgaria, Portugal & Austria c. Hungary, Portugal & France d. Bulgaria, Spain & Italy
8. Lambrusco can still be bought at £2.75 a bottle. What percentage of alcohol do you get for that price?	b. 5.5% - that's about 4.1 alcohol units at 67p per unit. (From Tesco)	a. 4.5% b. 5.5% c. 6.0% d. 7.0%
9. Chile provides brilliant quality per £ spent. Which Chilean company produces over 1% of the world's wine output.	d. Concha y Toro	a. Undurraga b. Montes c. Cono Sur d. Concha y Toro
10. And which is the world's biggest wine production company with 3% of world volumes.	b. E & J Gallo - California	a. Concha y Toro - Chile b. E&J Gallo – California c. Fontafredda – Italy d. Rothschild – France & elsewhere
<b>Quality Wines</b>		

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11. We'd love to try a bottle of Domaine de la Romanée-Conti 1990. What would it cost per bottle in bond? (September 2019)	d. £27,000 a bottle in bond in a case of 12.	a. £7,000 b. £17,000 c. £22,000 d. £27,000
12. Napa wines are priced to impress. Which bird is one of the best?	c. Screaming Eagle	a. Croaking Raven b. Whooping swan c. Screaming Eagle d. Swooping bluebird
13. Pinot Noir is famously difficult to grow and ripen successfully, but it's very fashionable. What is it usually blended with?	c. Red wine pinot noir is almost never blended. White is blended with Chardonnay and pinot meunier for sparkling wines and champagne.	a. Pinot meunier b. Pinot gris c. Chardonnay and Pinot meunier d. Never blended.
<b>General Wine Questions:</b>		
14. Phylloxera, a tiny yellow aphid, devastated Europe's vineyards. In what year did the French start to import American rootstock to beat the bug?	a. 1872	a. 1872 b. 1882 c. 1892 d. 1902
15. The ancient Greeks prided themselves on their skill in mixing wines with water. What was the name of the vessel they mixed it in?	b. A krater or crater [could also have a dinos, which had no handles and had a plain round base, usually on a ceramic stand or metal tripod: the psykter was an oddly shaped bulbous vessel on column base which was put in a snow or cold water-filled crater to cool wine]	a. caldera b. krater c. tephron d. basalta
16. Cork oaks have their bark removed for making corks. How often can this be done in Portugal?	b. Every 9-11 years – not more often.	a. 4-5 years b. 9-11 years c. 6-8 years d. 12-15 years

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17. If a wine is described as “mineral”, what mineral does it taste of?	c. None. There is no evidence that any grapes contain minerals.	a. Iron b. Copper c. No particular mineral d. Aluminium
18. Many restaurants are now pushing natural or orange wines, although you barely see them in the shops. What is “natural” about them?	d. No preservatives, fining, filtration or ageing Shops rarely sell them because they go off too easily.	a. No colouring or carbonation b. No fertilisers or irrigation used c. No machine pressing or pumping d. No preservatives, filtration or ageing
19. Wine forgery has become a real problem. Rudy Kurniawan was convicted in 2013 for selling fake high-end wines at auction – how long a sentence did he get?	c. 10 years imprisonment in California.	a. 20 years in solitary in California b. 5 years in Mexico c. 10 years in California d. 35 years in Mexico
20. Which country is the largest source of wine by volume sold in the UK?	a. Australia just – Italy is second and France third.	a. Australia b. France c. Italy d. Spain

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