

1. The principal grape of Rioja is Tempranillo, which is also grown in many other regions of Spain. What do they traditionally call Tempranillo in Ribera del Duero where C.V.N.E. have their Bela estate?
  - (a) *Cencibel.*
  - (b) *Tinta Roriz.*
  - (c) *Ull de Llebre.*
  - (d) *Tinto Fino.*
  
2. Gaja is considered one of the greatest Italian wine producers, but in what year were they founded?
  - (a) 1859.
  - (b) 1826.
  - (c) 1870.
  - (d) 1914.
  
3. In Rioja there is a grape called Mazuelo, but what is it called in France?
  - (a) *Fer Servadou.*
  - (b) *Mondeuse Noire.*
  - (c) *Carignan.*
  - (d) *Gamay.*
  
4. In Italy there are 75 DOCGs, the top tier of quality wine in the country. These include Barbaresco, Barolo and Brunello di Montalcino. Spain also has a 2 tier system with most wine regions having DO status. However some Spanish wine regions are classified as DOCa, the superior level with more stringent regulations. How many 'DOCa' wine regions are there in Spain?
  
5. Cava has to be made by the traditional method and undergo yeast autolysis (ageing with the yeast deposit from the second fermentation in the bottle), this develops complexity. How long does a Gran Reserva Cava have to be aged for?
  - (a) 9 months.
  - (b) 15 months.
  - (c) 30 months.
  - (d) 36 months.

6. Piemonte is famous for making great red wines from the Nebbiolo grape in Barolo and Barbaresco. Nebbiolo is also grown further north in the Alto Piemonte where it makes wines like Gattinara. What is Nebbiolo traditionally called in these parts?

- (a) Spanna.
- (b) Vespolina.
- (c) Barbera.
- (d) Albarossa.

7. Which Spanish wine region takes its name from the nearby ancient Roman open cast gold mines?

8. Rueda produces the best white wines of Spain's Castilla y León region. They grow Viura and Sauvignon Blanc grapes, but the most important variety, used to make the finest examples, is an indigenous grape. What is it called?

9. Cannonau is widely grown on Sardinia, but what is the grape more generally called?

- (a) Sangiovese.
- (b) Grenache.
- (c) Carignan.
- (d) Aglianico.

10. What style of wine is Vin Santo?

- (a) A sweet red wine used by priests to celebrate mass.
- (b) A fortified white wine aged in a Solera system.
- (c) A sweet sparkling wine traditionally drunk on Saint's days.
- (d) A dessert wine made by drying the grapes to concentrate the sugars.

11. Name this place:



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12. Rioja is divided into 3 sub-zones; Rioja Alta, Rioja Alavesa and what used to be called Rioja Baja. What is the new name for Rioja Baja?
- (a) *Rioja Aragonese.*
  - (b) *Rioja Navarrese.*
  - (c) *Rioja Oriental.*
  - (d) *Rioja del Sur.*
13. What is a Super Tuscan?
- (a) *A fine wine made from a blend of local and international grape varieties.*
  - (b) *A wine made by one of the 12 noble families of Tuscany.*
  - (c) *An American award given to the best Tuscan wine each year.*
  - (d) *A Tuscan wine made from dried grapes with alcohol above 15%*
14. C.V.N.E. was founded in 1879 by brothers Eusebio and Raimundo Real de Asúa. Their descendants still own and run the company, but what does C.V.N.E. mean?
15. What is unique about Contino Rioja?
- (a) *It made the first pure Graciano wine in Rioja.*
  - (b) *It made the first pure Garnacha wine in Rioja.*
  - (c) *It made the first pure white wines in Rioja.*
  - (d) *It made the first single estate wines in Rioja.*