

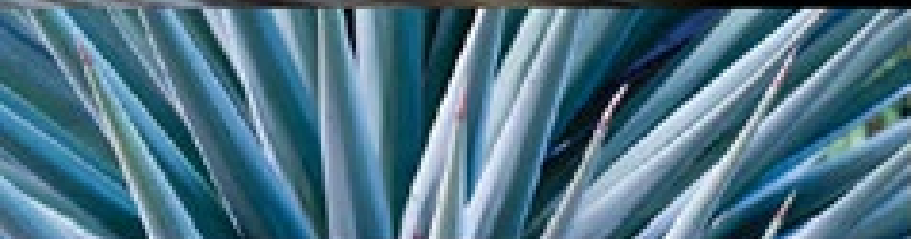
Answer Key



Wine and Spirits
Education and
Certification Programs

An Educational
Resource Published
by the Society of
Wine Educators

SOCIETY
of **WINE**
EDUCATORS



**CERTIFIED
SPECIALIST
OF SPIRITS**

**WORKBOOK
2019**

To Accompany the
2019 CSS Study Guide

www.societyofwineeducators.org
202.408.8777

Note: Page numbers refer to the workbook

Chapter One: Spirit Production

Page 7 (Exercise 1: The Production of Distilled Spirits: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Ethanol/ethyl alcohol
2. Typically, a person may consume a potable form of alcohol in moderation without suffering any undesirable effects
3. Grapes, other fruit, honey, sugarcane, molasses
4. Rice, potatoes, grains, (agave)
5. 212°F (100°C)
6. 173°F (78°C)
7. They dissolve in one another
8. 96.5%

Page 8 (Exercise 2: The Production of Distilled Spirits: Matching)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Wash | 7. Proof |
| 2. Dehydration | 8. Heart |
| 3. Congeners | 9. Lees |
| 4. Vaporization | 10. Tails |
| 5. Tails | 11. Heads |
| 6. Heads | 12. Cut Points |

Page 9 (Exercise 3: The Pot Still Diagram)

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Water source | 5. Wash inlet |
| 2. Worm condenser | 6. Still head |
| 3. Cooling water | 7. Copper pot |
| 4. Swan's neck | 8. Collecting safe |

Page 10 (Exercise 4: Types of Stills: Matching)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Pot still | 8. Hydroselector |
| 2. Brouillis | 9. Rectifier |
| 3. Low wines | 10. Hybrid still |
| 4. Reflux | 11. Downcomer |
| 5. Patent still | 12. Aeneas Coffey |
| 6. Analyzer | 13. Multiple Column Still |
| 7. Robert Stein | 14. Lyne Arm |

Page 11 (Exercise 5: The Column Still Diagram)

1. High alcohol product take-off
2. Condenser
3. 50% abv product take-off
4. 10% abv product take-off
5. Boiler
6. Liquid return
7. Wash feed
8. Analyzer-rectifying section
9. Analyzer-stripping section
10. Reflux tube

Page 12 (Exercise 6: The Hybrid Still Diagram)

1. Condenser
2. Alcohol/water vapor
3. Column still
4. Pot still
5. Heat source
6. Liquid return
7. Reflux
8. Product take-off

Page 13 (Exercise 7: The Maturation of Distilled Spirits: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. New-make, new-make spirit
2. Clear, or water-white
3. Blending, coloring, filtration, adding water to reduce abv, aging
4. a. Lignin
b. Hemicellulose
c. Cellulose
d. Hemicellulose
e. Cellulose
f. Lignin
5. Vanilla
6. a. Filtration
b. Coloration
c. Oxidation, Evaporation, & Concentration
d. Extraction
e. Evaporation

Page 14 (Exercise 8: Spirit Categories: Matching)

1. Vermouth
2. Gin
3. Mirabelle
4. Whiskey
5. Tequila
6. Rum
7. Amari
8. Vodka
9. Akvavit
10. Brandy
11. Liqueurs
12. Mezcal
13. Cachaça
14. Pomace Brandy

Page 15 (Checkpoint Quiz: Chapter 1)

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. B

Chapter Two: The Sensory Evaluation of Spirits

Page 17 (Exercise 1: The Sensory Evaluation of Spirits: True or False)

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False

Page 18 (Exercise 2: The Sensory Evaluation of Spirits: Matching)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Length | 7. Complexity |
| 2. Bitterness | 8. Acidity |
| 3. Sweetness | 9. Alcohol |
| 4. Louching | 10. Finish |
| 5. Rancio | 11. Viscosity |
| 6. Meniscus | 12. Turbidity |

Page 19 (Exercise 3: The Sensory Evaluation of Spirits: Fill in the Blank)

1. Flights, six, eight
2. Tears or legs (sometimes the term “rivulets” is also used); alcohol
3. Intense
4. Medium intensity, light
5. Roll
6. Alcoholic
7. Cleanse
8. Texture, weight, viscosity
9. Sweetness
10. Complex
11. Hot, harsh

Page 20 (Checkpoint Quiz: Chapter 2)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 5. B |
| 2. B | 6. D |
| 3. A | 7. C |
| 4. C | 8. A |

Chapter Three: Vodka and Other Neutral Spirits

Page 21 (Exercise 1: Definition and History of Vodka: Matching)

1. Carbon
2. 80°
3. 60°
4. 75°
5. Grain
6. Neutral spirits
7. Grapes
8. Smirnoff
9. Potato
10. Stolichnaya
11. Original vodka

Page 22 (Exercise 2: The Production of Vodka: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 9. True |
| 2. False | 10. True |
| 3. False | 11. False |
| 4. False | 12. True |
| 5. True | 13. True |
| 6. False | 14. True |
| 7. True | 15. True |
| 8. False | |

Page 23 (Exercise 3: Vodka by Region: Matching)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Poland | 11. France |
| 2. France | 12. Poland |
| 3. United States | 13. United States |
| 4. The Netherlands | 14. Poland |
| 5. Sweden | 15. Poland |
| 6. United States | 16. United States |
| 7. Russia | 17. Poland |
| 8. Poland | 18. Russia |
| 9. Canada | 19. Iceland |
| 10. Austria | 20. Finland |

Page 24 (Exercise 4: Flavored Vodka/Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Starka
2. Krupnik; warm (hot, heated); Krupnikas
3. Zubrówka; Belarus
4. Pertsovka; honey
5. Whiskey
6. Okhotnichya; ginger
7. Tormentil
8. 30%
9. Light (low-calorie)
10. 37.5% (the same as original vodka)

Page 25 (Exercise 5: Vodka and Neutral Spirits: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

Barley	Traditional base ingredient used for vodka production in Finland
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	The flavor of American vodka is often compared to the flavor of this substance
Rye, Potato	Traditional base ingredients used for vodka production in Poland
Everclear	American neutral spirit – sometimes bottled as high as 190 proof – produced by the Luxco company
Wheat, barley	Base materials that tend to produce vodka that is highly acidic and lighter in body
Wheat	Traditional base ingredient used for vodka production in Russia
Corn	Base material that tends to produce vodka that is delicate in flavor and texture
Waxy	Flavor/texture characteristic found in some brands of vodka due to the presence of ethyl myristate and ethyl palmitate
Spirytus Rektyfikowany	Brand of rectified spirit from Poland, often used to make homemade liqueurs (or for consumption)
Rye, rye blends	Base materials that tend to produce vodka that is spicy and more robust in character
Primaspirit	Brand of neutral grain spirit produced in Germany, mostly for use in homemade liqueurs

Potato	Base material that tends to produce vodka that is full-bodied and creamier on the palate
Winter Wheat	Traditional base ingredient used for vodka production in Sweden
Fruity, floral	Aromas found in some brands of vodka due to the presence of ethyl laureate

Page 26 (Exercise 6: Baijiu, Shōchū, and Soju: Matching)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kōji | 9. Shaojiu |
| 2. Korea | 10. Japan |
| 3. Soba shōchū | 11. Jinro |
| 4. Erguotou | 12. Moutai |
| 5. Komejōchū | 13. Imojōchū |
| 6. Wuliangye | 14. Qu |
| 7. China | 15. Moromi |
| 8. Mugijōchū | 16. Kasutori shōchū |

Page 27 (Checkpoint Quiz: Chapter 3)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. C |
| 2. B | 8. B |
| 3. A | 9. A |
| 4. D | 10. A |
| 5. A | 11. C |
| 6. D | 12. D |

Chapter Four: Gin and Other Flavored Spirits

Page 29 (Exercise 1: The Definition of Gin: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 6. True |
| 2. True | 7. False |
| 3. True | 8. True |
| 4. False | 9. False |
| 5. True | 10. True |

Page 30 (Exercise 2: Botanicals: Matching)

1. Coriander Seed
2. Cardamom
3. Orris root
4. Gentian
5. Quinine
6. Calamus
7. Coriander Seed
8. Juniper
9. Calamus
10. Hyssop
11. Angelica
12. Cassia

Page 31 (Exercise 3: Methods of Gin Production: Comparison)

	Statement	Original Distillation	Re-distillation	Cold Compounding	Essential Oils
1.	Uses fermented mash	X			
2.	Uses neutral spirits and botanicals enclosed in a mesh bag			X	
3.	When done in altered air pressure, may be referred to as "vacuum distillation"		X		
4.	Produces a style of gin considered to be lower quality than distilled gin			X	X
5.	Also known as the compounding essence procedure				X
6.	Uses a specialized still with a gin head	X	X		
7.	Involves "soaking" neutral spirits with a batch of crushed botanicals			X	
8.	Also known as "direct distillation"	X			
9.	Produces a style of gin known as "compound gin"			X	X
10.	Uses neutral spirits		X	X	X

Page 32 (Exercise 4: Styles of Gin: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Water | 8. Mayflower |
| 2. 0.1 gram | 9. England (Witham), Oregon |
| 3. Light, dry, and crisp | 10. Old Tom gin |
| 4. 1793 | 11. Dudley Bradstreet |
| 5. Black Friars | 12. Carter head |
| 6. Vilnius gin | 13. 30% |
| 7. Dry Martini | 14. Menorca |

Page 33 (Exercise 5: Juniper-flavored Spirit Drinks)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Wacholder | 8. Germany |
| 2. Belgium | 9. Steinhäger |
| 3. Holland Gin | 10. Wacholder |
| 4. Oude | 11. Germany |
| 5. Genever | 12. Jonge |
| 6. France | 13. Koptstootjes |
| 7. Steinhäger | 14. Wacholder |

Page 34 (Exercise 6: Flavored Spirits: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

Couvet, Switzerland	Location of first absinthe distillery
Thujone	Chemical compound often blamed for certain (alleged) harmful effects of the consumption of absinthe
2007	Year that absinthe became legal in the United States (after a ninety-year ban)
Turkey	Country of origin for the unsweetened anise-flavored spirit known as Raki
Sultana grapes	Base material which is fermented and used in the production of high-quality Raki
Suma	The base spirit that will be redistilled and made into raki
Pernod	Product launched in 1928 as a sweeter alternative to absinthe, “minus the wormwood”
Pastis	Dry, anise-flavored spirit launched by Paul Ricard in the 1930s
Ouzo	The leading anise-flavored spirit in Greece
Pacharán	Sloe berry-flavored liqueur made with anise-flavored spirits, popular in Spain’s Basque Country
Caraway	Main flavoring in akvavit
Taffel Akvavit	Term used to indicate a clear, unaged (or just slightly aged) style of akvavit
Linje Akvavit	Style of akvavit that is aged based on a unique tradition of sailing ships
Sweden	Country that has PGI status for akvavit

Page 35 (Checkpoint Quiz: Chapter 4)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. A |
| 2. B | 8. B |
| 3. B | 9. A |
| 4. A | 10. C |
| 5. D | 11. A |
| 6. B | 12. B |

Chapter Five: Whiskey

Page 37 (Exercise 1: The Definition of Whiskey: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 7. False |
| 2. True | 8. True |
| 3. False | 9. False |
| 4. False | 10. True |
| 5. True | 11. False |
| 6. True | 12. True |

Page 38 (Exercise 2: Whiskey Production—Fermentation and Distillation: Matching)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mash tun | 9. Sodium |
| 2. Kilning | 10. Malting |
| 3. Wort | 11. Grist |
| 4. Fermentation | 12. Wash |
| 5. Mashing | 13. Green malt |
| 6. Maltose | 14. Mash cooker |
| 7. Iron | 15. Kilning |
| 8. Grain bill (or mash bill) | |

Page 39 (Exercise 3: Whiskey: Timeline)

1.	Grain Bill
2.	Malting
3.	Green malt
4.	Kilning
5.	Milling
6.	Mashing
7.	Washing
8.	Fermentation
9.	Distillation in a wash still
10.	Low wines
11.	Distillation in a spirit still
12.	New make spirit
13.	Maturation
14.	Blending
15.	Bottling

Page 40 (Exercise 4: Whiskey Production—Maturation and Bottling: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 9. True |
| 2. False | 10. True |
| 3. True | 11. True |
| 4. True | 12. False |
| 5. False | 13. False |
| 6. True | 14. True |
| 7. True | 15. False |
| 8. False | |

Page 41 (Exercise 5: Scotch Whisky: Matching)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Blended malt Scotch | 9. Blended grain Scotch |
| 2. Malted barley | 10. Blended Scotch |
| 3. Blended Scotch | 11. Single malt Scotch |
| 4. Single malt Scotch | 12. Islay |
| 5. The Highlands | 13. The Lowlands |
| 6. Speyside | 14. Speyside |
| 7. Single grain Scotch | 15. Campbeltown |
| 8. Wheat | |

Page 42 (Exercise 6: Whisky-Producing Regions of Scotland: Map Exercise)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Isle of Skye | 10. Edinburgh |
| 2. Northern Highlands | 11. Glasgow |
| 3. Orkney Islands | 12. Lowlands |
| 4. Inverness | 13. Isle of Arran |
| 5. Speyside | 14. Campbeltown |
| 6. Eastern Highlands | 15. Islay |
| 7. Aberdeen | 16. Isle of Jura |
| 8. Central Highlands | 17. Western Highlands |
| 9. Perth | 18. Isle of Mull |

Page 43 (Exercise 7: Irish Whiskey: Comparison)

	Statement	Irish Malt Whiskey	Irish Grain Whiskey	Irish Pot Still Whiskey	Blended Irish Whiskey
1.	Must be distilled using pot stills	X		X	X (partially)
2.	Must be bottled in Ireland or shipped off the island in inert bulk containers	X	X	X	X
3.	May be produced using double or triple distillation	X		X	X (potentially)
4.	Must be made using 100% malted barley	X			
5.	Must be produced using a maximum of 30% malted barley		X		
6.	Must be produced using a minimum of 30% of both malted and unmalted barley			X	
7.	Often contains up to 5% oats or rye			X	
8.	Not allowed to be exported in any type of wooden container	X	X	X	X
9.	Produced using two or more different whiskey types				X
10.	Must be stored in wooden casks not to exceed 700 liters in capacity for at least 3 years	X	X	X	X
11.	Produced using a mixture of malted and unmalted grains		X	X	X

Page 44 (Exercise 8: European Whiskey: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 9. True |
| 2. True | 10. True |
| 3. False | 11. False |
| 4. True | 12. False |
| 5. True | 13. True |
| 6. False | 14. True |
| 7. True | 15. False |
| 8. False | |

Page 45 (Exercise 9: Bourbon Whiskey: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Corn, 70% | 7. 1964, distinctive |
| 2. 160 | 8. Honey barrels |
| 3. Backset, sour mashing | 9. Blended (or a blend), 51% |
| 4. Beer stills, doubler | 10. Kentucky |
| 5. Tails | 11. Straight bourbon |
| 6. 125 proof, charred | |

Page 46 (Exercise 10: American Whiskey: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

The Lincoln Country Process	Tennessee whiskey must undergo this charcoal-filtering process
Benjamin Prichard's	Tennessee distillery that was granted exception to the charcoal-filtering rule
Old Overholt	Brand of American rye whiskey founded in 1810
No aging is required, but if it is aged, it must be in used or uncharred barrels	Aging requirement for American corn whiskey
Bourbon Rye Wheat Malted barley Malted rye Corn	The six possible types of American straight whiskeys
Two years in new charred oak barrels	Minimum aging requirement for American straight whiskeys that have an age statement on the label
Four years in new charred oak barrels	Minimum aging requirement for American straight whiskeys that do not have an age statement on the label
100 proof	Required bottling proof for American bottled-in-bond whiskey
Spirit whiskey	A mixture of neutral spirits mixed with no less than 5% whiskey
White dog, new make, or unaged whiskey	Another term for "Jacob's Ghost" or other types of "white whiskey"
Light whiskey	Obscure whiskey product that must be distilled to higher than 160 proof but lower than 190 proof

Page 47 (Exercise 11: Canadian Whisky: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. False | 9. True |
| 2. True | 10. True |
| 3. True | 11. False |
| 4. False | 12. True |
| 5. True | 13. False |
| 6. False | 14. True |
| 7. False | 15. True |
| 8. False | |

Page 48 (Exercise 12: International Whiskies: Matching)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Yoichi Distillery | 8. Brilliance |
| 2. Amrut Distilleries | 9. Miyagikyo |
| 3. Pradlo Distillery | 10. Feni |
| 4. Tasmania Distillery | 11. Hazelburn Distillery |
| 5. Southern Distilleries | 12. Yamazaki |
| 6. Suntory Distillery | 13. Pradlo Distillery |
| 7. Officer's Choice | 14. Whisky NYC |

Page 49 (Exercise 13: Whiskey: Brands)

Scotland	Ireland	United States	Canada
Ardbeg	Cooley	Benjamin Prichard's	Crown Royal
Ballantine's	Connemara	Buffalo Trace	Glenora
Chivas Regal	Echlinville	Four Roses	
Cutty Sark	Green Spot	George Dickel	
Dalmore	Jameson	Jack Daniel's	
Dalwhinnie	Kilbeggan	Jim Beam	
Dewar's	Midleton	Maker's Mark	
Famous Grouse	Old Bushmills	Old Forester	
Glenlivet	Redbreast	Old Overholt	
J&B	Teeling	Wild Turkey	
Johnnie Walker	Tullamore D.E.W.	Woodford Reserve	
Macallan	West Cork		
Talisker			
William Peel			

Page 50–51 (Checkpoint Quiz – Chapter 5)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. C |
| 2. B | 12. B |
| 3. A | 13. A |
| 4. D | 14. A |
| 5. C | 15. B |
| 6. B | 16. C |
| 7. A | 17. C |
| 8. D | 18. B |
| 9. C | 19. A |
| 10. D | 20. D |

Chapter Six: Brandy and Other Fruit-Based Spirits

Page 53 (Exercise 1: The Definition of Brandy: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 7. True |
| 2. True | 8. True |
| 3. False | 9. False |
| 4. True | 10. True |
| 5. True | 11. False |
| 6. False | 12. False |

Page 54 (Exercise 2 Cognac: Matching)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Á repasse | 9. Saint-Émilion |
| 2. Bon Bois | 10. Grande Champagne |
| 3. Brouillis | 11. Première chauffe |
| 4. Martell | 12. Folignan |
| 5. Petite Champagne | 13. Bonne chauffe |
| 6. Sélect | 14. Hennessy |
| 7. Ugni Blanc | 15. Bois Ordinaires |
| 8. Rémy Martin | |

Page 55 (Exercise 3: The Cognac Region: Map Exercise)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bois Ordinaires | 7. Bois Ordinaires |
| 2. Bons Bois | 8. Fins Bois |
| 3. Borderies | 9. La Rochelle |
| 4. Fins Bois | 10. Rochefort |
| 5. Grande Champagne | 11. City of Cognac |
| 6. Petite Champagne | 12. City of Bordeaux |

Page 56 (Exercise 4: Cognac Labeling Terms: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

Eau-de-vie de Cognac or Eau-de-vie des Charentes	The full, official name of cognac
Fine Champagne	Labeling term used to indicate a cognac produced with a combination of grapes from the Grande Champagne and Petite Champagne areas (with at least 50% from Grande Champagne)
*** (three stars) VS (Very Special)	Labeling terms used for cognac with a minimum of two years of wood aging
Supérieur	Labeling term used for cognac with a minimum of three years of wood aging
VSOP (Very Superior Old Pale) Réserve	Labeling terms used for cognac with a minimum of four years of wood aging
VVSOP Grande Réserve	Labeling terms used for cognac with a minimum of five years of wood aging
Napoléon Extra Vielle Réserve Hors d'Âge	Labeling terms used for cognac with a minimum of six years of wood aging
XO (Extra-Old)*	Labeling term used for a cognac with a minimum of ten years of wood aging*

Hors d'Âge	Labeling term that translates as "beyond age"
Bureau National Interprofessionnel du Cognac (BNIC)	Agency that oversees the inventory and age control of cognac
Acquit Régional Jaune d'Or	French term for the "golden certificate" which must accompany every consignment of cognac
*Note: The XO designation was changed to reflect the ten-year minimum (from the previous standard of six years minimum) as of April, 2018.	

Page 57 (Exercise 5 Armagnac: Matching)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vintage | 9. Ugni Blanc |
| 2. Clairette de Gascogne | 10. Colombard |
| 3. Monlezun | 11. Bas-Armagnac |
| 4. Boulbènes | 12. Baco Blanc |
| 5. Blanche | 13. Haut-Armagnac |
| 6. Mauzac | 14. Folle Blanche |
| 7. Floc de Gascogne | |
| 8. Monlezun | |

Page 58 (Exercise 6: The Armagnac Region: Map Exercise)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bas-Armagnac | 6. Condom |
| 2. Ténarèze | 7. Toulouse |
| 3. Haut-Armagnac | 8. Auch |
| 4. Cazaubon | 9. Mirande |
| 5. Eauze | |

Page 59 (Exercise 7: Brandy de Jerez: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

La Mancha	Area where most of the grapes for Brandy de Jerez are grown
Airén	Variety that provides 95% of the grapes for Brandy de Jerez
Palomino	Variety that provides 5% of the grapes for Brandy de Jerez
Jerez de la Frontera Sanlúcar de Barrameda El Puerto de Santa María	The three towns that make up the "Sherry Triangle" within the Brandy de Jerez PGI
Holandas	Base spirit that is up to 70% abv
Aguardiente	Base spirit that is up to 80% abv
Destilado	Base spirit that has up to 94.8% abv
Alquitaras	Specialized stills used to produce high-quality Brandy de Jerez
Solera System	Series of barrels used for aging Brandy de Jerez
Solera	Labeling term used for Brandy de Jerez that has a minimum of 6 months of solera aging in wood
Solera Reserva	Labeling term used for Brandy de Jerez that has a minimum of 1 year of solera aging in wood
Solera Gran Reserva	Labeling term used for 100% <i>holandas</i> Brandy de Jerez that has a minimum of 3 years of solera aging in wood

Page 60 (Exercise 8: Pisco: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. False | 9. False |
| 2. True | 10. False |
| 3. True | 11. False |
| 4. False | 12. True |
| 5. True | 13. False |
| 6. True | 14. True |
| 7. True | 15. True |
| 8. True | 16. False |

Page 61 (Exercise 9: Grape Brandy around the World: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Champagne
2. 90%
3. Thompson Seedless, Ugni Blanc
4. San Joaquin
5. Robertson, Worcester
6. 100%, three
7. 30%
8. Eight
9. Alter, Uralt
10. Greece, rose petals and herbs
11. Mexico
12. Oeste, Portugal
13. Ten
14. Bolivia

Page 62 (Exercise 10 Pomace Brandy and Fruit Brandy: Matching)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Stravecchia | 9. Quetsch |
| 2. Bourgogne | 10. Monovitigno |
| 3. Nonino | 11. Invecchiata |
| 4. Mirabelle | 12. Resentin |
| 5. Orujo | 13. Eaux-de-vie de marc |
| 6. Caffè Corretto | 14. Slivovitz |
| 7. Grappa | 15. Geist |
| 8. Picolit | |

Page 63 (Exercise 11 Calvados and Apple Brandy: Matching)

1. Calvados AOC
2. Pommeau
3. Freeze Distillation
4. Calvados Domfrontais AOC
5. Apple brandy
6. Calvados Domfrontais AOC
7. Foudres
8. Mistelle
9. Freeze distillation
10. Jack Rose
11. Calvados Pays d'Auge AOC
12. Calvados Fermier
13. Blended applejack
14. Calvados Domfrontais AOC

Page 64–65 (Checkpoint Quiz – Chapter 6)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. C |
| 2. B | 12. A |
| 3. D | 13. D |
| 4. C | 14. A |
| 5. A | 15. D |
| 6. C | 16. B |
| 7. D | 17. A |
| 8. A | 18. B |
| 9. A | 19. C |
| 10. C | 20. A |

Chapter Seven: Rum and Other Sugarcane-Based Spirits

Page 66 (Exercise 1: The Definition of Rum: True or False)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 5. True | 9. True |
| 2. True | 6. True | 10. False |
| 3. True | 7. False | 11. False |
| 4. False | 8. True | 12. False |

Page 67 (Exercise 2: The Production of Rum: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. *Gramineae*
2. Ten, 13
3. 16
4. Sugarcane juice
5. Evaporation, virgin sugarcane honey
6. Grade A, Blackstrap molasses
7. Two or three
8. Natural
9. Esters, aromatic
10. Continuous (column), pot
11. Ten
12. Retorts

Page 69 (Page Exercise 3: Rum and other Sugar-based Spirits: Matching)

1. Mount Gay
2. Ronmiel de Canarias
3. Carúpano
4. Batavia Arrack
5. Demerara Distillers
6. Mount Gay
7. Seco Herrerano
8. Barbancourt
9. Privateer
10. Bacardi
11. Thomas Tew
12. El Dorado
13. Tuzemák
14. Cachaça
15. Penny Blue
16. Flor de Caña

Page 70 (Exercise 4: Rum from Jamaica and Martinique: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Dunder (stillage, backset)
2. Skimmings
3. Pot stills, esters
4. Common cleans
5. Plummers, tropical
6. Wedderburns
7. Continental flavoreds, medicinal
8. 2016
9. 65% to 75%
10. Eight
11. 12
12. Rhum Paille, 18 months
13. Three years
14. Four years, six years

Page 71 (Checkpoint Quiz – Chapter 7)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. B |
| 2. D | 8. D |
| 3. A | 9. C |
| 4. B | 10. A |
| 5. D | 11. B |
| 6. A | 12. B |

Chapter Eight: Tequila and Other Agave-Based Beverages

Page 73 (Exercise 1: The Agave Plant: True or False)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 5. True | 9. True |
| 2. True | 6. True | 10. True |
| 3. False | 7. False | 11. False |
| 4. False | 8. False | |

Page 74 (Exercise 2 Tequila Vocabulary: Matching)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bagazo | 8. Autoclave |
| 2. Mosto | 9. Tahona |
| 3. El corazon | 10. Horno |
| 4. Hydrolysis | 11. Tequila refino |
| 5. Inulin | 12. Coa |
| 6. Tequila primero | 13. Aguamiel |
| 7. Jimador | 14. Rhizome |

Page 75 (Exercise 3: The Tequila Production Regions and Mexico: Map Exercise)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Monterey | 6. Nayarit |
| 2. Tamaulipas | 7. Guadalajara |
| 3. Guanajuato | 8. Jalisco |
| 4. Mexico City | 9. Michoacán |
| 5. Oaxaca | |

Page 76 (Exercise 4: Tequila-Producing Regions: Comparison)

	Statement	The Amatitán/ Lowlands Region	Los Altos/ The Highlands Region
1.	Overall, the warmer of the two regions	X	
2.	Average altitude is 2,000 meters (6,500 feet) above sea level		X
3.	Produces tequila that are more vegetal in flavor	X	
4.	Produces tequila with spicy, black pepper flavors	X	
5.	Located in the east-central section of Jalisco	X	
6.	Produces tequilas that are highly floral in nature		X
7.	Produces agave piñas that average 35 to 75 kilos (75 to 165 pounds) in weight	X	
8.	Produces tequilas that are crisper and more earthy	X	
9.	Produces agave piñas that average 50 to 90 kilos (110 to 200 pounds) in weight		X
10.	Average altitude is 1,300 meters (4,200 feet) above sea level	X	
11.	Produces tequilas that are softer and fruitier		X
12.	Located in the north-central section of Jalisco		X

Page 77 (Exercise 5: Bottling and Labeling Tequila: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Plata, white, and silver
2. 51; cane sugar, molasses, or corn syrup
3. Blanco/silver
4. Oro (gold)
5. Mixto (non-100% agave); joven abocado
6. Reposado
7. Añejo
8. Extra-añejo
9. 600 liters (160 gallons)
10. 2004
11. 100% agave; mixto (non-100% agave)
12. Jose Cuervo

Page 78 (Exercise 6: Other Agave-Based Beverages: Matching)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Raicilla | 6. Pulque | 11. Joven |
| 2. Sotol | 7. Bacanora | 12. Sotol |
| 3. Agave angustifolia | 8. Oaxaca | 13. Agave salmiano |
| 4. Añejo | 9. Reposado | 14. Raicilla |
| 5. Mezcal Artesanal | 10. Mezcal Ancestral | 15. Pulque |

Page 79 (Checkpoint Quiz – Chapter 8)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. B |
| 2. C | 8. B |
| 3. A | 9. C |
| 4. D | 10. A |
| 5. D | 11. D |
| 6. C | 12. B |

Chapter Nine: Liqueurs

Page 81 (Exercise 1: The Definition of Liqueurs: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. False | 7. False |
| 2. True | 8. False |
| 3. True | 9. True |
| 4. False | 10. False |
| 5. True | 11. True |
| 6. True | 12. False |

Page 82 (Exercise 2: The Production of Liqueurs: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Base spirit, flavor source | 7. Hot |
| 2. Cold | 8. Vacuum distillation |
| 3. Infusion | 9. Sweetened |
| 4. Maceration, alcoholic | 10. Approved food dyes |
| 5. Percolation | 11. Unaged |
| 6. Compounding | 12. 30, 80 |

Page 83 (Exercise 3: Fruit Liqueurs: Matching)

1. Grand Marnier Cordon Rouge
2. Luxardo Maraschino
3. Malibu
4. Chambord
5. Limoncello
6. Luxardo Maraschino
7. Midori Melon
8. Heering Cherry Liqueur
9. Cointreau
10. Chambord
11. Grand Marnier Cordon Jaune
12. Mandarine Napoléon
13. Triple Sec

Page 84 (Exercise 4: Liqueurs: Matching)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Crème Yvette | 8. Nocino |
| 2. Liquore Strega | 9. Amarula |
| 3. St. Germain | 10. Domaine de Canton |
| 4. Disaronno Originale | 11. Southern Comfort |
| 5. Tuaca | 12. Galliano |
| 6. Frangelico | 13. Drambuie |
| 7. Goldschläger | 14. Liquore Strega |

Page 85 (Checkpoint Quiz – Chapter 9)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. A |
| 2. A | 8. B |
| 3. D | 9. B |
| 4. B | 10. C |
| 5. D | 11. A |
| 6. B | 12. D |

Chapter Ten: Vermouth, Amari, and Bitters

Page 87 (Exercise 1: The Definition of Liqueurs: True or False)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 5. False | 9. False |
| 2. False | 6. True | 10. False |
| 3. True | 7. False | 11. True |
| 4. True | 8. True | 12. True |

Page 88 (Exercise 2: Vermouth: Matching)

1. Primitivo Quiles
2. Carpano Antica Formula
3. Vermouth di Torino
4. Yzaguirre
5. Stock Spirits Group
6. Dolin
7. Primitivo Quiles
8. Carpano Punt e Mes
9. Atsby Vermouth
10. Casa Mariol
11. Boissiere
12. Ransom Vermouth
13. Noilly Prat
14. Lustau
15. Vermouth de Chambéry

Page 89 (Exercise 3: Vini Amari, Quinquina, and Americano: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Piedmont, Chinato d'Erbetti
2. Cinchona
3. Bonal Gentiane Quina
4. Byrrh, Carignan, Grenache
5. St. Raphael
6. Lillet, Kina Lillet
7. Réserve Jean de Lillet Blanc
8. Dubonnet
9. Wormwood, gentian
10. Campari
11. Cocchi Americano
12. Contratto, Contratto Americano Rosso

Page 90 (Exercise 4: Spirit Amari: Matching)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Picon | 9. Fernet Branca |
| 2. Jägermeister | 10. Becherovka |
| 3. Zwack Unicum | 11. Chartreuse |
| 4. Campari | 12. Averna |
| 5. Bénédictine | 13. Aperol |
| 6. Negroni | 14. Gammel Dansk |
| 7. Chartreuse | 15. Cynar |
| 8. Suze | |

Page 91 (Checkpoint Quiz – Chapter 10)

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. A | 9. C |
| 2. C | 6. C | 10. A |
| 3. A | 7. B | 11. A |
| 4. B | 8. C | 12. D |

Chapter Eleven: Mixology

Page 93 (Exercise 1: Mixology: True or False)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 7. True |
| 2. False | 8. True |
| 3. False | 9. True |
| 4. True | 10. True |
| 5. False | 11. False |
| 6. False | |

Page 94 (Exercise 2: Modern Mixology and Craft Cocktails)

Calibogus	A pre-prohibition cocktail made with rum, spruce beer, and molasses
Muddler	A special bar tool used to crush ingredients such as mint leaves or lime wedges in order to squeeze out juices, oils, and flavors
Shrub	A beverage made in colonial America using the liquid from a batch of fruit macerated with sugar and vinegar
Free-pour	To make and mix drinks without using any kind of measuring device or measured pour spout
Specific gravity	Measurement of the weight of a liquid in reference to water
Twist	The peel of a citrus fruit specially cut to be used as a drink garnish
Bounce	A drink popular in colonial America often made (as the legend goes) by Martha Washington using cherries, spices, and a bottle of rye whiskey
Neat	Term often used to describe a shot of liquor poured directly into the glass
Crusta	A classic cocktail originally prepared with cognac, orange liqueur, bitters, and lemon juice; garnished with a long loop of lemon peel and a sugared rim
Up	Term used to describe a drink that is shaken or stirred with ice to chill, then strained into the glass and served without ice

Cobbler	Vintage cocktails made with a base spirit or wine, sugar and fruit shaken with ice and poured, unstrained into a glass; original version made with Sherry
Float	Term used for the last (lightest) ingredient to be poured in a layered drink
Silver Fizz	A classic cocktail made with gin (or another spirit), lemon juice, and sugar; shaken with an egg white and served tall over ice with carbonated water
Back (or chaser)	Modern term used for a nonalcoholic drink served alongside a shot or a strong drink

Page 95 (Exercise 3: Mixing Methods: Matching)

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Stir | 6. Blend | 11. Roll |
| 2. Roll | 7. Shake | 12. Blend |
| 3. Dry Shake | 8. Build | 13. Build |
| 4. Shake | 9. Build | 14. Dry Shake |
| 5. Build | 10. Dry Shake | |

Page 96 (Exercise 4: Drink Families: Matching)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sours | 9. Sours |
| 2. Two-liquor drinks on ice | 10. Two-liquor drinks on ice |
| 3. The Martini family | 11. Pousse-café |
| 4. Shooters | 12. The Martini family |
| 5. Wines and punches | 13. Highballs |
| 6. Shooters | 14. Tropical drinks |
| 7. Wines and punches | 15. Sours |
| 8. Cream-based drinks | |

Page 97 (Chapter 11 Checkpoint Quiz)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C |
| 2. D | 7. D |
| 3. B | 8. B |
| 4. B | 9. A |
| 5. A | 10. A |

Chapter Twelve: The Impact of Alcohol on Health

Page 99 (Exercise 1: The Impact of Alcohol on Health: Fill in the Blank/Short Answer)

1. Acetaldehyde, intoxication
2. Binge drinking
3. Up to one, up to two
4. 5 ounces (148 ml)
5. 12 ounces (355 ml)
6. 1.5 ounces (44 ml)
7. Clot, plaque
8. Increases
9. Fatty liver
10. Cirrhosis
11. Resveratrol

Page 100 (Chapter 12 Checkpoint Quiz)

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. A

6. B
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. B