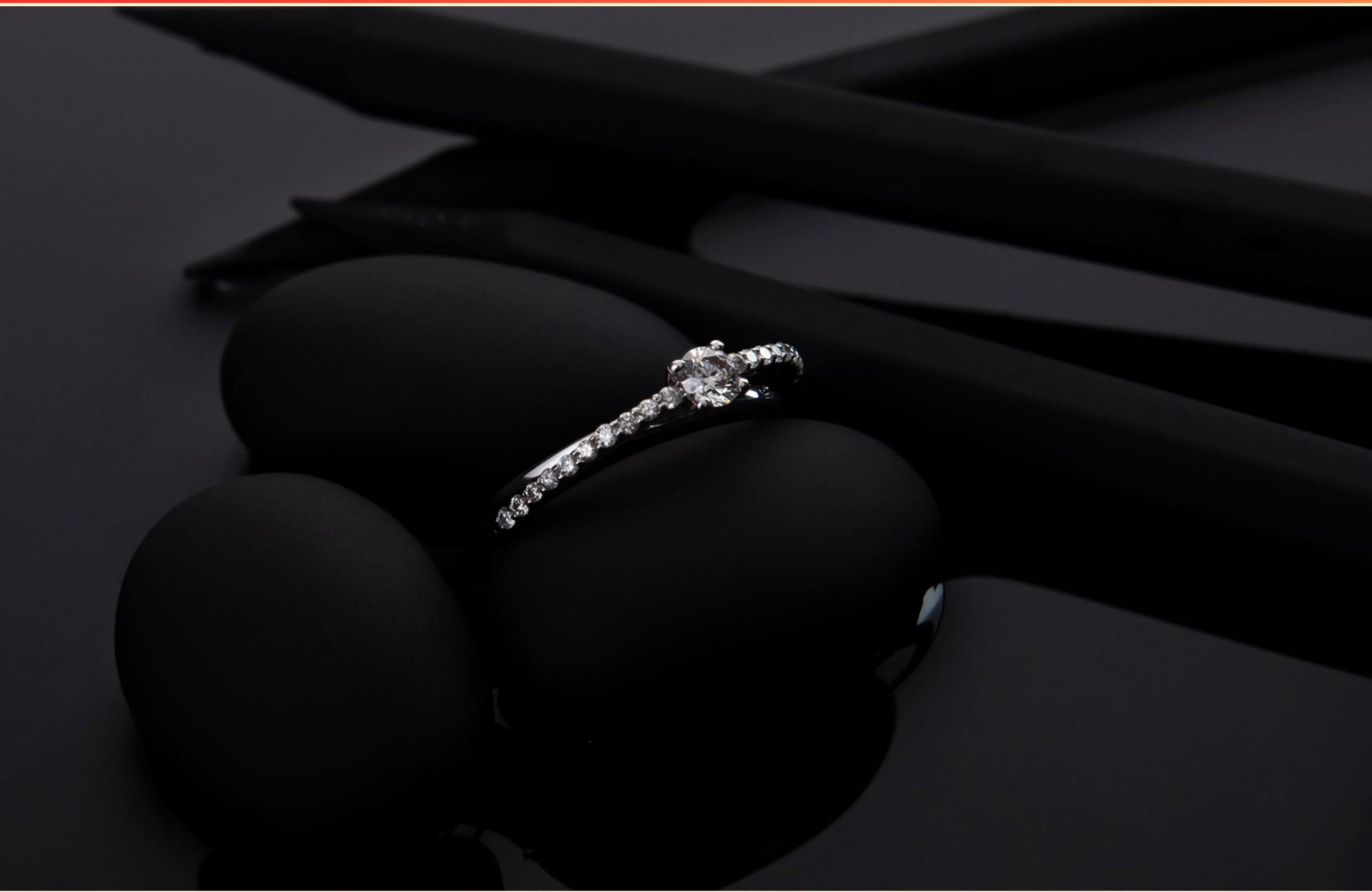


DIAMOND AND DIAMOND GRADING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://diamondandgrading.examzify.com>



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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which method uses X-rays to detect diamonds and an air jet to remove them from ore?**
 - A. A method to sort diamonds by color
 - B. A method to weigh diamonds by density
 - C. A recovery method that uses X-rays to detect diamonds and an air jet to remove them from ore
 - D. A method to cut diamonds
- 2. What is Microdiamond testing?**
 - A. Screening for the presence of tiny diamonds in a sample.
 - B. Determining crystal lattice orientation
 - C. Measuring surface luster
 - D. Testing for synthetic diamond inclusions
- 3. Which term describes the basic color of a fancy-colored diamond?**
 - A. Bruise (Br)
 - B. Central Selling Organisation (CSO)
 - C. Characteristic color
 - D. Bruting
- 4. In diamond trade terminology, which term describes a knowledgeable, experienced, and successful person, usually a dealer or manufacturer?**
 - A. Digger
 - B. Diamantaire
 - C. Cutting center
 - D. Diamond pipeline
- 5. Spotlighting helps you evaluate which property of a diamond?**
 - A. Brightness
 - B. Fire
 - C. Color
 - D. Clarity

6. Which cutting style features long, narrow, four-sided facets in rows parallel to the girdle on both the crown and pavilion?
- A. Sorting pad
 - B. Sparkle
 - C. Step cut
 - D. Subduction
7. Oppenheimer's answer to low diamond demand in the 1930s was to?
- A. Expand mining operations
 - B. Shut down operations at De Beers mines
 - C. Diversify into gold mining
 - D. Increase marketing campaigns
8. In a fashion diamond's optical display, how should the diamond be viewed for maximum sparkle?
- A. Face Down Against a Surface
 - B. Face Up and in Motion
 - C. Viewed from the Side
 - D. Under Direct Sunlight Only
9. Which term describes a diamond manufacturer or dealer invited by De Beers to buy rough diamonds?
- A. Sight
 - B. Special
 - C. Sightholder
 - D. Digger
10. Identify the term used for a well formed diamond crystal that is octahedral and transparent with sharp, square edges.
- A. Crystal
 - B. Glassie
 - C. Crystal Systems
 - D. Doubling

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which method uses X-rays to detect diamonds and an air jet to remove them from ore?

- A. A method to sort diamonds by color
- B. A method to weigh diamonds by density
- C. A recovery method that uses X-rays to detect diamonds and an air jet to remove them from ore**
- D. A method to cut diamonds

Automated X-ray ore sorting is the method in question. It uses X-ray transmission to differentiate diamonds from the surrounding ore because diamonds attenuate X-rays differently than most other minerals. When the ore passes by the detector, diamonds create a distinct signal, and an air jet promptly removes that portion of material, capturing the diamonds for recovery. This approach is purpose-built for separating diamonds early in processing, unlike color sorting or density-based methods or cutting, which don't use X-ray detection.

2. What is Microdiamond testing?

- A. Screening for the presence of tiny diamonds in a sample.**
- B. Determining crystal lattice orientation
- C. Measuring surface luster
- D. Testing for synthetic diamond inclusions

Microdiamond testing is about detecting the presence of microscopic diamonds within a material. Diamonds that are too small to see with the naked eye require special screening methods to confirm their existence in a sample, such as concentrating the diamond particles from the surrounding material and examining them under magnification or with confirmatory spectroscopy. This focus is different from assessing crystal orientation, which is a crystallography task; from judging surface luster, which is an appearance attribute; or from testing for synthetic inclusions, which aims to distinguish natural versus synthetic diamonds. So the main idea is to determine whether tiny diamonds are present in the sample.

3. Which term describes the basic color of a fancy-colored diamond?

- A. Bruise (Br)
- B. Central Selling Organisation (CSO)
- C. Characteristic color**
- D. Bruting

In fancy-colored diamonds, the color that defines the stone's overall appearance is called its characteristic color. This is the base color you'd identify first when looking at the diamond, and it serves as the reference for describing any additional hues or color modifiers that may be present. For example, a diamond with a pink base that also shows faint purplish tones would have pink as its characteristic color, while the other colors are noted as secondary hues. The other terms don't describe the base color: a bruise isn't a standard color term, Central Selling Organisation is unrelated, and bruting is a cutting process. So the best term for the basic color is characteristic color.

4. In diamond trade terminology, which term describes a knowledgeable, experienced, and successful person, usually a dealer or manufacturer?

- A. Digger
- B. Diamantaire**
- C. Cutting center
- D. Diamond pipeline

In diamond trade terminology, a diamantaire is a seasoned dealer or manufacturer who has deep knowledge of the market, extensive experience, and a proven track record of success in buying rough, arranging cutting, and selling polished diamonds. The term highlights both expertise and business standing in the trade, not just technical skill. This differs from a digger, who is someone who extracts diamonds from the earth; a cutting center, which is a place where cutting happens rather than a person; and a diamond pipeline, which refers to the flow of diamonds through the market. So the best fit for describing a knowledgeable, experienced, and successful person in that context is diamantaire.

5. Spotlighting helps you evaluate which property of a diamond?

- A. Brightness
- B. Fire**
- C. Color
- D. Clarity

Spotlighting focuses a bright, narrow beam of light into the diamond, making dispersion highly visible. The feature you're looking for is fire—the rainbow-colored flashes that appear when light is split into its spectral colors by the gem's facets. By directing a concentrated light source, you maximize these colored flashes around the edges of the stone, which is how you judge how strongly a diamond exhibits fire. Brightness, on the other hand, refers to how much light the diamond returns to the eye and is better judged under different lighting conditions that emphasize overall light return. Color relates to any natural body tint in the diamond, not to the spectral dispersion you see as fire. Clarity concerns internal inclusions and blemishes and isn't about color dispersion either. So spotlighting is most about evaluating fire.

6. Which cutting style features long, narrow, four-sided facets in rows parallel to the girdle on both the crown and pavilion?

- A. Sorting pad
- B. Sparkle
- C. Step cut**
- D. Subduction

The cutting style described is a step cut. This style is defined by long, narrow, four-sided facets arranged in horizontal rows that run parallel to the girdle on both the crown and the pavilion, producing a distinctive stair-step appearance all around the stone. The largest facets are typically rectangular and aligned in parallel lines, giving an architectural, rather than highly brilliant, look. Emerald-cut diamonds are the most familiar example of this approach, where the step-like facets emphasize clarity and color and create broad, clean reflections instead of rapid fire sparkle. The other terms don't describe a facet pattern: sorting pad isn't a cut style, sparkle refers to light performance in general rather than a specific facet arrangement, and subduction is a geological process, not a diamond-cut style.

7. Oppenheimer's answer to low diamond demand in the 1930s was to?

- A. Expand mining operations
- B. Shut down operations at De Beers mines**
- C. Diversify into gold mining
- D. Increase marketing campaigns

When demand for diamonds falls, the smart move is to reduce supply so prices don't drop even further and the business preserves value for the future. Oppenheimer implemented this by shutting down operations at De Beers mines, cutting rough-diamond output to match weaker demand. This supply restraint helped stabilize prices and kept the company financially healthier for when demand recovered. Expanding mining would worsen the glut, diversifying into gold isn't aligned with De Beers' business at the time, and marketing alone wouldn't fix an oversupply problem.

8. In a fashion diamond's optical display, how should the diamond be viewed for maximum sparkle?

- A. Face Down Against a Surface
- B. Face Up and in Motion**
- C. Viewed from the Side
- D. Under Direct Sunlight Only

Sparkle comes from light entering the diamond and bouncing around inside its facets before returning to your eye. When the diamond is viewed with the table up (face up) and you gently move it, different facets catch and reflect light, producing bright flashes and maximum brilliance. Viewing from the side misses much of that top-returning light, and viewing face down blocks the light from reaching the upper facets, making the diamond look duller. Direct sunlight can be intense and may not showcase the full range of reflections as effectively as a well-lit, top-facing view with gentle motion. So, for the strongest optical display, look at the diamond with the table facing you and move it to catch light from multiple angles.

9. Which term describes a diamond manufacturer or dealer invited by De Beers to buy rough diamonds?

- A. Sight
- B. Special
- C. Sightholder**
- D. Digger

The concept here is that De Beers manages a controlled supply of rough diamonds through regular viewing sessions called sights, and the buyers invited to participate are known as sightholders. A sightholder is a diamond manufacturer or dealer who has been approved by De Beers to attend these sights and buy rough diamonds under the company's terms. The event itself is the sight, the opportunity to view and purchase, while the buyer who attends is the sightholder. That makes sightholder the correct term for an invited buyer. The other options don't fit because sight describes the invitation/event, not the buyer; special isn't a standard industry term for De Beers customers; and digger is not a formal designation in this context.

10. Identify the term used for a well formed diamond crystal that is octahedral and transparent with sharp, square edges.

A. Crystal

B. Glassie

C. Crystal Systems

D. Doubling

The term is crystal. A well-formed diamond crystal is a single, natural piece that has grown with clean, well-defined faces—the octahedral habit is a classic shape diamonds often exhibit because of their cubic lattice. Such a crystal appears transparent with crisp, sharp edges where faces meet. Terms like glassie aren't standard in gemology for describing a well-formed diamond; a glassy texture would imply a non-crystalline material, not a proper diamond crystal. Crystal Systems refers to how crystals are classified by symmetry, not the appearance of a single crystal, and Doubling relates to optical birefringence, which diamonds do not show. So the best description for that well-formed piece is a crystal.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://diamondandgrading.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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