

History, Mining, and Value Chain of Diamonds Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 region is associated with primary diamond deposits in the material?**
 - A. Africa**
 - B. Brazil**
 - C. Canada**
 - D. Russia**

- 2. Which descriptor indicates a large size among super deep diamonds?**
 - A. Large**
 - B. Inclusion poor**
 - C. Pure**
 - D. Irregular**

- 3. In which region of the mantle are super-deep diamonds associated?**
 - A. Upper mantle**
 - B. Transition zone**
 - C. Lower mantle**
 - D. Crust**

- 4. Which Earth layer contains lithospheric diamonds, the majority of known diamonds?**
 - A. Crust**
 - B. Upper mantle**
 - C. Lithosphere**
 - D. Core**

- 5. What process drives the movement of the Earth's plates?**
 - A. Mantle convection**
 - B. Spreading ridge**
 - C. Subduction**
 - D. Gravity**

- 6. Which descriptor is listed for super deep diamonds indicating few inclusions?**
- A. Inclusion poor**
 - B. Pure**
 - C. Large**
 - D. Irregular**
- 7. Why is traceability important for risk management and brand trust in diamonds?**
- A. It primarily focuses on marketing and branding.**
 - B. It ensures complete chain-of-custody is preserved for governance and reputational reasons.**
 - C. It helps verify origin, prevent conflict funding, comply with regulations, and reassure consumers about ethical sourcing, reducing reputational and supply-chain risks.**
 - D. It has no impact on consumer trust.**
- 8. Which statement about color grading's impact on diamond value is most accurate?**
- A. Color grade has no effect on price**
 - B. Higher color grades generally fetch higher prices, especially in colorless range**
 - C. Color grade only matters for fancy color diamonds**
 - D. Color grade determines whether a diamond is synthetic**
- 9. Which group of minerals signals potential diamond-bearing rock when found in the area?**
- A. Open pit**
 - B. Bulk sample**
 - C. Micro diamond testing**
 - D. Indicator minerals**
- 10. What is the role of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the global diamond supply?**
- A. ASM plays a minor role.**
 - B. ASM contributes a substantial share of rough diamonds.**
 - C. ASM produces only industrial materials.**
 - D. ASM is nonexistent in Africa.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which region is associated with primary diamond deposits in the material?

- A. Africa**
- B. Brazil**
- C. Canada**
- D. Russia**

Primary diamond deposits are diamonds still found in their original rock, usually in kimberlite pipes that formed deep in the mantle and were brought to the surface by explosive volcanic events. In the material you're studying, Africa is the region most closely tied to these primary deposits because the classic, prolific kimberlite pipes and early diamond mines originated there. This region became the historical source of many of the world's primary diamonds, shaping how the course frames the concept. Other regions do have diamonds and some primary pipes, but the material emphasizes Africa as the place associated with primary deposits, distinguishing them from secondary alluvial deposits that can accumulate when diamonds are eroded from their source and deposited elsewhere.

2. Which descriptor indicates a large size among super deep diamonds?

- A. Large**
- B. Inclusion poor**
- C. Pure**
- D. Irregular**

Size is conveyed directly by descriptors that express how big the stone is. Among the terms used for super deep diamonds, the one that signals a larger size is the word that literally means bigger. This descriptor focuses on the overall dimensions or weight, which buyers often associate with how large the diamond will appear when set or viewed from above. The other terms describe attributes unrelated to size: inclusion poor refers to clarity and the presence of internal flaws; pure suggests color purity or overall quality but not size; irregular describes an uneven shape or cut. So while those attributes matter for value and appearance, they don't indicate the stone's size.

3. In which region of the mantle are super-deep diamonds associated?

- A. Upper mantle**
- B. Transition zone**
- C. Lower mantle**
- D. Crust**

Diamonds that form under the highest pressures found in the mantle tend to come from the zone between the upper and lower mantle, the transition zone. This region, roughly 410 to 660 kilometers deep, hosts minerals and phase changes that create extreme pressures necessary for deep crystallization. When scientists study super-deep diamonds, they look for inclusions of high-pressure minerals such as ringwoodite, which only stabilize at those depths. Finding such inclusions inside a diamond serves as a fingerprint that the diamond formed in the transition zone, not in the shallower upper mantle or the much deeper lower mantle. The crust sits above all these layers, so it isn't the source region for these deep-formation diamonds.

4. Which Earth layer contains lithospheric diamonds, the majority of known diamonds?

- A. Crust
- B. Upper mantle
- C. Lithosphere**
- D. Core

Diamonds crystallize under high pressure in the mantle, and the solid, rigid outer shell of the Earth—the lithosphere—provides the environment where many of these diamonds form and are preserved. The lithosphere includes the crust and the uppermost mantle, and it's within this zone that kimberlite magmas originate and transport diamonds rapidly to the surface. Because this mantle-crust region is sampled most often by mining and exploration, the bulk of known diamonds comes from rocks within the lithosphere. The core lies much deeper and does not supply the diamond-bearing rocks we typically find at the surface. So the layer that contains the majority of lithospheric diamonds is the lithosphere.

5. What process drives the movement of the Earth's plates?

- A. Mantle convection**
- B. Spreading ridge
- C. Subduction
- D. Gravity

Mantle convection is the engine behind plate motion. Heat from Earth's interior makes the mantle rock rise where it's hot and sink where it's cool, creating slow, circular currents in the semi-fluid layer beneath the lithosphere. These convection currents push and pull on the overlying tectonic plates, causing them to move at their boundaries—ridges where new crust forms and subduction zones where crust sinks back into the mantle. Surface features like spreading ridges arise from these upwellings, but they're a consequence, not the driving force. Gravity does influence how slabs sink and how material moves, but the overall driver of plate movement is the mantle's convective circulation.

6. Which descriptor is listed for super deep diamonds indicating few inclusions?

- A. Inclusion poor**
- B. Pure
- C. Large
- D. Irregular

Clarity is described by how many inclusions are present and how visible they are. When a diamond is described as inclusion poor, it directly communicates that there are few inclusions and they are not easily seen, which aligns with the idea of a stone having very high clarity. In catalogs or practice contexts, this term is used to flag stones with minimal internal flaws, a quality often associated with "super deep" or very clean examples where inclusions are scarce. The other descriptors don't focus on the presence of inclusions: "pure" relates more to color or overall meatiness of the stone, not how many inclusions there are; "large" describes the size of inclusions or other features, not their quantity; "irregular" refers to shape or form, not clarity.

7. Why is traceability important for risk management and brand trust in diamonds?

- A. It primarily focuses on marketing and branding.**
- B. It ensures complete chain-of-custody is preserved for governance and reputational reasons.**
- C. It helps verify origin, prevent conflict funding, comply with regulations, and reassure consumers about ethical sourcing, reducing reputational and supply-chain risks.**
- D. It has no impact on consumer trust.**

Traceability provides an auditable record of a diamond's path from mine to market, enabling both risk management and consumer confidence. It verifies origin, helps ensure the diamond is conflict-free, supports regulatory compliance and industry standards, and reassures consumers about ethical sourcing. This combination reduces reputational risks for brands and lowers supply-chain risks by making it easier to identify and address any issues along the journey. In practical terms, traceability underpins governance and due diligence, enabling better oversight, audits, and potential recalls if needed, while also communicating transparent, ethical practices to buyers. That holistic impact—origin verification, conflict-funding prevention, regulatory alignment, and consumer reassurance—best explains why traceability matters. The other views are narrower or incorrect because they focus only on marketing, or imply a complete chain-of-custody in isolation, or deny any effect on consumer trust.

8. Which statement about color grading's impact on diamond value is most accurate?

- A. Color grade has no effect on price**
- B. Higher color grades generally fetch higher prices, especially in colorless range**
- C. Color grade only matters for fancy color diamonds**
- D. Color grade determines whether a diamond is synthetic**

Color influences value because a diamond's color affects how much light it returns and how white it appears. In the standard scale used for most diamonds, from colorless to tinted, stones with less color look brighter and more pristine. Since truly colorless stones are rarer, the market pays a premium for higher color grades—an effect that is especially pronounced in the colorless portion of the scale. For fancy color diamonds, however, the valuation relies on color intensity and saturation, which is a different framework. Also, color grade does not determine whether a diamond is synthetic; origin is a separate attribute, though lab-grown stones can have a range of color grades. So the statement that higher color grades generally fetch higher prices, especially in the colorless range, is the most accurate reflection of color grading's impact on value.

9. Which group of minerals signals potential diamond-bearing rock when found in the area?

- A. Open pit**
- B. Bulk sample**
- C. Micro diamond testing**
- D. Indicator minerals**

Indicator minerals are minerals that commonly accompany diamond-bearing rocks, such as kimberlites. Finding them in a region—often in heavy-mineral concentrates from till, stream sediments, or soil—signals a nearby potential diamond source because these minerals form and travel with the same geological processes that bring diamonds to the surface. In exploration, the presence of a suite of indicators like pyrope garnet, chromian diopside, chromite, and ilmenite suggests kimberlite proximity and the possibility of diamonds, guiding follow-up drilling and sampling. The other choices describe mining or testing methods rather than mineral groups, so they don't serve as the field signal that points to a diamond-bearing rock.

10. What is the role of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the global diamond supply?

- A. ASM plays a minor role.**
- B. ASM contributes a substantial share of rough diamonds.**
- C. ASM produces only industrial materials.**
- D. ASM is nonexistent in Africa.**

The question tests how much artisanal and small-scale mining contributes to rough diamond supply. In many diamond-producing regions, especially across Africa, ASM is a major part of the market. Thousands of small operators work in alluvial and secondary deposits, often with basic gear, and their combined output can be large enough to rival or complement what comes from large, industrial mines. This means a substantial share of rough diamonds—both gem-quality stones and lower-quality stones used for industrial purposes—enters the global market through ASM channels. The sustainable livelihoods aspect is also important: ASM provides income for many communities and influences local economies and supply dynamics, even as it presents regulatory and safety challenges that regulators and buyers work to address. The other statements aren't accurate because ASM is not a minor player, it don't produce only industrial materials (gem-quality stones do appear from ASM), and it certainly exists in Africa (a major source of diamonds globally).

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://histminingvaluechainofdiamonds.examzify.com>

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

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