

1. Which of the following is not determinable by current gemological tests for opals	
a	Treatment
b	The refraction and diffraction of light
c	Origin
d	Specific Gravity
2. Which of the following location/s produces black opal	
a	Africa
b	Asia
c	North America
d	None of the above
e	All of the above
3. The Specific Gravity (SG) and the Refractive Index of natural and synthetic opal can fall within the same range	
a	True
b	False
4. In gemological terms, which of the following is a “fake opal”? (Meaning as opposite to a natural opal produced by the earth)	
a	Andamooka Treated Matrix
b	Gilson Opal
c	Smoked Ethiopian Opal
d	Opal doublet
e	None of the above
f	All the above
5. In trade terms, should opal that has been treated be considered “fake opal”? Treatments can include filling, dying, stabilizing, smoking	
	Yes
	No
6. Should treatments mentioned in Question 5 be disclosed on the Certificate of Authenticity?	
	Yes
	No
7. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a <u>requirement</u> for a complete opal gemmological report	
a	Refractive index
b	Specific gravity
c	Treatment

D	Origin
E	Weight
F	Size
8. Which of the following should be disclosed on a Certificate of Authenticity issued by members of The Opal Association	
	Photo
	Origin
	Weight
	Size
	Treatment
	All the above
9. The estimated retail value of an opal is stated on The Certificate of Authenticity	
	True
	False
10. What is the definition of a synthetic opal?	
Short Answer	
11. What is the definition of an imitation opal?	
Short Answer	
12. Which of the following locations produces hydrophane opal?	
A	Australia
B	Ethiopia
C	Indonesia
D	Mexico
E	B and C
F	All of the above
13. Brightness and N Rating are required for a gemmological gemstone certificate.	
A	True
B	False
14. An N Rating will be required on ALL Certificates of Authenticity?	
	True
	False
15. Smoked/Dyed and Hydrophane Opal are NATURAL treated opals.	
	True
	False

16. Which of the following defines precious opal?	
A	Refractive Index
B	Play of colour
C	Presence of colour
D	All the above
E	None of the above
17. Which of the following is not a classification of the current nomenclature?	
A	Precious Opal
B	Opal in Matrix
C	Opal on Matrix
D	Common Opal
E	Hydrophane Opal
F	Assembled Opal
18. Which of the following would be classed as a black opal on a gemmological opal report?	
A	Lightning Ridge N2 stone
B	Andamooka Treated Matrix
C	Smoked/Dyed Ethiopian Opal
D	All the above
E	A
19. Australian Opal is considered the best opal in the world because	
A	It has the best play of colour
B	It produces the best black opal with play of colour
C	It is of volcanic origin
D	It is of sedimentary origin
E	A and B
20. Lab created opal is an opal simulant	
	True
	False
21. What is the most important function of the certificate of authenticity that you will be able to issue as financial members of the Opal Association?	
A	Dollar value of the opal on the certificate
B	Confirm Origin of the opal on the certificate
C	Treatment of the opal on the certificate
D	All of the above
22. The immersion testing method is used for determining	
A	Treatment of opals
B	The N rating

C	Determining the brightness of the opal
D	The porousness of opal
E	A and D
F	D
23. Non-Synthetic Opal that has been filled or stabilised with resin or epoxies are considered	
A	Natural opal
B	Treated Opal
C	Assembled Opal
D	B and C
E	A and B
24. Which of the following can change in hydrophane opal?	
A	Refractive index
B	Play of colour
C	Specific gravity
D	All the above
E	B and C
25. Yowah and Koroit Opal almost always is	
A	Type 1 opal
B	Type 2 opal
C	Type 3 opal
D	Assembled Opal
26. Certificate of Authenticity should always show the N rating of a stone	
	True
	False
27. What is currently used by the Opal Association to determine brightness of a stone?	
A	Grading 1 to 5
B	Grading Vivid, Bright, Medium, Fair, Dull
C	Grading B1 to B5
D	Grading B1 to B7
28. The Certificate authorized by the Opal Associated does not include which of the following?	
A	Probable locality
B	N rating
C	Brightness
D	Size and weight
E	Price
29. In which location in Australia can you find black opals?	
	Lightning Ridge

	Mintabie
	Coober Pedy
	All of the above
30. Which of the following would be classified as an assembled stone with the current nomenclature?	
	Crystal Opal
	Boulder Opal
	Opal Doublet
	Opal Triplet
	B, C and D
	C and D
31. Members can issue a Certificate of Authenticity for opal fossils	
	True
	False
32. Member can issue a Certificate of Authenticity for rough opals	
	True
	False
33. Who bears responsibility for the accuracy of details stated on the Certificate of Authenticity?	
	The Opal Association
	The company or individual issuing the certificate
	The recipient of the certificate
	It doesn't matter
34. A Certificate of Authenticity (under the Opal Association) can not be issued for	
	Treated Opal
	Composite Opal
	Opal Rough
	Opal Fossils
	Opal Jewellery
35. What is fire opal?	
	Where the body tone of the opal is yellow, amber, orange or red
	An opal that has play of colour
	Any opal that does not have play of colour
	Can be found in many location
	A and C
	A and D
36. Which of the following is a crystal opal?	
	One that is translucent
	One that is transparent

	One that is opaque
	A and B
	A and C
37. What N rating is considered black opal under the current nomenclature?	
	N1 to N3
	N1 to N5
	N1 to N4
	N1 to N6
38. Will member be required to sign a declaration with the Opal Association to accept responsibility for details stated in the Certificate of Authenticity they issue?	
	Yes
	No
39. The Certificate is Authenticity legally binds the company or individual that has issued it	
	True
	False
40. Members can have their memberships revoked if false statements are made on Certificates of Authenticity	
	True
	False