





- c) is abnormal in Ehler-Danlos' syndrome
- (22) sclera is weakest at the level of
- a) macula
- c) at the insertion of extra ocular muscle
- (23) the definitive colour of the iris depends upon
- a) anterior limiting layer
- c) anterior pigmented epithelium
- (24) Circulus iridis major is formed by anastomoses of
- a) Long posterior ciliary arteries with short posterior ciliary arteries
- c) long posterior ciliary arteries with anterior ciliary arteries
- (25) layer of non-pigmented epithelium of the ciliary body is the forward continuation of
- a) pigment epithelium of retina
- c) internal limiting membrane of retina
- (26) all are true about circulus arteriosus minor except
- a) it receives contribution from anterior ciliary arteries and long posterior ciliary arteries
- c) it lies near the pupillary margin
- (27) diameter of the optic disc is
- a) 1.5mm
- c) 3.5mm
- (28) diameter of macula lutea is
- a) 1.5mm
- c) 4.5mm
- (29) Henle's layer refers to the thickened outer plexiform layer in the region of
- a) foveola
- c) parafoveal region
- (30) major retinal vessels are present in
- a) between the vitreous and internal limiting membrane
- c) the inner plexiform layer
- (31) ducts of the main lacrimal gland opens in
- a) superior fornix
- c) both the above
- (32) accessory lacrimal glands of Krause are present in
- a) upper fornix
- c) both the above
- (33) nasolacrimal duct opens into
- a) superior meatus
- c) inferior meatus
- (34) which nerve connects the eye to the brain?
- a) optic nerve
- d) is 10 um in thickness
- b) equator
- d) ora serrata
- b) stroma
- d) posterior pigmented epithelium
- b) Anterior ciliary arteries with short posterior ciliary arteries
- d) long posterior arteries with anterior conjunctival arteries
- b) sensory retina
- d) Bruch's membrane of choroid
- b) it is an arterial and venous plexus
- d) it is the seat of formation of aqueous humor
- b) 2.5mm
- d) 5mm
- b) 3.5mm
- d) 5.5mm
- b) foveal region
- d) paramacular region
- b) the nerve fibre layer
- d) inner nuclear layer
- b) inferior fornix
- d) None of the above
- b) lower fornix
- d) None of the above
- b) middle meatus
- d) maxillary sinus
- b) trigeminal nerve

- c) olfactory nerve  
 (35) antero-posterior diameter of the adult eyeball is  
 a) 26mm  
 c) 25.5mm
- d) trochlear nerve  
 b) 22mm  
 d) 24mm
- (36) Meibomian glands are  
 a) modified sebaceous gland  
 c) modified lacrimal glands
- b) modified sweat glands  
 d) accessory lacrimal gland
- (37) how many rods and cone cells are present in human eye?  
 a) 150 million and 6 million  
 c) 210 million and 12 million
- b) 180 million and 9 million  
 d) 130 million and 3 million
- (38) the layer of cornea which does not regenerate is  
 a) epithelium  
 c) Descemet's Membrane
- b) Bowman's Membrane  
 d) all the above
- (39) Which is not correct regarding the Bruch's membrane  
 a) contains the basement membrane of the choriocapillaris  
 c) is abnormal in Ehler-Danlos' syndrome
- b) increases in thickness with age  
 d) is 10 um in thickness
- (40) Henle's layer refers to the thickened outer plexiform layer in the region of  
 a) foveola  
 c) parafoveal region
- b) foveal region  
 d) paramacular region
- (41) What are the 2 structures that focusses light on retina?  
 a) choroid,ciliary bodies  
 c) cornea,sclera
- b) lens,iris  
 d) rods,cones
- (42) Rods and cones are collectively called  
 a) photoreptic  
 c) sctotoreptic
- b) photoreceptors  
 d) scotoreceptors
- (43) The optic \_\_\_\_\_ runs from the optic chiasm to the thalamus lateral geniculate body.  
 a) tract  
 c) chiasma
- b) nerve  
 d) disc
- (44) What is the action of Medial Rectus?  
 a) Abduction  
 c) Elevation
- b) Adduction  
 d) Depression
- (45) Inferior Rectus originates from  
 a) Trochlea  
 c) Sphenoid Bone
- b) Annulus of Zinn  
 d) Maxillary Bone
- (46) The inability to recognize items is  
 a) Achromatopsia  
 c) Chromatopsia
- b) Agnosia  
 d) None of the above
- (47) \_\_\_\_\_ is a reading deficit without a writing deficit.  
 a) Alexia without agraphia  
 c) Agnosia
- b) Achromatopsia  
 d) Chromatopsia
- (48) Inability to recognise movement is

- a) Kinetopsia  
c) Both a & b
- b) Akinetopsia  
d) None of the above
- (49) Superior Oblique originates from  
a) Maxillary bone  
c) Annulus of Zinn
- b) Oculomotor nerve  
d) Body of Sphenoid bone
- (50) When the eye rotates towards nose and down, Which muscle is involved in the rotatory movement?  
a) superior oblique  
c) inferior oblique
- b) Superior Rectus  
d) inferior rectus
- (51) Muscles moving laterally are  
a) superior rectus  
c) medial rectus
- b) inferior rectus  
d) lateral rectus
- (52) Which wall is the thickest in orbital cavity?  
a) Lateral  
c) Superior
- b) Medial  
d) Inferior
- (53) Which one is the orbital muscle?  
a) Muscle of Müller  
c) Dilator muscle
- b) Sphincter Muscle  
d) None of them
- (54) Ophthalmic artery is originated from -  
a) External carotid artery  
c) Central retinal artery
- b) Internal carotid artery  
d) None of them
- (55) Major arterial circle of iris is formed by -  
a) Long posterior ciliary artery  
c) Both Long posterior ciliary artery & Anterior ciliary artery
- b) Anterior ciliary artery  
d) None of them
- (56) How many vortex vein are present ?  
a) 2  
c) 4
- b) 3  
d) 5
- (57) Corneal thickness in the center is  
a) 0.5-0.6 mm  
c) 0.8-1.2 mm
- b) 0.7-0.8 mm  
d) None of them
- (58) Wing cell is present in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Corneal Epithelium  
c) Corneal Endothelium
- b) Corneal Stroma  
d) None of them
- (59) How many flattened lamellae are present in stroma?  
a) 150 - 200  
c) 250 - 300
- b) 200 - 250  
d) None of them
- (60) \_\_\_\_\_ cells play a major role in controlling the normal hydration of  
a) Epithelium  
c) Endothelium
- b) Stroma  
d) None of them