

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme – Bachelor of Optometry Course Name – Visual Optics II Course Code - BOPTO402 (Semester IV)

Time allotted: 1 Hrs.15 Min. Full Marks: 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A (Multiple Choice Type Question) $1 \times 60 = 60$ Choose the correct alternative from the following: (1) The sensitive cone pigment known as cynaolobe is a) Red b) Green c) Blue d) Yellow (2) The time allowed to read each plate of ishihara test is b) 3 seconds a) 3 minutes d) 4 seconds c) 4 minutes (3) Nagels invented a) Anomaloscope b) Lantern test c) AO HRR test d) None of these (4) What is the testing distance for Cambridge low contrast gratings? b) 4 meters a) 6 meters c) 3 meters d) 1 meter (5) Visual acuity measured with patient's own spectacle or contact lens is known as a) Unaided Visual Acuity b) Habitual visual acuity c) Optimal visual acuity d) None of these (6) The ability of eye to appriciate shape of an object is known as a) Light sense b) Form sense c) Colour sense d) Contrast sense (7) Amplitude of accommodation refers to

b) Difference between the dioptric power needed

to focus at near point and to focus at far point

a) The range at the retina in which an optical

image may move without impairment of

ciarity	
c) An expression of the stretch	d) All of these
(8) During accommodation, the anterior pole	
a) Moves backward	b) Remain same
c) Moves forward	d) Moves upward
(9) For an emmetropic eye, the far point at age 10 ye	ears is about
a) 5 cm	b) 25 cm
c) 7 cm	d) 10 cm
(10) At age 40 years, the amount of amplitude of acco	ommodation is about
a) 2D	b) 6D
c) 8D	d) 4D
(11) As the age increases following changes are seen	
 a) Changes in the elastic properties of lens capsule 	b) Sclerosis of the lens substance
c) Weakening of the ciliary muscle	d) All of these
(12) The time lapse between the presentation of an accommodative response is known as	commodative stimulus and occurrence of
a) Stimulus for accommodation	b) Reaction time
c) Scanning time	d) Dark adaptation
(13) AC/A ratio can be determined by	
a) Euthyscope	b) Miotic therapy
c) Gradient method	d) Worth four dot test
(14) Push up technique is used in measuring	
a) Diplopia charting	b) AC/A ratio
c) Amplitude of accommodation	d) CA/A ratio
(15) Bilateral paresis of accommodation can be caused	d by
a) Diptheria	b) Alcoholism
c) Diabetes	d) All of these
(16) The term "accommodation" as applied to the eye	, refers to its ability to
a) Erect and inverted image formed on the retina	b) Adjust the focal length of the lens
c) Vary the distance between the lens and retina	d) Control the light intensity falling on the retina
(17) Near and far points of a young person's normal e	ye respectively are
a) 25cm and infinity	b) 25cm and 150 cm
c) Between 0 and infinity	d) 0 and 25 cm
(18) The image formed on the retina of the human eye	e is
a) Virtual and inverted	b) Real and inverted
c) Real and erect	d) Virtual and erect
(19) Convergence insufficiency is associated with	
a) Low AC/A ratio	b) High AC/A ratio
c) Normal AC/A ratio	d) Increased NPC
(20) Stereopsis can be assessed and quantified by	
a) Random dot test	b) Cover test

c) Bagolinis glass	d) RAF ruler
(21) Minus lens is used in measuring amplitude of acco	ommodation for
 a) Decreasing the demand of accommodation system 	b) Decreasing the size of deviation
c) Changing the motor demand of vergence system	d) All of these
(22) Spasm of accommodation can be treated with	
a) Plus lens	b) Vision therapy
c) Cyclopegic drugs	d) All of these
(23) In NOTT method, the near chart is hold at	
a) 67cm	b) 20cm
c) 100cm	d) 40cm
(24) The normal Lag of accommodation value for 40 c	m target is
a) 0.5D-1D	b) 0.00-0.50D
c) 34D	d) 1-2D
(25) In performing MEM, the neutrality gets by	
a) Moving forward from 40cm	b) Introducing plus lens
c) Moving backward from 40cm	d) Introducing minus lens
(26) Cyclopegic refraction is useful for	
a) Non-communicative patient	b) Accommodative anomalies
c) Young patient	d) All of these
(27) Static retinoscopy includes	
a) Accommodative target	b) Optical arrangement that magnifies the patient's pupil
c) Close fixation retinoscopy	d) Non accommodative target
(28) Which is the strongest cyclopegic agent among th	e mentioned list?
a) Cyclopentolate	b) Atropine
c) Homatropine	d) Pilocarpine
(29) Drug required for dilatation of eye in patient of ch	ildren with squint
a) Tropicamaide	b) 1% Atropine drop
c) 1% Atropine ointment	d) Homatropine
(30) Methyl alcohol causes blindness by acting on	
a) Ganglion cells	b) Rodes and cones
c) Nerve fibres	d) Rods only
(31) Choroidal neovascularization is seen in all except	
a) Myopia	b) Hypermetropia
c) Trauma	d) Angiod streak
(32) Steroids are contraindicated in	
a) Dendritic ulcer	b) Mooren's ulcer
c) Granular conjunctivitis	d) Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
(33) The levator palpabrae superioris is supplied by the	2
a) VII nerve	b) V nerve

c) VI nerve	d) None of these
(34) Most sensitive part of retina is	
a) Macula	b) Peripheral retina
c) Fovea-centralis	d) Optic disc
(35) In child, drug choice for correction of refrac	tive error
a) 1% ointment Atropine	b) Tropicamide
c) Phynlephrine	d) Atropine drops
(36) Schwalbe's line is	
a) The posterior limit of DM of cornea	b) The posterior limit of Bowmen's membrane
c) The anterior limit of DM of cornea	d) The anterior limit of Bowmen's membrane of Cornea
(37) Pachymeter is used to measure	
a) Corneal Thickness	b) Corneal Diameter
c) Corneal Density	d) Conjuctival Thickkness
(38) Amsler grid is used to evaluate the	
a) Macula	b) Retina
c) Cornea	d) Optic disc
(39) Latent strabismus is called	
a) Pseudoesotropia	b) Phoria
c) Tropia	d) Pseudoexotropia
(40) Perimetry is a test to assess the	
a) Visual acuity	b) Visual field
c) Depth of Anterior Chamber	d) IOP
(41) Blind spot is located at	
a) Macula lutea	b) Ora serrata
c) Optic disc	d) Fovea centralis
(42) Action of inferior oblique muscle of eye	
a) Abduction and extorsion	b) Adduction and extorsion
c) Abduction and intorsion	d) None of these
(43) The retina receives its blood supply from all	except
a) Central retinal artery	b) Plexus of Zinn and Haller arteries
c) Retinal arteries	d) Posterior ciliary arteries
(44) A 14 year old boy complains of pain during normal and vision with Snellen's reading is one eye. The diagnosis can be	
a) Myopia	b) Emmetropia
c) Pseudomyopia	d) Hypermetropia
(45) Power of a reduced eye is normally	
a) 18D	b) 20D
c) 35D	d) 58D
(46) The magnification obtained with a direct op	thalmoscope is
a) 10X	b) 5X

c) 20X	d) 15X
(47) The most common quadrant for retinal break is	n myopia is
a) Lower nasal	b) Upper nasal
c) Upper temporal	d) Lower temporal
(48) Optic atrophy is seen in poisoning due to	
a) Ethanol	b) Methanol
c) Pb	d) Hg
(49) The corneal transparency is maintained by	
a) Keratocytes	b) Bowman's membrane
c) Endothelium	d) DM
(50) Site of lesion in Bitemporal hemianopia is	
a) Optic radiation	b) Optic tract
c) Optic Chaisma	d) Optic nerve
(51) Extraocular muscle develops from?	
a) Neuroectoderm	b) Mesoderm
c) Endoderm	d) Ectoderm
(52) What is the size of optic disc?	
a) 0.5 mm	b) 1.5 mm
c) 10.5 mm	d) 5.5 mm
(53) Schirmer's test is used for diagnosing	
a) Dry eye	b) Infective Keratitis
c) Horner's syndrome	d) Watering eyes
(54) In case of Hypermetropia, the true statement is	8
 a) Accommodative convergent squint may develop in children 	b) Light falls in front of the retina
c) Short sight	d) Corrected with concave lens
(55) The fundal picture in myopia	
a) Hard exudates	b) Cystoid degeneration
c) Flame shaped hemorrhages	d) Soft exudates
(56) A patient Mohan, aged 60 years needs an eye e dilate his eyes but not paralyze his cilliary mus	C
a) Atropine	b) Phenylephrine
c) Tropicamide	d) Cyclopentolate
(57) Radial keratotomy is used as a treatment moda	lity for
a) Progressive nonhealing ulcer	b) Myopia
c) High astigmatism	d) High hypermetropia
(58) What is 'With the rule' astigmatism?	
a) Horizontal meridian is steepest	b) Both the meridian are not perpendicular
c) Vertical meridian is steepest	d) None of these
(59) Cyclopentolate is used for refraction in the age	e group off
a) 0-3 years	b) 5-10 years
c) >20 years	d) >50 years

- (60) Cross cylinder means
 - a) One plus cylinder and one minus cylinder of equal strength
 - c) Two plus cylinder

- b) One plus and one minus cylinder of unequal strength
- d) Both minus cylinders