

CERTIFICATE IN DISPENSING OPTICS (CDO)

Term-End Examination

December, 2015

OAH-004 : BASIC OF REFRACTIVE ERRORS

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 30

Note :

- (i) *There will be multiple choice type of questions in this examination which are to be answered in **OMR Answer Sheets**.*
- (ii) *All questions are **compulsory**.*
- (iii) *Each question will have four options and only one of them is correct. Answers have to be marked in figures in the appropriate rectangular boxes corresponding to what is the correct answer and then blacken the circle for the same number in that column by using HB or lead pencil and not by ball pen in **OMR Answer Sheets**.*
- (iv) *If any candidate marks more than one option, it will be taken as the wrong answer and no marks will be awarded for this.*
- (v) *There will be 30 questions in this paper and each question carries one mark.*
- (vi) *There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.*
- (vii) *No candidate shall leave the examination hall at least for one hour after the commencement of the examination.*

1. Myopia is the most common refractive error seen in children.
 - (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say

2. "Emmetropia" has perfect vision with refractive error.
 - (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say

3. Diabetic retinopathy is the complication of diabetes that can lead to bleeding into the retina.
 - (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say

4. Astigmatism usually occurs when the front surface of the eye, the cornea, has an irregular curvature.
 - (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say

5. Low myopia usually describes myopia of - 3.00 diopters or less.
 - (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say

6. Index myopia is attributed to variation in the index of refraction of one or more of the ocular media.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say
7. A refractive error means that the shape of your eye does not bend light correctly, resulting in a blurred image.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say
8. Spherical errors occur when the optical power of the eye is too powerful or too weak across one meridian of the optics.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say
9. The optic nerve carries signals of light, dark, and colours to the area of the brain.
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Can't say
10. Monovision can hinder
- (1) Depth perception
 - (2) Binocular perception
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above

11. Astigmatism in infants generally decreases over the first few years of life and stabilizes by about
- (1) One year of age
 - (2) Five years of age
 - (3) Eight years of age
 - (4) Three years of age
12. 0-00/-1.00 cyl \times 180°, given prescription is the example of
- (1) SMA
 - (2) SHA
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
13. Hyperopic children are mostly associated with difficulty in reading and
- (1) Squinting
 - (2) Eye rubbing
 - (3) Lack of interest in school
 - (4) All of the above
14. Which type of hyperopia occurs when the length of the eyeball is too short but the power of the refracting components of the eye is normal ?
- (1) Curvatural
 - (2) Index
 - (3) Refractive
 - (4) Axial
15. Hyperopia can cause
- (1) Eyestrain
 - (2) Headaches
 - (3) Intermittent blurred vision
 - (4) All of the above

- 16.** Which is/are the primary options to treat the visual symptoms of those with myopia ?
- (1) Spectacles
 - (2) Contact lenses
 - (3) Refractive surgery
 - (4) All of the above
- 17.** In myopia refractive power of the eye is too
- (1) Strong
 - (2) Weak
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 18.** In which of the following types of vision correction is the dominant eye given a distance prescription, while the other eye is given a near prescription ?
- (1) Monovision
 - (2) Binocular vision
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 19.** In which of the following types of astigmatism, are the meridians in which the two different curves lie located 180 degrees apart ?
- (1) Regular
 - (2) Irregular
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 20.** Which of the following type(s) of hyperopia, can be corrected by an effort of accommodation ?
- (1) Absolute hyperopia
 - (2) Total hyperopia
 - (3) Facultative hyperopia
 - (4) Partial hyperopia

21. Nearsightedness is also known as

- (1) Myopia
- (2) Hyperopia
- (3) Astigmatism
- (4) All of the above

22. Myopia can be corrected by

- (1) Concave lenses
- (2) Convex lenses
- (3) Cylindrical lenses
- (4) All of the above

23. The common refractive disorder(s) is/are

- (1) Myopia
- (2) Hyperopia
- (3) Astigmatism
- (4) All of the above

24. Which component(s) play a role in focusing an image onto the retina ?

- (1) Tear film
- (2) Crystalline lens
- (3) Internal fluids
- (4) All of the above

25. Which of the following is the reduction in magnitude of refractive errors that usually occur in the first five years of life ?

- (1) Emmetropization
- (2) Refractive correction
- (3) Visual acuity
- (4) Balancing

- 26.** The eye's ability to refract or focus light sharply on the retina is based on the following main anatomical features :
- (1) Axial length of an eyeball
 - (2) Curvature of the cornea
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 27.** Refractive errors of more than which of the following magnitude are generally axial in nature ?
- (1) 1D
 - (2) 2D
 - (3) 3D
 - (4) 4D
- 28.** Causes of astigmatism are
- (1) Subluxation/dislocation of anatomical lens
 - (2) Keratoconus
 - (3) Lenticonus
 - (4) All of the above
- 29.** Orthokeratology is the practice of using which of the following types of special contact lenses to flatten the cornea to reduce myopia ?
- (1) Rigid
 - (2) Soft
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above
- 30.** The amount of hyperopia, which is corrected normally by the normal tone of ciliary muscles, is known as
- (1) Latent hyperopia
 - (2) Manifest hyperopia
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of the above