Question 1: All are coats of eyewall except
A: Sclera
B: Tenon’s capsule
C: Cornea
D: Retina
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 2: Which layer is most important in maintaining corneal transparency?
A: Descemets layer
B: Endothelium
C: Bowman’s layer
D: Stroma
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 3: The cranial nerve which subserves corneal sensation is
A: Cranial nerve III
B: Cranial nerve IV
C: Cranial nerve VI
D: Cranial nerve V
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 4: All of the following ocular muscles except ____ aid in vertical eye movements.
A: Lateral rectus
B: Superior rectus
C: Superior oblique
D: Inferior oblique
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 5: The major body of tear film is secreted by
A: Lacrimal gland
B: Salivary gland
C: Gland of Zeiss
D: Gland of Moll
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 6: Which bone forms the floor of lacrimal sac?
A: Frontal process of maxilla
B: Lacrimal bone
C: Lamina papyracea
D: Zygomatic bone
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 7: All are parts of crystalline lens except:
A: Anterior capsule
B: Posterior capsule
C: Epithelium
D: Endothelium
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 8: Which is a colour vision test:
A: Pelli robson test
B: Snellens test
C: Ishihara’s test
D: Perimetry test
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 9: Normal visual acuity is represented as:
A: `6/60`
B: `6/6`
C: `60/6`
D: `1/60`
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 10: All are grades of Binocular single vision except:
A: simultaneous perception
B: suppression
C: fusion
D: stereopsis
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 11: Nystagmus is
A: amblyopia treatment modality
B: grade a Binocular vision
C: an optic neuropathy
D: a cause for amblyopia
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 12: Near reflex include all except
A: miosis
B: convergence
C: cycloplegia
D: accommodation
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 13: Epiphora means
A: Defective tear drainage
B: increased tear secretion
C: inturning of eyelashes
D: inturning of lid margin
Correct Answer: Option-A

Question 14: Ophthalmia neonatorum is
A: dacryocystitis in newborn
B: newborn hyperacute conjunctivitis
C: neonatal glaucoma
D: neonatal retinopathy
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 15: Fluorescein stain helps to identify:
A: Epithelial defect
B: Wound leak
C: Lacrimal fluid drainage
D: All of the above
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 16: Commonest source of toxoplasma infection is:
A: Cat faeces
B: Dog faeces
C: Cow dung
D: Wild bat
Correct Answer: Option-A

Question 17: Which statement is true:
A: Cataract changes do not cause colour vision abnormality
B: Retinitis pigmentosa causes red-green colour defect
C: Convergence remain constant throughout life
D: Diabetic retinopathy has become the most common cause of defective vision worldwide
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 18: All are involved in ocular mobility except:
A: Trigeminal nerve
B: trochlear nerve
C: abducens nerve
D: oculomotor nerve
Correct Answer: Option-A
Question 19: KOH smear is diagnostic for:
A: Fungus
B: Bacteria
C: Virus
D: Protozoa
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 20: Synoptophore is used to measure:
A: Visual acuity
B: Contrast sensitivity
C: Squint
D: Colour vision
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 21: All are advantages of contact lens over spectacles except:
A: Wide field of view
B: Fogging
C: Cosmetic
D: Correction of astigmatism
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 22: All are features of pathological myopia except:
A: Myopia < 6D
B: Retinal degeneration
C: Complicated cataract
D: Foster fuchs spots
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 23: Which statement is true:
A: Myopia is influenced by sunlight exposure
B: Circle of diffusion causes maximum asthenopia
C: Myopia decreases with age
D: Myopia should be over corrected slightly
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 24: Presbyopia leads to
A: Failure of accommodation
B: Failure of phoria
C: Failure of convergence
D: Failure of BSV
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 25: Normal convergence is
A: 8 - 10 cm
B: 2 - 4 cm
C: 10 - 20 cm
D: >20 cm
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 26: Most accurate method of intraocular pressure calculation is:
A: Schiotz tonometry
B: Goldmann tonometry
C: Digital tonometry
D: None of the above
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 27: Acqueous humor is produced by:
A: Lens epithelium
B: Ciliary epithelium
C: Retinal pigment epithelium
D: Corneal endothelium
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 28: Visual acuity is a function of which cell?
A: Rods
B: Cones
C: Muller Cell
D: RPE (Retinal pigment epithelium)
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question 29.- In writing prescription, which statement is false:
A:- Age has no importance
B:- Near vision add if needed should be mentioned
C:- Bifocals need special mention
D:- Constant / reading only need to be mentioned
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question 30.- All are complications of contact lens wear except:
A:- warpage
B:- Keratitis
C:- cloudy cornea
D:- choroiditis
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question 31.- _____ principle is used in antireflective coating of spectacles:
A:- Constructive interference
B:- Diffraction
C:- Reflection
D:- none of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question 32.- If eyes optical system is compared to a camera, the role of retina is:
A:- focussing system
B:- darkened interior
C:- diaphragm
D:- film
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question 33.- Which statement is false:
A:- Normal corneal diameter is 12 mm
B:- Radii of curvature of anterior is +7.7 mm
C:- Refractive index of cornea is 1.52
D:- overall corneal power is +43.0D
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question 34.- Ideal size of pin hole is:
A:- < 1 mm
B:- > 2.4 mm
C:- 1.2 mm
D:- there is no ideal size for a pin hole
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question 35.- Visual angle is the angle subtended by the physical dimension of the object in visual field at the:
A:- principal point
B:- nodal point
C:- center of rotation
D:- none of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question 36.- The visual potential in a case of dense cataract can be predicted by:
A:- potential acuity meter
B:- pupil
C:- both a & b
D:- neither a or b
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question 37.- Regarding hypermetropia true statement is:
A:- Total hypermetropia cannot be estimated
B:- Manifest in the amount that cannot be corrected by patients accommodative effort
C:- Manifest hypermetropia includes both facultative and absolute
D:- All the above statement are correct
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question 38.- A hypermetropic eye is predisposed to
A:- angle closure
B:- accommodative squint
C:- amblyopia
Question 39: Aphakia can be caused by:
A: Trauma  
B: Infection  
C: Inflammation  
D: Accommodation  
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 40: Which refractive error needs correction:
A: Myopia 1D in a pre school child  
B: Astigmatism 0.5 D  
C: 1.5 D of hypermetropia in a convergent squint  
D: Exophoria with 1 D of hypermetropia  
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 41: Anisometropia is:
A: Unequal refractive error in two eyes  
B: Unequal image size in two eyes  
C: Unequal colour perception in two eyes  
D: Both a & b  
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 42: All are disadvantages of aphakia spectacles except:
A: Image minification  
B: Image magnification  
C: Jack in the box phenomenon  
D: Pincushion distortion  
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 43: Convergence is:
A: Dysjugate movement  
B: Allows bifoveal fixation  
C: Both a & b are correct  
D: Only b is correct  
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 44: In streak retinoscopy, advantages over conventional method are:
A: Identification of astigmatism  
B: Evaluation of astigmatic axis  
C: Evaluation of cylinder power  
D: All of the above  
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 45: Scissor reflex is seen in retinoscopy in a case of:
A: High hypermetropia  
B: Keratocomus  
C: High myopia  
D: None of the above  
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 46: The nasolacrimal duct opens into:
A: Inferior meatus of nose  
B: Middle meatus of nose  
C: Nasopharynx  
D: Ethmoid sinus  
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 47: All of the following are causes of watering from eye except:
A: Congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction  
B: Sjogren's syndrome  
C: Chrome dacryocystitis  
D: Punctal stenosis  
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 48: Kuhnt - Szymanski surgery is a procedure used to correct:
A: Entropion  
B: Ptosis
Question 49: Acute membranous conjunctivitis is caused by
A: Haemophilus influenza
B: Herpes virus
C: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
D: staphylococcus epidermidis
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 50: Which of the following is not a feature of spring catarrh
A: Intense itching
B: Shield ulcer of cornea
C: Pannus
D: Cobblestone papillae
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 51: The following are degenerative conditions of conjunctiva except
A: Phlycten
B: Concretions
C: Pterygium
D: Pingeueulae
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 52: Immobile solid looking hypopyon in a corneal ulcer is most probably caused by
A: Staphylococcus
B: Aspergillus
C: Adeno virus
D: Pseudomonas
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 53: Corneal capacity to which iris is attached is called as
A: Anterior staphyloma
B: Descemetocelle
C: Adherent leukoma
D: Pseudocornea
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 54: Keratic precipitates on cornea are seen in
A: Iridocyclitis
B: Angle closure glaucoma
C: Corneal dystrophies
D: Corneal opacities
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 55: Phacolytic glaucoma is a complication of
A: Subluxation of lens
B: Retinal detachment
C: Uveitis
D: Hypermature cortical cataract
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 56: The surgery in which the ocular contents are removed and the scleral cup is left behind is
A: Enucleation
B: Vitrectomy
C: Evisceration
D: Exenteration
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 57: The most common intraocular tumors in children less than 5 years
A: Malignant melanoma
B: Rhabdomyosarcoma
C: Retinoblastoma
D: Glioma
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 58: The condition associated with increased diameter of cornea is
A: Sclerocornea
B:-congenital glaucoma
C:-ophthalmia neonatorum
D:-congenital cataract
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-All are features of acute congestive glaucoma except
A:-Deep anterior chamber
B:-Hazy cornea
C:-Very high intraocular pressure
D:-Red eye
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-Laser used for doing iridotomy
A:-Excimer laser
B:-Diode laser
C:-Co’2’ laser
D:-Nd YAG laser
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-What is Hyphema?
A:-Pus in anterior chamber
B:-Blood in anterior chamber
C:-Subluxation of lens into anterior chamber
D:-New blood vessels of iris
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Rosette cataract is seen in -
A:-Congenital rubella
B:-Diabetes Mellitus
C:-Trauma to the eye
D:-Patients undergoing radiation
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Causes of painless, sudden defective vision include all of the following except
A:-Central retinal artery occlusion
B:-Senile cataract
C:-Central retinal vein occlusion
D:-Retinal detachment
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Which of the following is a treatment option for proliferative diabetic retinopathy
A:-LASIK
B:-Scleral buckling
C:-Pan retinal photocoagulation
D:-Laser capsulotomy
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-Protrusion of eyeball abnormally is called
A:-Ptosis
B:-Proptosis
C:-Subluxation
D:-Enophthalmos
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Which of the following a cause for restrictive strabismus
A:-III cranial nerve paralysis
B:-Accomodative esotropia
C:-Intermittent exotropia
D:-Duane's retraction syndrome
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Which of the following is a law governing ocular movements
A:-Gardner's law
B:-Herring's law
C:-Schwalbe's law
D:-Young's law
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-The yoke muscle of right medial rectus is
A: Left medial rectus  
B: Right lateral rectus  
C: Left lateral rectus  
D: Right superior rectus  
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 69: Maddox wing is used for -  
A: Assessing diplopia  
B: Assessing squint for near  
C: Assessing squint for distance  
D: Assessing stereopsis  
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 70: Which of the following is not true for paralytic squint?  
A: Primary & secondary deviations are equal  
B: Patient will have diplopia  
C: Sudden in onset  
D: Deviation of eyes will be different in different gaze  
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 71: Angle between visual axis and pupillary line  
A: Angle alpha  
B: Angle Beta  
C: Angle Gamma  
D: Angle Kappa  
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 72: Configuration of rays refracted through a toric surface is called  
A: Astigmatic fan  
B: Donder's eye  
C: Sturms conoid  
D: Snell's law  
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 73: Convex cylinder at 180° axis is  
A: Against the rule astigmatism  
B: Curvatural astigmatism  
C: With the rule astigmatism  
D: Mixed astigmatism  
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 74: Vanishing optotype test is used in  
A: HOTV chart  
B: Cardiff visual acuity cards  
C: Tumbling E pad test  
D: Ladolt's C test  
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 75: Pelli Robson chart is used to test -  
A: Colour vision  
B: Near vision  
C: Stereopsis  
D: Contrast sensitivity  
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 76: The amount of hypermetropia corrected by the inherent ciliary tone of the patient  
A: Latent hypermetropia  
B: Absolute hypermetropia  
C: Facultative hypermetropia  
D: Total hypermetropia  
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 77: Total dioptric power of the eye in Aphakia  
A: +60 D  
B: +32 D  
C: +44 D  
D: +16 D  
Correct Answer: Option C
Question 78: Jack in the box phenomenon is seen in
A: Keratoconus
B: Myopia corrected by LASIK
C: Contact lens overuse
D: Aphakia corrected by spectacles
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 79: Posterior staphyloma is seen in which condition?
A: Pathological Myopia
B: Glaucoma
C: Corneal ulcer
D: Trauma
Correct Answer: Option-A

Question 80: Positional Myopia occurs due to
A: Stooping forward by patient
B: Anterior subluxation of lens
C: Ill fitting spectacles
D: Cataract
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 81: If there is no movement of red reflex with a plane mirror retinoscope at 1 m distance, at the start of retinoscopy, it indicates
A: High Myopia
B: Emmetropia
C: Myopia of 1 Dioptre
D: Hypermetropia of 1 Dioptre
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 82: Which of the following has only mydriatic effect and does not produce cycloplegia?
A: Homatropine
B: Phenylephrine
C: Atropine
D: Cyclopentolate
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 83: The Scheiner's principle is used in
A: Hess chart
B: Automated perimetry
C: Applanation tonometry
D: Auto refractometer
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 84: Which of the following test requires a red green goggles?
A: Bagolini striated glass test
B: FRIEND test
C: After image test
D: Astigmatic fan test
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 85: Anomaly of binocular vision in which ocular images are unequal in size or shape or both.
A: Anisometropia
B: Ametropia
C: Asthenopia
D: Aniseikonia
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 86: Near point of accommodation can be measured using
A: Prism Bar
B: Synoptophore
C: RAF rule
D: Retinoscopy
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 87: All of the following are causes of spasm of accommodation except
A: Anterior uveitis
B: Atropine
C: Uncorrected hypermetropia
Lesions of brain stem
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 88: Sphincter pupillae muscle is supplied by which cranial nerve?
A: Facial
B: Abducens
C: Trochlear
D: Oculomotor
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 89: Pulsating mires in kiratometry is seen in
A: Proptosis
B: Keratoconus
C: High myopia
D: Dry eye
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 90: Which of the following is a field expander used as low vision aid?
A: Fresnel prism
B: Telescope
C: Magnifying spectacles
D: Stand magnifiers
Correct Answer: Option-A

Question 91: According to international classification of diseases, ‘Blindness’ refers to vision ______
A: Less than 6/36 in better eye
B: Less than 6/60 in better eye
C: Less than 3/60 in better eye
D: Less than 1/60 in better eye
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 92: Convergence angle is measured in
A: Metre dioptre
B: Prism angle
C: Metre angle
D: Degree
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 93: LASIK is a procedure used to correct
A: Myopia
B: Astigmatism
C: Hypermetropia
D: All of the above
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 94: Magnification of image in direct ophthalmoscope
A: 5 x
B: 7 x
C: 10 x
D: 14 x
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 95: A 1.0 D error in corneal power (Keratometry reading) can result in ______ postoperative refractive error during 10 L power calculation
A: 1.0 D
B: 1.5 D
C: 2.35 D
D: 2.5 D
Correct Answer: Option-A

Question 96: Most common organism involved in corneal ulcer associated with contact lens use in
A: Pseudomonas
B: Corynebacterium
C: Streptococcus
D: Staphylococcus
Correct Answer: Option-A

Question 97: Characteristics of a good A scan ultrasound reading are all except (during biometry)
A: Corneal echo scan as single tall peak
B: Anterior & posterior lens capsule produce tall echoes
C: Vitreous cavity produces medium to tall echoes
D: Retina produces tall sharply rising echo
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 98: Soft contact lens is made up of
A: PMMA
B: Cellulose acetate butyrate
C: Hydrogel
D: Silicone
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 99: The two dimensional map of a progressive lens representing the distribution of power of astigmatism
A: Grid plot
B: 2-D plot
C: Contour plot
D: Power profile
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 100: For measuring angle of deviation in esotropia, what direction is the prism kept in?
A: Base out
B: Base in
C: Base up
D: Base down
Correct Answer: Option A