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 papryacea
   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: Question Cancelled

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 causes 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: abduces 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)
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 B

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 accomodative 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
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 - Szymanowski surgery is a procedure used to correct ______
A: Entropion
B: Ptosis
C: Lagophthalmos  
D: Ectropion  
Correct Answer: Option D

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: Pingueculae  
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: Descemetocoele  
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

Question 59: 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

Question 60: Laser used for doing iridotomy  
A: Excimer laser  
B: Diode laser  
C: Co2 laser  
D: Nd YAG laser  
Correct Answer: Option-D

Question 61: 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

Question 62: Rosette cataract is seen in -  
A: Congenital rubella  
B: Diabetes Mellitus  
C: Trauma to the eye  
D: Patients undergoing radiation  
Correct Answer: Option-C

Question 63: 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

Question 64: 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

Question 65: Protrusion of eyeball abnormally is called  
A: Ptosis  
B: Proptosis  
C: Subluxation  
D: Enophthalmos  
Correct Answer: Option-B

Question 66: 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

Question 67: 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

Question 68: 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 diopteric 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 Dioptrre
   D: Hypermetropia of 1 Dioptrre
   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
   Correct Answer: Option B
D:-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:- Question Cancelled

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