

MICHAEL JENSEN

33/35

CALIFORNIA OPTICAL LICENSE SCHOOL
ABO Preparation
Week II

- C 1. Each eye has how many muscles to assist in ocular excursions?
- a. Two
 - b. Four
 - c. Six
 - d. Eight
- D 2. The cornea joins and is continuous with:
- a. The choroid
 - b. The ora serrata
 - c. The iris
 - d. The sclera
- A 3. Vision, or "seeing," occurs:
- a. In the brain
 - b. In the optic nerve
 - c. In the optic chiasm
 - d. At the nodal points
- B 4. The index of the crystalline lens is:
- a. 1.377
 - b. 1.427
 - c. 1.473
 - d. 1.337
- A 5. The index of the cornea is:
- a. 1.377
 - b. 1.427
 - c. 1.473
 - d. 1.337
- C D 6. The aqueous of the eye remains clear because:
- a. Of the filtering effect of the iris.
 - b. Of the filtering effect of the crystalline lens.
 - ☒ c. It is constantly being replaced.
 - d. It is sealed and has no chance to be contaminated.

- C 7. The ability of the eye to focus objects at varying distances is known as:
- a. Reflection
 - b. Objectivity
 - c. Accommodation
 - d. Presbyopia
- D 8. Myopia is commonly called _____.
- a. Farsightedness
 - b. Astigmatism
 - c. Night blindness
 - d. Nearsightedness
- A 9. Images formed on the retina are transmitted to the brain by the _____.
- a. Optic nerve.
 - b. Ciliary body
 - c. Cornea
 - d. Crystalline lens.
- B 10. When focusing on near objects the eyes _____.
- a. Diverge
 - b. Converge
 - c. Relax
 - d. Dilate
- A 11. The macula is positioned _____.
- a. On the retina.
 - b. On the optic nerve.
 - c. In the anterior chamber.
 - d. Next to the iris.
- C 12. The average cornea has a refractive power of approximately:
- a. 12 Diopters
 - b. 18 Diopters
 - c. 43 Diopters
 - d. 53 Diopters
- B 13. Peripheral vision is chiefly the function of the:
- a. Macula
 - b. Rods
 - c. Cones
 - d. Fovea

D 14. Fusion of the two ocular images occurs:

- a. At the retina.
- b. In the optic nerve.
- c. In the optic chiasm.
- d. In the brain.

C ~~A~~ 15. Accommodation is brought about by a change in the curvature of the crystalline lens. The muscle that causes this change is:

- a. Superior oblique
- b. Levator
- c. Ciliary
- d. Extrinsic

D 16. Astigmatism is most often caused by:

- a. Unequal refractive condition of the crystalline lens.
- b. A non-spherical condition of the posterior portion of the globe.
- c. A crystalline lens improperly positioned.
- d. A non-spherical cornea.

A 17. Esophoria is a tendency of the visual axis:

- a. To deviate inward when the eyes are in a position of rest.
- b. To deviate outward when the eyes are in a position of rest.
- c. To cross when the eyes are in a position of rest.
- d. To remain parallel when the eyes are in a position of rest.

C 18. In a nearsighted eye parallel rays of light form an image:

- a. On the retina.
- b. Posterior to the retina.
- c. Anterior to the retina.
- d. Both anterior and posterior to the retina.

C 19. When accommodation is at rest, an emmetropic eye brings rays of light to focus:

- a. In front of the retina
- b. Behind the retina
- c. On the retina
- d. Both in front of and behind the retina

B 20. Hyperopia is commonly known as _____.

- a. Nearsighted
- b. Farsighted
- c. Scotomic
- d. Presbyopic

D 21. The seeing of one object as two is known as:

- a. Scotoma
- b. Glaucoma
- c. Cataract
- d. Diplopia

A 22. A gradual lessening of the power of accommodation due to a physiologic change in the crystalline lens is known as:

- a. Presbyopia
- b. Glaucoma
- c. Strabismus
- d. Scotoma

C 23. Right esophoria indicates _____.

- a. A tendency of the right eye to turn outward.
- b. A definite outward turning of the right eye.
- c. A tendency of the right eye to turn inward.
- d. A definite inward turning of the right eye.

B 24. Left hypotropia indicates _____.

- a. A definite upward turning of the left eye.
- b. A definite downward turning of the left eye.
- c. A definite inward turning of the left eye.
- d. A definite outward turning of the left eye.

C 25. Loss of vision without any apparent disease of the eye is known as:

- a. Glaucoma
- b. Scotoma
- c. Amblyopia
- d. Cataract

D 26.

A condition in which the ocular image of an object as seen by one eye differs so much in size or shape from that seen by the other eye that the two images cannot be fused into a single impression is known as:

- a. ametropia
- b. emmetropia
- c. antimetropia
- d. aniseikonia

B 27.

A refractive error in which the eye, when in a state of rest, does not focus the image of an object upon the retina is called:

- a. emmetropia
- b. ametropia
- c. hyperopia
- d. anisometropia

C 28.

A condition in which the crystalline lens of the eye, or its capsule, or both, become opaque with consequent loss of visual acuity is known as:

- a. glaucoma
- b. scotoma
- c. cataract
- d. diplopia

B 29.

A refractive error that prevents the light rays from coming to a single focus on the retina because of different degrees of refraction in the various meridians of the eye is called:

- a. strabismus
- b. astigmatism
- c. diplopia
- d. cataract

C 30.

An ocular disease having as its primary characteristic a sustained increase in intraocular pressure that the eye cannot withstand without damage to its structure or impairment of its function is known as:

- a. mixed astigmatism
- b. aniseikonia
- c. glaucoma
- d. antimetropia

**SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS
COMMUNICATION WITH CONSUMER**

- D 31. Which of the following is essential to place a prescription order?
- a. Lens Prescription
 - b. Frame name, size, and color
 - c. Consumer's fitting dimensions
 - d. All of the above
- C 32. What should you do when a consumer comes in and complains of severe eye pain?
- a. Take a complete history?
 - b. Examine the external eye with an ophthalmoscope?
 - c. Refer the consumer to their eye doctor?
 - d. Check the pupillary response with light?
- B 33. When answering the telephone, your first response is?
- a. A greeting (Hello)
 - b. Firm name?
 - c. Who is this?
 - d. Repeat your phone number
- B 34. Why is it important to give realistic delivery times for new glasses?
- a. To be competitive with other optical shops in your area?
 - b. If you understate delivery time and glasses are delayed, the consumer will be disappointed.
 - c. Labs are always behind schedule and delay is expected.
 - d. You can better control the flow of customers to your dispensary.
- A 35. Within the first few minutes of contact with a new consumer you must:
- a. Generate in the consumer a feeling of confidence in your ability.
 - b. Commence your "selling conversation"
 - c. Inquire as to the budget available
 - d. Find out if the consumer has a new prescription.