REV-01
BOP/15/20

2025/05

SET A

BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
SECOND SEMESTER
OCULAR PHYSIOLOGY
BOP-202

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Cornea is..... structure.
   a. Jelly
   b. Vascular
   c. Avascular
   d. Opaque

2. The average horizontal diameter of cornea is.....
   a. 10mm
   b. 11mm
   c. 11.50mm
   d. 11.75mm

3. Refractive index of lens is.....
   a. 1.30
   b. 1.32
   c. 1.35
   d. 1.39

4. Crystalline lens is.....structure.
   a. Biconvex
   b. Convex
   c. Biconcave
   d. Concave

5. Microcornea means.....
   a. Horizontal corneal diameter is 10mm
   b. Horizontal corneal diameter is more than 13mm
   c. Horizontal corneal diameter is less than 15mm
   d. Horizontal corneal diameter is less than 10mm

6. What is the primary function of iris?
   a. Regulates the amount of light entering the eye
   b. Produces aqueous humour
   c. Controls the shape of lens
   d. Defects of light

7. Eye ball is..... layered structure.
   a. 2
   b. 3
   c. 6
   d. 10

8. Iris diameter is.....mm.
   a. 6mm
   b. 8mm
   c. 10mm
   d. 12mm

9. Which of the following structure is not part of the uveal tract?
   a. Iris
   b. Cornea
   c. Ciliary Body
   d. Choroid

10. Which part of the uvea is responsible for changing the shape of the lens?
    a. Iris
    b. Cornea
    c. Ciliary Body
    d. Choroid

11. Which of the following components is most abundant in the vitreous body?
    a. Proteins
    b. Water
    c. Fat Cells
    d. Blood vessels

12. Which of the following best describes the vitreous body?
    a. A clear, fluid filled chamber
    b. A transparent, gel like substance
    c. A muscular structure that contract the pupil
    d. None of the above

13. What is the primary function of the vitreous body?
    a. To focus light on the retina
    b. To regulate IOP
    c. To maintain the shape of the eye
    d. None of the above

14. In human the IOP is extorted by.....
    a. Aqueous fluid
    b. Vitreous body
    c. Both a and b
    d. Cerebrospinal fluid

15. The thinnest layer of retina is.....
    a. Macula
    b. Optic Disc
    c. Ora Serrata
    d. Fovea

16. The diameter of macula is.....
    a. 1.5 mm
    b. 5.5 mm
    c. 1.5 cm
    d. 5.5 cm

17. Which is the shortest extra ocular muscle?
    a. Superior Rectus
    b. Superior Oblique
    c. Inferior Rectus
    d. Inferior Oblique

18. What is the action of medial rectus?
    a. Abduction
    b. Adduction
    c. Elevation
    d. Depression

19. Inferior rectus originates from.....
    a. Trochlea
    b. Annulus of Zinn
    c. Sphenoid Bone
    d. Maxillary Bone

20. Superior rectus originates from.....
    a. Body of Trochlea
    b. Body of Annulus of Zinn
    c. Body of Sphenoid Bone
    d. Body of Maxillary Bone

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	Write short note about crystalline lens's accommodation theory of Helmholtz and write about the details of the crystalline lens's dimensions.	3+7=10
2.	Make a diagram of crystalline lens with proper labeling and discuss about the metabolism of cornea.	3+7=10
3.	Draw a diagram with proper label of Iris and write short note about Trabecular Mashwork with diagram.	3+5+2=10
4.	Describe the layers of the choroid with diagram and write about pars-plicata with diagram.	5+2+3=10
5.	Write about the vitreous with diagram and its functions in details.	10
6.	Discuss about Optic Nerve and its Function with diagram.	10
7.	Explain in details with diagram about layers of retina.	10
8.	Mention the name of extra ocular muscles and its Origin, Actions and Innervations of Extra Ocular Muscles.	10

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