BACHELOR OF CLINICAL OPTOMETRY II-B. Optometry Sem-IV: WINTER- 2022 SUBJECT: OPTICS & REFRACTION (T)

Time: 10:00 AM-01:00 PM Day: Thursday Date: 8/12/2022 Max. Marks: 20 W-841-2022 N.B:Section – A is given on a SEPARATE sheet and has to be answered on the SAME sheet. This sheet should be completed within the first 30 minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section - A only will be collected by Supervisors. Seat No.:_____ SECTION - A Q.1 Fill in the blanks: (10)When part of the lower, nasal portion of a lens shape is removed to allow **a**) for a better fit, it is called a ______. b) _ type of temple style is indicated for jobs requiring unusual head positions. When a lens is measured in the normal manner, with the front side of the c) lens against the Lensometer stop, the power being measured is called In progressive Addition Lenses the distance between two microitchings is d) ____ cm. The most effective method recommended by manufacturer for deleting the e) exposure memory in photochromic lenses is If A size is 47mm, B size is 39mm, DBL is 20 mm and ED is 48mm; then f) DBC will be _____ mm. ASTM stands for _____ g) Jack in the box phenomenon occurs in ______type of lenses. h) A difference more than % in retinal image sizes of two eyes, is not tolerable and is matter of concern.

frames comes with swinging bridge and swinging

sides which allow the spectacle to be worn upside down.

j)

Q.2		Match the following	(05)
		 Blue cut lenses Photochromics Eyezen ARC Polycarbonate Polaroid + Photochromic Transitions Xtractive lenses Eyezen Cosmolit Photofusion X lenses Techshield 	
Q.3		State True or False (If false give reason)	(05)
	a)	Visual acuity is better with Fresnel prisms than with conventional prisms.	
	b)	An AR coated lens is best cleaned in office by using an ultrasonic cleaner.	
	c)	Compared with a soft design, a hard design usually provides a wider area of high visual acuity in the distance portion of the lens.	
	d)	According to Knapp's law, axial ametropia should be corrected with contact lenses.	
	e)	Lensmeter is used to check for strain in a lens.	
Total I	Mark	s Obtained : Signature of the Invigilator :	
		Signature of the Examiner :	

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Max. Marks: 50

N.B.:

1) There are Three sections as

Section -A = Objective Type questions

20 Marks.

Section -B = Long Answer Questions

20 Marks.

Section -C = Short Answer Questions

20 Marks.

- Section A is given on a **SEPARATE** sheet and has to be answered on the same sheet. This sheet should be completed with the first 30 minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section-A only will be collected by the supervisor.
- 3) Section B has three long questions and **Any TWO** questions have to be answered on the separate answer sheet.
- 4) Section C has six short questions and **Any FIVE** questions have to be answered on the separate answer sheet.
- 5) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

SECTION - B

Q.4 Answer ANY TWO of the following

(20)

- a) What are absorptive lenses? Explain the need for absorptive lenses? Enlist all the absorptive lenses and explain the importance of each type with its availability in India.
- b) What are different lens coatings available in India? Explain any two coatings in detail.
- c) Write in detail about Fresnel's Prism.

SECTION - C

Q.5 Answer ANY FIVE of the following:

(30)

- a) Write a short note on Iseikonic lenses.
- b) What precautions should be taken while dispensing the progressive addition lenses, so that chances of troubleshooting are fewer.
- c) Enlist the special purpose frames. Explain any 2 in detail.
- d) Explain cosmetic dispensing in brief.
- e) Write a short note on lenticular lenses.
- f) What is Knapp's law? Brief about its uses and limitations.