

2nd Semester Final Examination - 2018-19

Subject: Anatomy

Time: 2 Hour

Course: B.Optometry Full Marks: 50 Pass Marks: 25

(10x1=10)

• Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

• Question Paper is divided into Three Parts -A, B & C

• Part-A is compulsory.

Part- B contains FIVE questions out of which FOUR questions are to be answered.

Part-C contains THREE questions out of which TWO questions are to be answered.

1)	Multiple Choice Questions /Fill in the blanks		
i) The antero- posterior diameter of the eyeball is			
	a) 23mm	b) 23.5mm	
	c) 24mm	c) 24.5mm	
	ii) Choroid isa) Vascular layerc) Crystalline layer	b) Membranous layer d) Muscular layer	
	iii) Meibomian glands are		
	a) Endocrine glands	b) Modified sebaceous gland	
	c) Modified sweat gland	d) None of these	
	iv) Sclera has		
	a) 2 parts	b) 3 parts	
	c) 5parts	d) 6 parts	
	v) Middle vascular coat of eyeball consists of following except		
	a) Choroid	b) Ciliary body	
	c) Iris	d) Retina	
	vi) The Lacrimal gland is located in the	part of the root of the orbit.	
	a) Antero lateral	b) Lateral	
	c) Antero medial	d) Medial	
	vii) End of Spinal cord is called		

viii) rectus muscle is responsible for Abduction.

- ix) Fovea centralis is a depressed area located about 3mm to optic disc.
- x) Formation of aqueous humour is by
- a) Ciliary muscle

b) Ciliary process

c) Choroid

d) Retina

PART B

Answer any Four:

(4x5=20)

- Q.2) Parts of Conjunctiva.
- Q.3) Actions of Extra ocular muscles.
- Q.4) Short notes on Cerebrum & Brain stem.
- Q.5) Crystalline lens.
- Q.6) Structure of Cornea with the help of diagram.

PART C

Answer any two:

(2x10=20)

- Q.7) Explain in brief about Spinal cord.
- Q.8) Explain the various muscles of the eyelid.
- Q.9) Write in details about Segment of the eye.



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Subject: O.Physiology

Time: 2 Hour

Course: B.Optometry Full Marks: 50 Pass Marks: 25

		PART A	
Q.1)	Multiple Choice Questions /Fill in the blanks		(10x1=10
	i) The size of normal pupil is		
	a) 2-4mm	b) 1-2mm	
	c) 5-8mm	d) None of these	
	ii) The Outermost layer of tear film	is	
	iii) The primary colours are all exce	ept	
	a) Yellow c) Red	b) Blue	
	C) Red	d) Green	•
	iv) Gland of Wolfring is		
	a) Lacrimal gland	b) Salivary gland	
	c) Accessory Lacrimal gland	d) Pituitary gland	
	v)Dioptric value of Cornea is		
	vi) The muscle responsible for blinking of eye is		
	a) Medial rectus	b) Ciliary Muscle	
	c) Sphincter papillae	d) Orbicularis Oculi	
	vii) Nerve supply of Cornea is nerve.		
	viii) Depth of anterior chamber is		
	a) 2.5mm	b) 3mm	
	c) 3.5mm	d) 4mm	
	ix) Light peak is		
	a) Light-sensitive	b) Light-insensitive	
	c) Both	d) None of these	
	x) Action of Inferior Oblique is		

PART B

Answer any Four:

(4x5=20)

- Q.2) Coats of Eye ball
- $\mathbf{Q.3}$) Short notes on visually evoked potential.
- Q.4) Circulation of Aqueous humor.
- Q.5) Accommodation
- Q.6) Binocular Vision

PART C

Answer any two:

(2x10=20)

- Q.7) Explain EOM, their actions & Nerve supply.
- Q.8) Describe the Visual pathway with the help of suitable diagram.
- Q.9) Explain Corneal transparency



2nd Semester Final Examination - 2018-19

Subject: Ocular biochemistry

Time: 2 Hour

Course: B.Optometry Full Marks: 50 Pass Marks: 25

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Set-1

PART A Q.1)Multiple Choice Questions /Fill in the blanks (10x1=10)i) A type of collagen named Vitrosin is found in a) Vitreous humour b) corneal stroma c) Lens cortex c) Aquous humour ii) Example of second order neuron is a) Ganglion cell b) Amacrine cell c) Bipolar cell d) Horizontal cell iii) Pigment Lutin is found within..... iv) pH of Tear in open eye condition is..... v) Total number of cranial nerves is a) ten c)twelve c) thirty d)none of these vi) Corneal dehydration is maintained by..... vii) Overweight/Obesity may lead..... viii) A.D.H. or Anti Diuretic Hormone is also called a) Prolactin b) Aldosterone c) Vasopressin d) None of the above ix) Inactive Trypsinogen is converted into active Trypsin by a) Enteropeptidase b) Enteroreductase c) Enterokinase d) None of the above x) Normal Corneal temperature.....

PART B

Answer any Four:

(4x5=20)

- Q.2) Immune system of anterior segment.
- Q.3) Application of radioisotope in medicine.
- Q.4) Write short notes on serum createnin and urea.
- Q.5) What is bilirubin? Write short notes on Gilbert syndrome.
- Q.6) Dialysis

PART C

Answer any two:

(2x10=20)

- Q.7) Explain function and composition of Tears.
- Q.8) Explain Diabetes and its metabolic regulation.
- Q.9) Explain carbohydrates and its metabolism.



2nd Semester Internal Examination - 2018-19

Subject: Physical Optics

Time: 2 Hour

Course: B.Optometry

Full Marks: 50 Pass Marks: 25

- Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- Question Paper is divided into Three Parts -A, B & C
- Part-A is compulsory.
- Part- B contains FIVE questions out of which FOUR questions are to be answered.
- Part-C contains THREE questions out of which TWO questions are to be answered.

PART A

Q.1) Multiple Choice Questions / Fill in the blanks

(10x1=10)

- i) In an S.H.M. during the motion
- a) kinetic energy is conserved
- b) potential energy is conserved
- c) total energy is conserved
- d) the amplitude is conserved
- ii) The property of coherent sources is
- a) equal phase difference over a period of time
- b) equal or nearly equal amplitude
- c) both wave of the same wavelength
- d) none of these
- iii) If the number of lines/cm of a grating increases, the resolving power of the grating
- a) increases

b) decreases

c) remains constant

- d) becomes zero
- iv) Which of the following phenomena proves the transverse nature of light?
 - a) Diffraction

b) Interference

c) Polarization

- d) Dispersion
- v) In Fraunhoffer diffraction, the incident wavefront is
- a) Plane

c) Spherical

c) Cylindrical

- d) None of these
- vi) Young's experiment establishes that
- a) light has wave nature
- b) light has particle nature
- c) light has neither particle nor wave nature
- d) light has both particle and wave nature

		g properties of light does not change with the	nature of the		
n	nedium?	b) Wavelength			
	a) Velocityc) Amplitude	d) Frequency			
	viii) The locus of all points in	a medium having the same phase of vibration	is called		
	a) Crest	b) Trough			
	b) Wavelength	d) Wavefront			
	ix) The blue colour of the sky	is due to			
	a) Diffaction	b) Reflection			
	c) Polarization	d) Scattering			
	x) A thing that emits its own	light is called			
	a) luminous	b) non-luminous			
	c) incandescent	d) bright			
		PART B			
	Answer any Four:		(4x5=20)		
	Answer any Pour.				
	Q.2) Explain fluorescence and phosp	horescence.			
	Q.3) Explain spontaneous & stimular	ted emission.			
	Q.4) Light falls on two slits 2mm apa away from the slits. The fourth-order wavelength of the light used?	art and produces an interference pattern on a s r bright band is 1mm from the center of the pa	creen which is 1m ttern. What is the		
	0.22mm when red light of wavelengt	ecutive bright bands in a Young's double slit of th 6400 A° is used. By how much will this distraction are setting.	experiment is tance change if this		
	Q.6) In Young's double slit experiment, interference bands are produced on the screen placed 1.5m from two slits 0.15mm apart & illuminated by light of wavelength 6000 A°. Find the (a) fringe width & (b) the change in fringe width if the screen is taken away from the slits by 50cm.				
		PART C			
	Answer any two:		(2x10=20)		
	Q.7) Explain mathematically the p circularly polarized light.	roduction of plane polarized, elliptically polar	rized &		
	Q.8) Derive the expression for resusuperposition of two waves.	ultant displacement & intensity at any point do	ue to the		
	Q.9) Derive Brewster's Law. Find	the Brewster's angle of light that is traveling	from water (n =		

1.33) into air?