



109

OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I
SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number	3	4	6	1
-----------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) The parallel rays of light coming from infinity fall behind the Retina in:
A. Hypermetropia B. Myopia C. Presbyopia D. Both A and C
- 2) Astigmatism requires which type of lenses?
A. Cylindrical B. Mixed C. Convex D. Concave
- 3) Blurring of vision for near work occurs in:
A. Presbyopia B. Myopia C. Age over 40 D. Both A and C
- 4) After entering the eye an F.B may lodge in:
A. Aqous B. Lens C. Vitreous D. Anyone
- 5) Most dangerous to the vision is all but:
A. Blow to head/eye ball B. Sub-conj-haemorrhage
C. F.B entry D. Uveitis
- 6) Sympathetic ophthalmitis can occur due to:
A. Penetrating injury in same eye B. Penetrating injury in other eye
C. Ocular haemorrhage D. Glaucoma
- 7) Chalazion occurs due to:
A. Fatty degeneration B. RBC degeneration
C. Infection D. All of these
- 8) Tear film has:
A. Mucus layer B. Aqous layer C. Lipid layer D. All of these
- 9) Vitamin A deficiency causes:
A. Dry eye B. Dry skin
C. Mucin deficient intestine D. All of these
- 10) Which one of following is an infective condition?
A. Pterygium B. Squint C. Ptosis D. Conjunctivitis
- 11) Avascular structure in eye is:
A. Lens B. Choroid C. Conjunctiva D. Ciliary body
- 12) Aqous is secreted by:
A. Ciliary Epithelium B. Iris
C. Choroid plexus D. Angle
- 13) Optic disc is also known as:
A. Fovea B. Blind spot C. Macula D. Optic chiasma
- 14) The Lateral Rectus is supplied by:
A. 6th Cranial nerve B. 4th Cr.
C. 3rd Cr. D. Lateral N.
- 15) Superior Oblique moves eyeball downwards and rotates it:
A. Laterally B. Outwards C. Medially D. Both A and B
- 16) The meeting point of cornea and sclera is called:
A. Corneo-scleral junction B. Limbus
C. Macular fovea D. Both A and B
- 17) Blood in the ant: chamber is called:
A. Hypopion B. Hyphaema C. Herpez D. Arcus
- 18) Which dye is used for corneal staining?
A. Silver Nitrate B. Iodine C. Fluorescence D. Hyd: / Oxide
- 19) Dilated pupil is seen in all except:
A. Pontine haemorrhage B. optic atrophy
C. Acute glaucoma D. Avulsion of the optic N.
- 20) The pin-point pupil is seen in:
A. Morphine overdose B. Atropine
C. Optic atrophy D. Acute glaucoma

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
FORM A - MATHEMATICS



1. Name of the student: _____
2. Name of the teacher: _____
3. Name of the school: _____
4. Address of the school: _____
5. City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

eduvision.edu.pk





OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

116

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE:- Answer any twenty five parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TWENTY FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) Write note on 'Benefits of contact lens'.
- (ii) What is 'Autoclave'?
- (iii) Write names of all 'Avascular' structures of eye; along advantage of being AVASCULAR.
- (iv) Write down a few common causes of cataract formation.
- (v) How to differentiate between 'Partial' and 'total dislocation' of lens?
- (vi) Define Myopia and draw a sketch of rays in it.
- (vii) Write about Nebula and Leukoma.
- (viii) Write about the layers present in the tear film.
- (ix) Draw a labelled diagram of bacterium.
- (x) How to remove a small metallic F.B embedded in cornea?
- (xi) Write about drainage pathway of Tears.
- (xii) What are the causes of 'Excessive Lacrimation'?
- (xiii) What is the Triage of glaucoma?
- (xiv) What are the three sources of nutrition for cornea?
- (xv) What are causes of gradual dimness of vision?
- (xvi) What are causes of sub-conj haemorrhage?
- (xvii) How to give F. aid in a tear-gas victim?
- (xviii) What damage can occur while looking at a 'sun-eclipse'; write its precaution?
- (xix) What are different shapes of bacteria? What are the arrangements in which they occur?
- (xx) What are the factors favourable for rapid growth of bacteria?
- (xxi) What is Virology? What are common diseases caused by viruses in eye and other organs?
- (xxii) What are sign and symptoms of sudden, complete retinal detachment?
- (xxiii) Write three common causes of 'Red-eye'.
- (xxiv) What to tell to school children about eye care?
- (xxv) Draw a biconvex lens; write its uses.
- (xxvi) What is presbyopia?
- (xxvii) How to prevent spread of eye disease?
- (xxviii) Write names of all six EOM alongwith their actions.
- (xxix) Draw and label Cx section of a normal eye.
- (xxx) Define macula; mention its anatomical position in relation to optic disc.
- (xxxi) Draw diagram of ciliary body, Zonule and lens (ant. view).

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 15 = 30)

- Q. 3 What is a medium; write names of different media and factors favourable for growth of bacteria?
- Q. 4 What is role of vitamin A in eye and other structures, write names of edibles who contain it; how to treat its deficiency?
- Q. 5 What is Accommodation? What changes occur in ciliary body, Zonule and lens for accommodation?



eduvision.edu.pk