Certified Paraoptometric Assistant (CPOA) Review Course
Sample Test Questions

1. The ability to appreciate depth using both eyes is called:
   A. Stereopsis
   B. Color vision
   C. Keratometry
   D. Refraction

2. Which of the following describes normal color vision?
   A. Tritanope
   B. Pseudoisochromatic
   C. Protanope
   D. Trichromatic

3. The testing distance for a color vision test should be:
   A. 75 inches
   B. 30 inches
   C. 16 inches
   D. Any distance is fine

4. Transpose the following Rx to minus cylinder form:  -3.25 +1.50 x 090
   A. -3.25 -1.50 x 090
   B. -1.75 -1.50 x 180
   C. -1.75 -1.50 x 090
   D. -4.75 -1.50 x 180

5. Which of the following forms of visual field testing do not require special equipment?
   A. Tangent screen
   B. Auto-plot
   C. Confrontation
   D. Goldmann perimeter

6. What part of the contact lens is measured with a caliper?
   A. Back vertex distance
   B. Peripheral curve
   C. Overall diameter
   D. Thickness

7. Which of the following is used to measure the base curve of a contact lens?
   A. Lensometer
   B. Hand magnifier
   C. Radiuscope
   D. V-gauge
8. _________ is defined as uncorrectable reduced visual acuity due to suppression or occlusion.
   A. Amblyopia
   B. Anisometropia
   C. Aphakia
   D. Aniseikonia

9. Which of the following is not a part of the visual pathway?
   A. Optic nerve
   B. Optic tract
   C. Posterior chamber
   D. Lateral geniculate body

10. What negative effect does an anesthetic have on a corneal injury?
    A. Slows healing
    B. Encourages infection
    C. Over penetrates the eye
    D. Inhibits the examination of the eye

11. What anatomical structure corresponds to the physiological scotoma (normal blind spot)?
    A. Fovea centralis
    B. Retinal fibers
    C. Macula lutea
    D. Optic nerve head

12. Keratometry is useful in eye examinations, especially for detecting and measuring:
    A. Crystalline lens power
    B. Corneal astigmatism
    C. Scleral thickness
    D. Pupil anomalies

13. The slit lamp can be used for the diagnosis of all of the following except:
    A. Corneal abrasions
    B. Foreign bodies
    C. Angle-closure glaucoma
    D. Lesions in the optic tract

14. The index of refraction is abbreviated as the letter:
    A. n
    B. i
    C. r
    D. d

15. Which type of astigmatism does the following prescription depict?  -4.00 -2.00 x 090
    A. Simple
    B. Mixed
    C. Compound
    D. Irregular

16. Which of the following terms means “no refractive error”?
    A. Ametropia
    B. Emmetropia
    C. Amblyopia
    D. Anisometropia

17. Concave lenses correct which of the following vision condition?
A. Emmetropia  
B. Hyperopia  
C. Astigmatism  
D. Myopia

18. What is the effect of a miotic drug to the eye?  
A. Dilates the pupil  
B. Paralyzes the sphincter muscle  
C. Constricts the pupil  
D. Both A & B

19. Which muscle has the primary action of moving the eye outward, toward the temple (abduction)?  
A. Inferior rectus  
B. Inferior oblique  
C. Medical rectus  
D. Lateral rectus

20. The most effective way to avoid an adverse drug reaction in a patient is to:  
A. Take a good case history  
B. Review patient records before giving medications  
C. Perform punctual occlusion for 1 minute after drop instillation  
D. Check bottle for drug name, dosage and the word ophthalmic

21. Which of the following is not a part of the accommodative triad  
A. Accommodation  
B. Binocular measurement  
C. Convergence  
D. Pupil constriction

22. How many rectus muscles are attached to the eye?  
A. 6  
B. 7  
C. 5  
D. 4

23. The sclera gets its primary blood supply from the:  
A. Ciliary body  
B. Episcleara  
C. Choroid  
D. Iris

24. The openings in the bones of the orbit that allow blood vessels to enter and exit are called:  
A. Foramen  
B. Sutures  
C. Sinuses  
D. Sockets

25. The term “accounts receivable” represents the:  
A. Bill owed by the doctor  
B. Petty cash used for postage due and small quantities of office supplies  
C. Money owed to the practice  
D. None of the above

26. When administering the stereo vision test, what is demonstrated if the patient can see the R, but not the L (below the fly)?
A. The stereo glasses are improperly fit
B. The illumination is wrong
C. The patient may be suppressing the left eye
D. The patient may be suppressing the right eye

27. A patient has a prescription of -2.00 sphere in each eye. The patient’s PD is 62 mm. The glasses came back from the lab with a PD of 66 mm. How much prism is induced in each eye, and what is the direction of the base?
A. .8 D base out
B. .4 D base in
C. .4 D base out
D. .8 D base in

28. Prism is measured in the lensometer using the
A. Optical cross
B. Fresnell prism
C. Axis wheel
D. Reticule

29. The most powerful refractive medium of the eye is the:
A. Choroid
B. Lens
C. Retina
D. Cornea

30. If one eyewire is higher than the other, the following adjustment should be made:
A. Bend the temple up on the higher side
B. Bend the temple down on the higher side
C. Suspect retroscopic tilt
D. Suspect pantoscopic tilt