



VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

Ph.D Entrance Test – November – 2025

Faculty of Allied Health Sciences / Optometry

Instructions / Note:

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Question number 1 - 35 questions belong to Research Methodology component and Question number 36-70 questions belong to the subject at PG level
5. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

36. Which structure is part of the anterior segment of the eye?
- A. Retina
 - B. Optic nerve
 - C. Cornea
 - D. Choroid
37. The earliest sign of glaucoma is usually _____
- A. Pain
 - B. Loss of central vision
 - C. Raised intraocular pressure
 - D. Photophobia
38. Which diagnostic tool is used to view the posterior segment?
- A. Retinoscope
 - B. Slit lamp
 - C. Direct ophthalmoscope
 - D. Keratometer
39. Corneal GP lenses are primarily made of _____
- A. Hydrogel
 - B. Silicone hydrogel
 - C. Fluorosilicone acrylate
 - D. PMMA only



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40. Which lens is preferred in advanced keratoconus?
A. Daily disposable soft lens
B. Scleral lens
C. Traditional hydrogel lens
D. Monovision lens
41. Which is a complication of soft contact lenses?
A. Giant papillary conjunctivitis
B. Keratoconus
C. Retinitis
D. Cataract
42. Binocular vision requires _____
A. Equal intraocular pressure
B. Two eyes with coordinated alignment
C. Perfect color vision
D. 6/6 visual acuity
43. In convergence insufficiency, the common symptom is _____
A. Photophobia
B. Diplopia at near
C. Halos
D. Night blindness
44. Which condition is common in children?
A. Presbyopia
B. Myopia progression
C. Age-related macular degeneration
D. Cataract
45. Refractive development generally stabilizes around _____
A. 2 years
B. 5 years
C. Early teenage
D. Age 60
46. Color vision is mediated by _____
A. Rods
B. Cones
C. Bipolar cells
D. Ganglion cells



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47. Which psychophysical method determines visual thresholds?
- A. Tonometry
 - B. Perimetry
 - C. Dark adaptation test
 - D. Method of limits
48. Low-vision rehabilitation aims to _____
- A. Restore 6/6 vision
 - B. Improve functional visual performance
 - C. Cure eye diseases
 - D. Reduce refractive error
49. A common optical low-vision device is _____
- A. Tonometer
 - B. CCTV magnifier
 - C. Hand magnifier
 - D. Typoscope
50. Occupational optometry focuses on _____
- A. Sports vision only
 - B. Vision needs related to job tasks
 - C. Low-vision rehabilitation
 - D. Pediatric refractive errors
51. Which is an example of PPE (Personnel protective equipment) for eye safety?
- A. Apron
 - B. Face shield
 - C. Gloves
 - D. Helmet only
52. Which ethical principle emphasizes patient autonomy?
- A. Non-maleficence
 - B. Informed consent
 - C. Justice
 - D. Beneficence
53. Screening for diabetic retinopathy primarily uses _____
- A. Retinoscopy
 - B. Fundus photography
 - C. Keratometry
 - D. Color vision test



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54. Which diagnostic tool measures retinal nerve fiber layer thickness?
A. OCT
B. Pachymeter
C. A-scan
D. Retinoscope
55. Which corneal layer is essential in determining contact lens oxygen transmission?
A. Stroma
B. Epithelium
C. Endothelium
D. Bowman's layer
56. Which scleral lens characteristic enhances comfort?
A. Small diameter
B. Central vault over cornea
C. High water content
D. Thin edge profile only
57. Accommodative esotropia is mainly due to _____
A. High myopia
B. High hyperopia
C. Astigmatism
D. Cataract
58. Which is a temporal property of vision?
A. Contrast sensitivity
B. Flicker fusion frequency
C. Spatial frequency
D. Visual acuity
59. A major cause of age-related visual impairment is _____
A. Retinoblastoma
B. Amblyopia
C. AMD
D. Keratitis
60. Which low-vision device is useful for distance spotting?
A. Bar magnifier
B. Hand magnifier
C. Stand magnifier
D. Monocular telescope



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61. Which occupational hazard is common in welders?
- A. Cataract
 - B. Arc eye (UV keratitis)
 - C. Convergence insufficiency
 - D. Diplopia
62. Which parameter is MOST important when fitting a corneal GP lens?
- A. Water content
 - B. Base curve relative to corneal curvature
 - C. Edge color
 - D. Lens thickness only
63. The concept of "sensorimotor integration" in binocular vision includes _____
- A. Fusion and suppression only
 - B. Interaction of accommodation, vergence, and motor control
 - C. Pupil size changes
 - D. Visual acuity measurements
64. Which psychophysical law relates stimulus strength to perception?
- A. Troxler's law
 - B. Fechner's law
 - C. Ricco's law
 - D. Purkinje shift
65. The MOST appropriate rehabilitation for advanced peripheral field loss is _____
- A. High-add spectacles
 - B. Reverse telescopes
 - C. Fresnel prisms
 - D. Near magnifiers
66. The primary clinical feature of autism that affects eye care is _____
- A. Macular edema
 - B. Poor fixation and poor eye contact
 - C. Presbyopia
 - D. Elevated IOP
67. Which test is MOST suitable for diagnosing glaucoma progression?
- A. Ishihara
 - B. Visual field test
 - C. Near point of convergence
 - D. Keratometry



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68. Soft lenses are typically replaced based on _____
- A. Refractive error
 - B. Wearing schedule (daily/biweekly/monthly)
 - C. Corneal diameter
 - D. Tear breakup time only
69. Which age group commonly needs geriatric optometry?
- A. <10 years
 - B. 20–30 years
 - C. 40–50 years
 - D. 60+ years
70. Visual task analysis includes _____
- A. Analysis of retinal thickness
 - B. Understanding lighting, working distance, and task demand
 - C. Amsler grid analysis
 - D. Retinoscopy procedure

