

1. How many types of cones are present which are responsible for the colour differentiation?  
(a) Only one  
(b) 7 types for seven fundamental colours  
(c) 3 types  
(d) 4 types
2. The spot where no image is formed is known as blind spot because it has  
(a) Nerves but no cones  
(b) Nerves and rods  
(c) No cones, rods and nerves  
(d) Cones and rods but contains no photochemical substance within them
3. In eyes the bipolar cells are present in  
(a) Sclerotic  
(b) Choroid  
(c) Retina  
(d) Yellow spot
4. Mid point of yellow spot contains only cones. This point is known as  
(a) Fovea centralis  
(b) Macula corpus  
(c) Macula lucidium  
(d) Macula rotendus
5. Vitamin A is necessary for the proper physiological function of eye because  
(a) It is necessary for nerve impulses in retina  
(b) Rhodopsin is made up of vitamin A  
(c) Oxidation of rhodopsin requires vitamin A  
(d) None of the above
6. The vitreous chamber is perforated from front to behind by a narrow tube which is known as  
(a) Vitreous canal  
(b) Hyaloid canal  
(c) Vitreous aqueous canal  
(d) Posterior canal
7. Cones contain a photosensitive chemical known as  
(a) Rhodopsin  
(b) Acetylcholine  
(c) Acetylcholinesterase  
(d) Iodopsin
8. The nictitating membrane plica semilunaris is a vestigial organ and is present in  
(a) Inner to the middle layer of eye  
(b) Outer to the middle layer of eye  
(c) Inner corner of eyes  
(d) Outer corner of eyes
9. In mammals, the colour is perceived by or which is responsible for colour detection ?  
(a) Rod cells of retina  
(b) Cone cells of retina  
(c) Cornea lens complex of eye  
(d) Rods and cones
10. Rhodopsin pigment is found in  
(a) Bile juice  
(b) Retinal cells  
(c) RBC  
(d) Skin
11. The function of ciliary muscles is to

- (a) Contract pupil when one moves in sunlight (b) Keep valve in position  
(c) Rotate eye ball (d) Change shape of lens

12. Human eye lens is

- (a) Spherical and can be moved forward (b) Biconvex and cannot be moved forward  
(c) Spherical and cannot be moved forward (d) Biconvex and can be moved forward

13. Vitreous humour is seen in

- (a) Ear (b) Eye  
(c) Brain (d) Bone marrow

14. The space between the lens and the cornea of the human eye is

- (a) Vitreous chamber (b) Aqueous chamber  
(c) Retina (d) Iris

15. Glaucoma is an eye disease arising from

- (a) Increased pressure of fluid in eye ball (b) Elongation of eye ball  
(c) Shortening of eye ball (d) Irregularity in the surface of cornea

16. The movement of eye ball is brought about by the

- (a) Adductor muscle (b) Rectus muscle  
(c) Biceps (d) Peroneus

17. The central opening of iris is called as

- (a) Pupil (b) Cornea  
(c) Lens (d) Fovea centralis

18. In the retina of human eye, the cones are concentrated more at the

- (a) Blind spot (b) Edges of retina  
(c) Fovea (d) Choroid

19. Chief functions of the rods and cones in the eye of a vertebrate are

- (a) Rods are important for vision in bright light and cones in dim light  
(b) Rods are important for vision in dim light and cones in bright light  
(c) Rods are involved in colour vision and cones in distinguishing intensities of light  
(d) Rods and cones are both important for vision in dim light

20. Only rods are present in the eyes of one of the following animals

- (a) Pigeon (b) Squirrel  
(c) Fowl (d) Owl

21. In man, the image formation occur on retina for most bright vision it should form on

- (a) At the place of entry of optic nerve (b) Blind spot  
(c) Yellow spot (d) At the junction of ciliary body and lens

22. Which of the following has "ommatidia" as units of eye ?

- (a) *Pheretima*
- (b) House fly
- (c) *Pila*
- (d) Sepia

23. The human eye is sensitive only to light having wave length ranging from

- (a) 80 to 280 nanometres
- (b) 380 to 760 nanometres
- (c) 780 to 870 nanometres
- (d) 880 to 980 nanometres

24. Which of the following nerve supplies organ of corti

- (a) Auditory
- (b) Olfactory
- (c) Trochlear
- (d) Vagus

25. The lens and cornea is not having blood supply. So the nutrients are supplied by

- (a) Retina
- (b) Blind spot
- (c) Vitreous body
- (d) Aqueous humour

26. In the following abnormalities of the eye which one is a serious condition that leads to blindness

- (a) Presbyopia
- (b) Myopia
- (c) Hypermetropia
- (d) Glaucoma

27. Retina is most sensitive at

- (a) Optic disc
- (b) Macula lutea
- (c) Fovea centrealis
- (d) Periphery

28. If the circular ciliary muscles of the eye are unable to contract, the

- (a) Lens will become more convex
- (b) Lens will be thin and stretched
- (c) Vision will be lost completely
- (d) Bright light will have no adverse effect on retina

29. Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected. This is because

- (a) it is composed of enucleated cells
- (b) it is a non-living layer
- (c) its cells are least penetrable by bacteria
- (d) it has no blood supply. (2008)

30. Sensitive pigmented layer of eye is

- (a) cornea
- (b) retina
- (c) sclerotic
- (d) iris. (1989)

1. (c)
  2. (a)
  3. (c)
  4. (a)
  5. (b)
  6. (b)
  7. (d)
  8. (c)
  9. (b)
  10. (b)
  11. (d)
  12. (b)
  13. (b)
  14. (b)
  15. (a)
  16. (b)
  17. (a)
  18. (c)
  19. (b)
  20. (d)
  21. (c)
  22. (b)
  23. (b)
  24. (a)
  25. (d)
  26. (d)
  27. (c)
  28. (b)
29. (d) : Cornea is a transparent portion that forms the anterior one-sixth of the eye ball. The cornea admits and helps to focus light waves as they enter the eye. The cornea is avascular (i.e., has no blood supply). This part of eye absorbs oxygen from the air. The cornea was one of the first organs to be successfully transplanted because it lacks blood vessels.
30. (b) : The retina consists of both pigmented layer and the sensory layer. The pigment cells reinforce the light absorbing property of choroid in reducing the scattering of light in the eye. The sensory layer consists of rods and cones required for vision.