



# QUIZ

## Time

physiology28



## physiology 28

1) When looking at near objects, what happens to the ciliary muscle?

- a) It remains relaxed
- b) It contracts
- c) It becomes paralyzed
- d) It oscillates rapidly
- e) It degenerates

Ans : b

2) What is the definition of accommodation in the eye?

- a) The ability to see colors clearly
- b) The ability to detect motion
- c) The ability of the eye to see near objects clearly as far objects
- d) The ability to see in dim light
- e) The ability to distinguish between shapes

Ans : C

3) Which cranial nerve is the afferent pathway in the pupillary light reflex?

- a) Cranial nerve I
- b) Cranial nerve II
- c) Cranial nerve III
- d) Cranial nerve IV
- e) Cranial nerve V

Ans : B

4) What happens to the lens when looking at near distances?

- a) It becomes thinner
- b) It becomes flatter
- c) It thickens
- d) It moves backward
- e) It rotates

Ans : C

5) The iris is described as?

- a) A transparent membrane
- b) A pigmented perforated disc in the eye
- c) A muscle behind the retina
- d) A fluid-filled chamber
- e) A bundle of nerve fibers

Ans : B

## physiology 28

6) Which of the following occurs during the near reflex?

- a) Pupil dilation only
- b) Lens flattening only
- c) Constriction of pupil, convergence of both eyes, and accommodation
- d) Eye divergence only
- e) Ciliary muscle relaxation only

Ans : C

7) In the pupillary light reflex, sudden exposure to light in one eye leads to?

- a) Meiosis in that eye only
- b) Mydriasis in both eyes
- c) Meiosis in both eyes
- d) No change in pupil size
- e) Alternating constriction and dilation

Ans : C

8) The ciliary muscle is relaxed when looking at far distances.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans : A

9) When looking at near objects, the lens becomes thinner.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans : B



# QUIZ

## Time

physiology29



## physiology 29

1) The ear is divided into how many main sections?

- a) 2 sections
- b) 3 sections
- c) 4 sections
- d) 5 sections
- e) 6 sections

Ans: b

2) Conductive deafness is caused by:

- a) Damage to the auditory nerve
- b) Lesions in the cochlea
- c) Interference with sound conduction to the internal ear
- d) Problems with the brain's auditory cortex
- e) Genetic mutations affecting hearing

Ans : c

3) Which of the following is an example of conductive deafness?

- a) Cochlear damage
- b) Auditory nerve lesion
- c) Obstruction of external ear by wax
- d) Inner ear infection
- e) Brain tumor affecting hearing centers

Ans : c

4) Nerve deafness is primarily due to:

- a) Earwax blockage
- b) Middle ear infection
- c) Perforated eardrum
- d) Lesion of the cochlea or auditory nervous pathway
- e) Foreign body in the ear canal

Ans : d