1. Visual acuity screening starts at what age?
   a. At birth
   b. 2 years
   c. 3 years
   d. 5 years

2. Eyes must be screened binocularly (both eyes together).
   a. True
   b. False

3. The “Critical line” is
   a. The top line of the wall chart
   b. The smallest line the child can pass on the flipchart or wall chart
   c. The age-dependent line on the flipchart or wall chart that a child is expected to see normally and pass
   d. None of the above

4. The “Threshold line” is
   a. The top line of the wall chart
   b. The smallest line the child can pass on the flipchart or wall chart
   c. The age-dependent line on the flipchart or wall chart that a child is expected to see normally and pass
   d. None of the above

5. What is the recommended screening distance for children age 3-5 years?
   a. 5 feet
   b. 10 feet
   c. 20 feet
   d. Any distance the screener chooses

6. What is the recommended screening distance for children 6 years and older?
   a. 5 feet
   b. 10 feet
   c. 20 feet
   d. Any distance the screener chooses

7. Besides adhesive patches, what material is recommended for occlusion?
   a. Child’s hand
   b. Two-inch wide hypoallergenic paper tape
   c. Tissue
   d. Paper cup

8. Instrument-based vision screening measures visual acuity.
   a. True
   b. False

9. What is the referral criteria for Visual Acuity Screening for 3-year olds?
   a. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/25 (20/50) line, or worse, in either eye
   b. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/20 (20/40) line, or worse, in either eye
   c. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/15 (20/30 or 20/32) line, or worse, in either eye
   d. None of the above

10. What is the referral criteria for Visual Acuity Screening for 4-year olds?
    a. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/25 (20/50) line, or worse, in either eye
    b. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/20 (20/40) line, or worse, in either eye
    c. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/15 (20/30 or 20/32) line, or worse, in either eye
    d. None of the above

11. What is the referral criteria for Visual Acuity Screening for children 5 years and older?
    a. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/25 (20/50) line, or worse, in either eye
    b. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/20 (20/40) line, or worse, in either eye
    c. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/15 (20/30 or 20/32) line, or worse, in either eye
    d. None of the above

12. How soon can a second attempt be made to screen an uncooperative child?
    a. The same day
    b. Later during the same visit
    c. No later than 6 months
    d. All the above
1. Visual acuity screening starts at what age?  
   a. At birth  
   b. 2 years  
   c. 3 years  
   d. 5 years

2. Eyes must be screened binocularly (both eyes together).  
   a. True  
   b. False  

3. The “Critical line” is  
   a. The top line of the wall chart  
   b. The smallest line the child can pass on the flipchart or wall chart  
   c. The age-dependent line on the flipchart or wall chart that a child is expected to see normally and pass  
   d. None of the above

4. The “Threshold line” is  
   a. The top line of the wall chart  
   b. The smallest line the child can pass on the flipchart or wall chart  
   c. The age-dependent line on the flipchart or wall chart that a child is expected to see normally and pass  
   d. None of the above

5. What is the recommended screening distance for children age 3-5 years?  
   a. 5 feet  
   b. 10 feet  
   c. 20 feet  
   d. Any distance the screener chooses

6. What is the recommended screening distance for children 6 years and older?  
   a. 5 feet  
   b. 10 feet  
   c. 20 feet  
   d. Any distance the screener chooses

7. Besides adhesive patches, what material is recommended for occlusion?  
   a. Child’s hand  
   b. Two-inch wide hypoallergenic paper tape  
   c. Tissue  
   d. Paper cup

8. Instrument-based vision screening measures visual acuity.  
   a. True  
   b. False  

9. What is the referral criteria for Visual Acuity Screening for 3-year olds?  
   a. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/25 (20/50) line, or worse, in either eye  
   b. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/20 (20/40) line, or worse, in either eye  
   c. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/15 (20/30 or 20/32) line, or worse, in either eye  
   d. None of the above

10. What is the referral criteria for Visual Acuity Screening for 4-year olds?  
    a. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/25 (20/50) line, or worse, in either eye  
    b. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/20 (20/40) line, or worse, in either eye  
    c. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/15 (20/30 or 20/32) line, or worse, in either eye  
    d. None of the above

11. What is the referral criteria for Visual Acuity Screening for children 5 years and older?  
    a. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/25 (20/50) line, or worse, in either eye  
    b. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/20 (20/40) line, or worse, in either eye  
    c. Failure to correctly identify the majority of optotypes on the 10/15 (20/30 or 20/32) line, or worse, in either eye  
    d. None of the above

12. How soon can a second attempt be made to screen an uncooperative child?  
    a. The same day  
    b. Later during the same visit  
    c. No later than 6 months  
    d. All of the above