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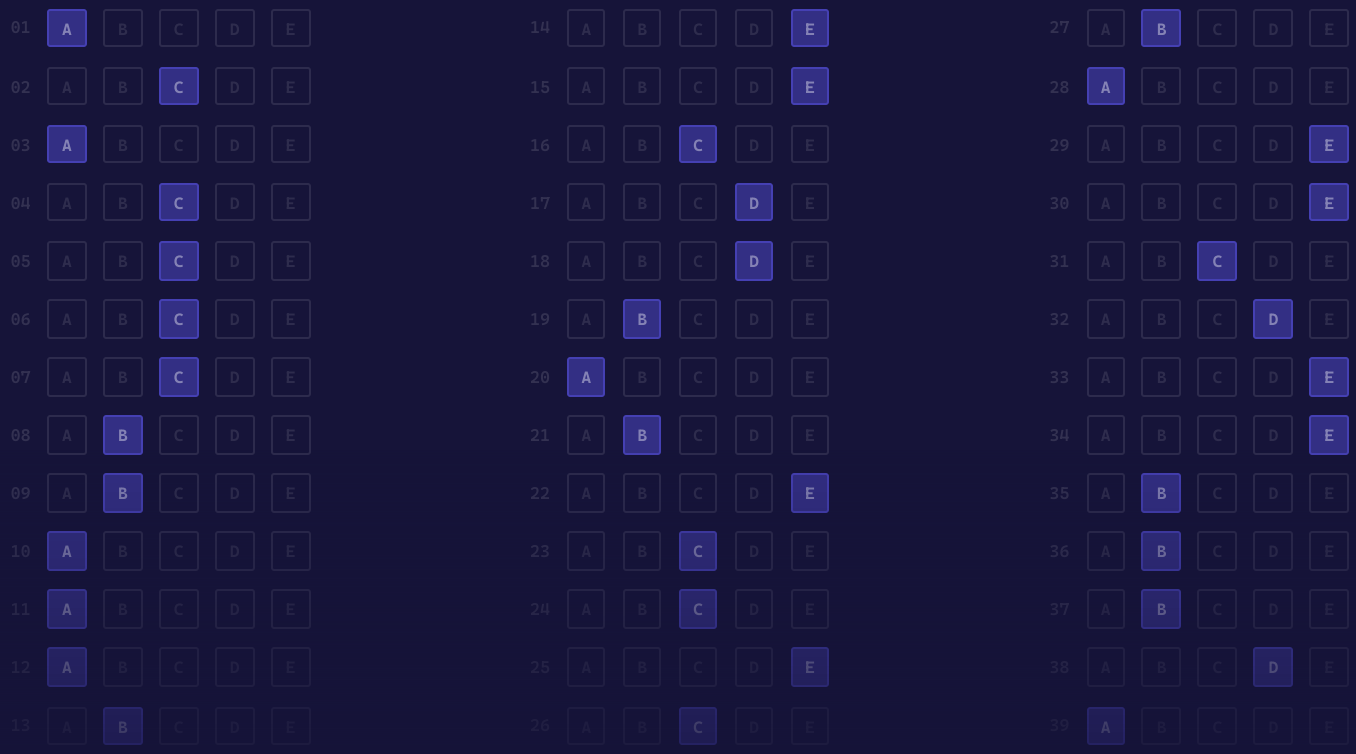

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Board of Opticianry And National Contact Lens Examiners (ABO NCLE) (ABOB)

ABOBM

American Board of Opticianry Mock Exam

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Board of Opticianry And National Contact Lens Examiners (ABO NCLE) (ABOB) `ABOBM`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `ABOBM`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A prescription reads +3.00 D sphere. When this lens is being edged, the optician needs to transpose the prescription to verify the ordered base curve and cross curve. What is the correct spherical equivalent and the appropriate way to express this single-vision Rx in minus cylinder form?

A **+3.00 D sphere, no cylinder needed**

B Plano − 3.00 D sphere

C +1.50 − 1.50 × 180

D −3.00 D sphere, no cylinder needed

ANSWER **A**

WHY A pure spherical prescription contains no cylinder power, so it is written as +3.00 D sphere with no cylinder component. Transposition is only required when cylinder power is present. The other options incorrectly introduce cylinder power, change the sign of the sphere, or imply a crossed-cylinder form that does not exist in the original Rx.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

While neutralizing a pair of eyeglasses with a lensometer, the optician places the spectacles with the temples facing toward the instrument and reads the front surface first. Which lensometer finding would indicate that the lenses have been swapped between the right and left eyes relative to the written prescription?

A **The sphere, cylinder, and add powers match the prescription for the opposite eye on each lens**

B The optical centers are decentered equally inward on both lenses

C The axis values are mirrored but the sphere power is correct on each eye

D Both lenses read plano with no add power

ANSWER **A**

WHY When lenses are inadvertently swapped between eyes, every measured value for the right lens matches what was written for the left, and vice versa. Option B describes normal pupillary distance decentration, which is expected. Option C is impossible because if the lenses are swapped the sphere values would also be reversed, not just the axis. Option D describes plano lenses, not a transposition error.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A customer asks why their distance vision is blurry without glasses but improves when they put on their spectacles. Which refractive condition best explains blurred distance vision that is corrected with concave (minus) lenses?

A Hyperopia

B Presbyopia

C Myopia

D Astigmatism

ANSWER C

WHY Myopia is corrected with concave (minus) lenses because the eye's axial length is too long or the refractive power is too strong, causing light to focus in front of the retina for distant objects. Hyperopia is corrected with plus lenses, presbyopia is an age-related loss of near focusing ability corrected with adds, and astigmatism requires cylinder correction.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

An optician is adjusting a metal frame on a patient whose bridge sits too high on the nose, causing the lenses to rest away from the cheeks. Which adjustment should the optician make first to lower the frame and bring the lenses closer to the face?

A Tighten the temple screws at the endpieces

B Increase the pantoscopic tilt of the frame front

C Adjust the nose pads outward to widen the fit on the nose

D Adjust the nose pads inward (closer together) to tighten the bridge fit

ANSWER D

WHY To lower a frame that sits too high on the nose and bring the lenses closer to the cheeks, the nose pads should be brought closer together (adjusted inward), which tightens the bridge fit and causes the frame to sit lower and closer to the face. Increasing pantoscopic tilt (option B) would tilt the lenses but not address the bridge height. Tightening screws does not change fit, and widening the pads (option C) would make the frame sit even higher.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient wearing progressive addition lenses (PALs) complains that the intermediate zone is clear but the near zone feels too narrow, requiring excessive head movement to read. Which design characteristic of the PAL most directly controls the width of the near reading zone?

A Base curve selection

B Lens material refractive index

C Channel length and inset of the near zone

D Frame eye size and minimum fitting height

ANSWER C

WHY The width and usability of the near zone in a progressive lens is determined primarily by the design's channel length (corridor) and the inset of the near zone. A shorter corridor and a properly inset near zone yield a wider, more accessible reading area. Base curve, refractive index, and frame fitting height affect overall performance but do not directly determine near zone width.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A customer works in an industrial environment with flying debris and has a prescription of −6.00 D. Which lens material recommendation is most appropriate for impact resistance and weight considerations?

A Standard glass crown

B CR-39 plastic

C Polycarbonate

D Trivex

ANSWER C

WHY Polycarbonate is the standard recommendation for industrial impact protection because it passes ANSI Z87.1 high-impact testing and is significantly lighter than glass or CR-39, which is especially beneficial for a −6.00 D myope where lens thickness and weight are concerns. Trivex also offers impact resistance and optical clarity, but polycarbonate is more commonly specified and accepted for industrial safety use.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A new contact lens patient reports red, painful, photophobic eyes after sleeping overnight in their daily-wear soft contact lenses. Which condition should the optician suspect first and immediately refer to an eye care practitioner?

A Mild contact lens dryness

B **Bacterial or microbial keratitis**

C Normal lens awareness on initial insertion

D Slight eyelid edema from solution sensitivity

ANSWER **B**

WHY The combination of redness, pain, and photophobia after sleeping in contact lenses is the classic presentation of microbial (bacterial) keratitis, a sight-threatening emergency that requires immediate referral to a prescribing practitioner. Dryness, lens awareness, and minor solution sensitivity do not typically cause this triad of symptoms together.

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QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient wears spectacles with a distance PD of 64 mm. The optical center of each lens is decentered 4 mm temporal to the patient's pupil. Using Prentice's rule (prism = decentration in cm × lens power in diopters), how much total horizontal prism is induced if each lens has a power of +5.00 D?

A 0 prism diopters

B 1 prism diopter total, base in

C 2 prism diopters total, base out

D 4 prism diopters total, base out

ANSWER C

WHY Decentration of 4 mm = 0.4 cm. With a +5.00 D lens, prism per eye = 0.4 × 5.00 = 2Δ. Because the optical centers are temporal (outward) relative to the pupils, a plus lens induces base-in prism at the pupil, but the question asks about the direction of the resulting imbalance relative to each eye. With both OC's displaced outward, each eye experiences base-out prism from the plus lens, totaling 4Δ base out combined (2Δ each eye). This exceeds the ANSI Z80.1 vertical and horizontal imbalance tolerances and would cause the patient discomfort or diplopia.

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

When dispensing a new prescription for eyeglasses in the United States, which of the following are required by federal or widely adopted state practice acts? (Choose two.)

A **A valid, unexpired written or electronic prescription from a licensed eye care practitioner**

B Verification that the patient has signed a written informed consent for all lens options offered

C Provision of the patient's PD (pupillary distance) measurement at the time of dispensing

D **Retention of prescription records for the period required by state law and federal HIPAA regulations**

ANSWER **A · D**

WHY An optician must dispense only on the basis of a valid prescription issued by a licensed practitioner (A) and must retain records consistent with state dispensing laws and HIPAA privacy requirements (D). Informed consent for lens options is a best practice but is not a uniformly mandated dispensing requirement (B), and providing PD is not federally required, although measuring PD is a standard part of fitting (C).

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