



CHRISTINA NEARCHOU

# Wave 2026

# D1-S5

## MCQS

**MCQS – Advance Access Only for WAVE. Please submit answers **online** before 11.59pm AWST 23<sup>rd</sup> March OR if you want a 7 Day Extension to complete ALL MCQS – opt in online for the extra time.**

**The following 10 MCQS are from the presentation on Day 1 – Session 5 @ WAVE 2026.**

### **Assessment Pearls and Childhood Development Milestones in Young Children for Optometrists**

**Q.1) When examining a young child, the clinician should primarily remember that:**

- a) The parent should not be present during testing
- b) The child is the only patient in the room
- c) There are two patients: the child and the caregiver
- d) Clinical efficiency is more important than family engagement

**Q.2) A 3-year-old begins to lose focus halfway through visual acuity testing. The MOST appropriate response is to:**

- a) Insist they complete the task before moving on
- b) Raise your voice to regain attention
- c) Switch tasks and return later if needed
- d) End the examination immediately

**Q.3) Young children may give inaccurate responses during testing primarily because they:**

- a) Have a strong desire to please the examiner
- b) Have poor visual memory
- c) Want to finish quickly
- d) Cannot understand instructions

**Q.4) Which of the following is LEAST consistent with effective paediatric assessment principles?**

- a) Observing body language and non-verbal cues
- b) Demonstrating visible frustration when responses are incorrect
- c) Using humour and play to engage the child
- d) Testing in short, flexible bursts

**Q.5) Why is managing parent communication during a child's eye examination important?**

- a) Parents may unintentionally influence responses
- b) Parental anxiety can affect child cooperation
- c) Parents provide essential developmental history
- d) All of the above

## Children's Vision & Learning - Understanding Visual Processing Skills for Academic Success

**Q.6) Normal visual acuity in a child with learning concerns means:**

- a) Visual function is adequate for classroom learning
- b) Visual processing skills are intact
- c) Further visual investigation is unnecessary
- d) Visual cognition may still be impaired

**Q.7) In a 7-year-old presenting with concerns of reading difficulties, what is the correct clinical priority order?**

- a) Visual processing testing → Refraction → History
- b) History → Visual integrity → Visual efficiency → Visual processing (if indicated)
- c) Refer to psychology first
- d) Start vision therapy immediately

**Q.8) Which of the following best differentiates visual efficiency deficits from visual processing deficits?**

- a) Efficiency deficits affect interpretation; processing deficits affect clarity
- b) Efficiency deficits involve alignment/focus/motility; processing deficits involve interpretation of visual input
- c) Both are measured by visual acuity
- d) Processing deficits are always motor-based

**Q.9) Research by Teri Lawton (2016) demonstrated that motion direction discrimination training improved:**

- a) Only phonological processing
- b) Reading fluency, attention, and working memory
- c) Distance visual acuity
- d) Accommodation facility

**Q.10) Which classroom behaviour may indicate an underlying visual processing difficulty rather than behavioural disorder?**

- a) 6/6 visual acuity
- b) Strong verbal reasoning
- c) Difficulty copying from the board and poor spatial organisation
- d) Normal stereopsis

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**Unlimited Attempts Available, Correct Answers Displayed & 50% Required to Pass**

