

Shopko Optician Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement about E.O.B. is correct?**
 - A. End Of Benefits**
 - B. Electronic Of Billing**
 - C. Estimated Operational Budget**
 - D. Explanation Of Benefits**

- 2. Which condition affects near vision due to aging and often requires reading correction?**
 - A. Myopia**
 - B. Hyperopia**
 - C. Astigmatism**
 - D. Presbyopia**

- 3. The lenses keep falling out of a patient's frame. What should be done to prevent this from happening again?**
 - A. Review the position of the lens and replace the screw if needed**
 - B. Increase the lens thickness**
 - C. Replace the frame**
 - D. Replace the lenses entirely**

- 4. A minus lens with a decreased vertex distance will have what effect?**
 - A. A strengthening effect**
 - B. A weakening effect**
 - C. No effect**
 - D. Depends on lens material**

- 5. Which combination of actions is essential for accurate segment height measurement?**
 - A. Pre-adjust the frame**
 - B. Ask where patient wears glasses**
 - C. Observe the patient's normal posture**
 - D. All of the above**

- 6. A minus lens with a decreased vertex distance will have which effect?**
- A. A strengthening effect**
 - B. A weakening effect**
 - C. No effect**
 - D. Depends on frame size**
- 7. A prism will displace light towards its ____ while the image being viewed will be displaced towards its ____.**
- A. Base, apex**
 - B. Apex, base**
 - C. Center, edge**
 - D. Vertex, base**
- 8. The payment and billing form covers each of the following items, except:**
- A. Payment terms**
 - B. Billing codes**
 - C. Financing options**
 - D. Refund policy**
- 9. Which frame feature is suggested for patients who have little to no bridge on their nose?**
- A. Adjustable nose pads**
 - B. Fixed nose bridge**
 - C. Nose pads with no adjustability**
 - D. Clip-on frames**
- 10. Which frame material is made from a combination of nickel and copper and is very popular?**
- A. Monel**
 - B. Titanium**
 - C. Stainless Steel**
 - D. Nickel Silver**

Answers

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1. D
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about E.O.B. is correct?

- A. End Of Benefits**
- B. Electronic Of Billing**
- C. Estimated Operational Budget**
- D. Explanation Of Benefits**

An EOB is the insurance company's statement that explains how a claim was processed. It shows the allowed amount, what the plan paid, any adjustments, and the patient's responsibility (copayment, coinsurance, deductible), along with any reasons for denial. This is exactly what "Explanation Of Benefits" describes, making it the correct choice. It isn't End Of Benefits, which isn't a standard term for insurer communications; nor is it Electronic Of Billing or Estimated Operational Budget. An EOB is distinct from a provider bill—the EOB clarifies how benefits were applied, not what you're being charged for a service.

2. Which condition affects near vision due to aging and often requires reading correction?

- A. Myopia**
- B. Hyperopia**
- C. Astigmatism**
- D. Presbyopia**

Presbyopia is the age-related loss of the eye's ability to focus on close objects. As the lens becomes less flexible and the surrounding muscles coordinate less effectively, the eye's accommodation declines, making near tasks harder. This typically shows up in the 40s or 50s, when people notice they can't read small print without holding things farther away or needing reading glasses. Because it's tied to aging of the eye's focusing mechanism, presbyopia is the condition that commonly requires reading correction such as reading glasses, bifocals, or progressive lenses. By contrast, myopia mainly affects distance vision, hyperopia is farsightedness not specifically linked to aging in terms of near tasks, and astigmatism causes general blur from irregular curvature rather than a pure age-related decline in near focusing.

3. The lenses keep falling out of a patient's frame. What should be done to prevent this from happening again?

- A. Review the position of the lens and replace the screw if needed**
- B. Increase the lens thickness**
- C. Replace the frame**
- D. Replace the lenses entirely**

Lenses falling out is usually due to a loose or missing retention screw and the lens not being seated securely in the frame. To prevent this from happening again, check how the lens sits in the rim and then secure the hardware. Start by verifying the lens is properly seated in the groove or rim, then tighten the retention screw or replace it if it's loose or stripped. Using the correct screw for that frame and ensuring the threads grip firmly will hold the lens in place and prevent it from popping out during wear. If the screw is fine but the threads are worn or the rim is damaged, you'll need to address that hardware issue, but the first and most effective fix is ensuring proper seating and secure screws. Increasing lens thickness or replacing the frame or lenses won't address the underlying issue of loose retention.

4. A minus lens with a decreased vertex distance will have what effect?

- A. A strengthening effect**
- B. A weakening effect**
- C. No effect**
- D. Depends on lens material**

Bringing a minus lens closer to the eye increases its effective power. The distance from the back of the lens to the eye (vertex distance) modulates how strong the lens's refraction appears at the eye. For minus lenses, shortening that distance makes the lens act more strongly (the magnitudes of the negative diopters increase), so the corrective effect becomes stronger. This happens because the divergent action of the minus lens has its impact closer to the eye, increasing the effective myopic correction. The effect is about geometry, not the lens material, so material choice doesn't change this outcome.

5. Which combination of actions is essential for accurate segment height measurement?

- A. Pre-adjust the frame**
- B. Ask where patient wears glasses**
- C. Observe the patient's normal posture**
- D. All of the above**

Accurate segment height depends on three practical steps that affect where the upper part of the lens aligns with the eye. First, pre-adjust the frame so it sits correctly on the nose and ears; if the frame isn't properly fitted, it can ride up or down and shift the vertical lens position. Second, ask where the patient wears glasses and whether they'll be using them for the measurement; the presence and style of their usual glasses can change how the segment should line up, so you're measuring against the actual wearing situation. Third, observe the patient in their normal posture, using a natural head position; posture influences how the glasses sit and how the eyes align with the segment, so measuring in an abnormal stance can give a height that won't be accurate in daily wear. When you combine these steps, the segment height reflects real-world use and yields a correct, comfortable fit.

6. A minus lens with a decreased vertex distance will have which effect?

- A. A strengthening effect**
- B. A weakening effect**
- C. No effect**
- D. Depends on frame size**

Understanding how vertex distance affects the power of a minus lens is key. When a minus (diverging) lens is moved closer to the eye, its effective power seen by the eye increases in magnitude, meaning the correction becomes stronger. This happens because the lens's diverging effect is applied over a shorter distance to the eye, pushing the eye's focal point toward the retina more than when the lens sits farther away. In practical terms, a minus lens with a shorter vertex distance behaves as if it's a stronger prescription. That's why moving the lens closer strengthens the effect.

7. A prism will displace light towards its ____ while the image being viewed will be displaced towards its ____.

A. Base, apex

B. Apex, base

C. Center, edge

D. Vertex, base

When light passes through a prism, refraction occurs at both surfaces, and the overall bend of the light rays is toward the base of the prism (the wider side opposite the apex). This is why the light itself is displaced toward the base as it traverses the prism. But the image you perceive through the prism comes from tracing those refracted rays back into the air. Those backward extensions intersect at a point that lies toward the apex side, so the viewed image appears displaced toward the apex. In short, the prism refracts the actual light toward the base, while the apparent position of the object shifts toward the apex.

8. The payment and billing form covers each of the following items, except:

A. Payment terms

B. Billing codes

C. Financing options

D. Refund policy

A payment and billing form is meant to outline how charges are collected and how they are documented for billing. It should cover payment terms (when payment is due, accepted methods, any late fees), billing codes (the codes used to describe services for invoicing or insurance), and financing options (payment plans or third-party financing available to the patient). A refund policy, on the other hand, relates to returns and refunds of products or services after purchase and belongs in the practice's returns or customer service policies, not in the billing terms. Including a refund policy in the payment and billing form can create confusion about how refunds affect accounts and billing, so it isn't part of this form.

9. Which frame feature is suggested for patients who have little to no bridge on their nose?

- A. Adjustable nose pads**
- B. Fixed nose bridge**
- C. Nose pads with no adjustability**
- D. Clip-on frames**

When a patient has little to no nasal bridge, the frame needs a way to be customized to sit securely on soft tissue instead of relying on a solid bridge to rest on. Adjustable nose pads give the optician the ability to position and angle the pads, change their distance apart, and lift or tilt the frame so the front sits properly without sliding down. This personalized fit distributes weight across the nose area and keeps the glasses from slipping, which is especially important when the natural bridge area doesn't provide stable support. A fixed nose bridge can't compensate for a flat bridge, because there's no adjustability to change how the frame rests. Non-adjustable pads can't be tailored to the wearer's nose shape, and clip-on frames address a different concern and don't address the stability on a low bridge. By using adjustable nose pads, the frame can be set to maximize grip and comfort, achieving a secure, stable fit for someone with little nasal bridge.

10. Which frame material is made from a combination of nickel and copper and is very popular?

- A. Monel**
- B. Titanium**
- C. Stainless Steel**
- D. Nickel Silver**

Monel is a nickel-copper alloy, meaning it is composed mainly of nickel with copper as the second element. This combination gives it notable strength and excellent corrosion resistance, including to seawater and many chemicals, while still being workable and capable of a bright, durable finish. Those qualities make it very popular for eyeglass frames because it's sturdy, holds its shape, and resists wear over time. The other materials are different: titanium is valued for lightness and corrosion resistance but isn't a nickel-copper alloy; stainless steel is primarily iron-based with chromium (and sometimes nickel) for corrosion resistance, not nickel and copper; nickel silver is a copper-nickel-zinc alloy, so its primary composition isn't nickel and copper in the same way.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://shopkooptician.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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