

TEXAS DSHS VISION SCREENING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

D = 16,67					V = 0,3
D = 12,5					V = 0,4
D = 10,0					V = 0,5
D = 8,33					V = 0,6
D = 7,14					V = 0,7
D = 6,25					V = 0,8

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://txdshsvisionsscreening.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Distance acuity screening measures which aspect?**
 - A. Color vision
 - B. Near focusing ability
 - C. Depth perception
 - D. Distance vision
- 2. How is the distance from the chart measured?**
 - A. In inches
 - B. In feet
 - C. In meters
 - D. In yards
- 3. Which line represents visual acuity in the screening results?**
 - A. The first line read correctly.
 - B. The last line read correctly (passed).
 - C. The middle line read correctly.
 - D. The topmost line visible.
- 4. What is a major benefit of universal vision screening in pediatric populations?**
 - A. Early detection and treatment of vision problems, improving academic performance and life-long eye health.
 - B. Higher screening costs
 - C. No effect on outcomes
 - D. Reduces the need for eye exams
- 5. When a child is anxious or distressed during screening, what is the recommended approach?**
 - A. Force the test to finish
 - B. Pause if necessary, reassure, and proceed when cooperative
 - C. Call the parent to wait outside
 - D. Stop testing and document as failed

- 6. Which scenario would NOT automatically trigger a PCP referral?**
- A. Shows signs on first screen
 - B. All screening measures pass and no signs
 - C. Failure of second screen
 - D. Repeatedly fails muscle balance tests
- 7. At what point may color vision screening not be required for very young children?**
- A. Some programs may not require color vision at very young ages.
 - B. Color vision screening is always mandatory from birth
 - C. Color vision screening is never recommended
 - D. Use adult color plates for kids
- 8. What is the recommended action after a failure on the second screen?**
- A. Refer to PCP
 - B. Rescreen in a week
 - C. Accept as pass
 - D. No action
- 9. If a child passes both eyes individually and the inter-eye difference is zero lines, what is the screening result?**
- A. Rescreen
 - B. Uncertain
 - C. Pass
 - D. Fail
- 10. What is the primary goal of the Texas DSHS vision screening program?**
- A. Early identification of visual problems to refer for full eye exam
 - B. Screening for color vision deficiencies only
 - C. Routine eye examinations for all students
 - D. Treatment plans for diagnosed eye diseases

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Distance acuity screening measures which aspect?

- A. Color vision
- B. Near focusing ability
- C. Depth perception
- D. Distance vision**

Distance acuity screening focuses on how clearly you can see details when looking at objects far away. It uses a standardized chart placed at a fixed distance (usually 20 feet) and measures the smallest detail you can reliably identify, which reflects your distance vision. This helps detect refractive issues like myopia that affect seeing distant objects, important for tasks such as viewing the classroom board. This is different from near vision, which tests how well you focus and read at close range; color vision tests assess color discrimination; and depth perception tests evaluate three-dimensional perception. A result is often expressed in a format like 20/40, indicating you can see at 20 feet what a person with normal distance vision can see at 40 feet.

2. How is the distance from the chart measured?

- A. In inches
- B. In feet**
- C. In meters
- D. In yards

Distances on a vision chart are set using feet because the chart is calibrated for a standard viewing distance, typically 20 feet. This standard distance makes the size of each letter correspond to a known acuity level (for example, the 20/20 line should be readable at 20 feet by someone with normal vision). Using feet keeps the results consistent with the Snellen fraction and allows results to be compared across screenings. Some charts use the metric equivalent of 6 meters, which is the same distance in metric terms, but the measurement unit used in the setup is still tied to that standard distance. If the distance varied, the letters would subtend a different angle, and the acuity reading wouldn't match the chart's references.

3. Which line represents visual acuity in the screening results?

- A. The first line read correctly.
- B. The last line read correctly (passed).**
- C. The middle line read correctly.
- D. The topmost line visible.

Visual acuity is the smallest line a person can read correctly at the screening distance. The chart is read from large to small, so the deepest line someone can read correctly shows their acuity. The line that is read correctly last, especially if it's marked as "passed," represents the threshold of vision the test measures. That line shows the smallest letters the person could identify, which is exactly what acuity assesses. The top, first, or middle lines don't indicate the final acuity level, since those are larger and easier to read, and simply reading them doesn't define the person's sharpness of vision.

4. What is a major benefit of universal vision screening in pediatric populations?

- A. Early detection and treatment of vision problems, improving academic performance and life-long eye health.
- B. Higher screening costs
- C. No effect on outcomes
- D. Reduces the need for eye exams**

Universal vision screening in children targets catching vision problems early so they can be diagnosed and treated promptly. When a screening flags a potential issue, families can pursue a full eye exam and timely management, which supports normal visual development. This early intervention helps prevent problems from progressing, which in turn can improve academic performance and contribute to better lifelong eye health. Screening serves as an important first step to care and does not replace comprehensive eye exams, but it is effective precisely because it increases the chance that a child receives timely evaluation and treatment.

5. When a child is anxious or distressed during screening, what is the recommended approach?

- A. Force the test to finish
- B. Pause if necessary, reassure, and proceed when cooperative**
- C. Call the parent to wait outside
- D. Stop testing and document as failed

When a child is anxious or distressed during screening, the plan is to pause if needed, reassure them, and resume only when they are cooperative. This approach keeps the experience calm and respectful, which helps the child feel safe and more willing to participate. Pausing gives you a chance to comfort the child with a calm tone, simple explanations, and gentle encouragement, which helps reduce fear and improves the accuracy of the screening because the child can respond reliably only when calm. Forcing the test can heighten anxiety and produce unreliable results, and stopping testing or removing the parent from the room can disrupt the process and undermine trust. If needed, offer a short break, use age-appropriate language and distractions, and try again once the child is ready.

6. Which scenario would NOT automatically trigger a PCP referral?

- A. Shows signs on first screen
- B. All screening measures pass and no signs**
- C. Failure of second screen
- D. Repeatedly fails muscle balance tests

The main concept here is when vision screening results prompt a referral to a primary care physician. In most screening programs, a referral is triggered by any indication of a potential problem: signs noticed during screening, an abnormal result on an acuity or alignment test, or a failure in a screening step. When all screening measures come back normal and there are no signs of trouble, there is no automatic need to refer. That's why the scenario where everything passes and no signs are observed would not automatically trigger a PCP referral. The other scenarios—seeing signs on the first screen, failing the second screen, or repeatedly failing muscle balance tests—all point to potential vision issues and would typically lead to a referral for a comprehensive evaluation.

7. At what point may color vision screening not be required for very young children?

- A. Some programs may not require color vision at very young ages.
- B. Color vision screening is always mandatory from birth**
- C. Color vision screening is never recommended
- D. Use adult color plates for kids

Color vision screening policies differ by program, and screening is not universally required for the youngest children. In very young kids, tests can be unreliable and hard for them to cooperate, so some programs may choose not to require color vision screening at those ages. That variability is why the statement reflecting that some programs may not require color vision at very young ages is the best description of the real-world practice. The idea that screening is always mandatory from birth isn't accurate because not all programs implement it that early; saying it's never recommended ignores that many programs do support color vision screening at older ages. Using adult color plates for children isn't appropriate either, since tests are designed with age-appropriate materials.

8. What is the recommended action after a failure on the second screen?

- A. Refer to PCP**
- B. Rescreen in a week
- C. Accept as pass
- D. No action

Failing the second screen signals a potential vision problem that needs a formal evaluation. The best next step is to refer to the primary care provider so they can arrange a comprehensive eye exam with an eye care professional. A full exam can diagnose refractive errors, binocular or eye health issues, and determine appropriate treatment or glasses if needed. Rescreening in a week isn't sufficient after a second fail, and treating the failure as a pass or taking no action would risk missing a treatable condition.

9. If a child passes both eyes individually and the inter-eye difference is zero lines, what is the screening result?

- A. Rescreen
- B. Uncertain
- C. Pass**
- D. Fail

The test checks that each eye meets the required acuity on its own and that there's no difference between the eyes. If both eyes pass the acuity lines and the inter-eye difference is zero lines, it means both eyes see equally well and no disparity is detected. That combination indicates normal visual function for this screening, so the result is a pass. If one eye hadn't reached the pass line or there was a measurable difference between the eyes, the result would not be a clean pass and might lead to rescreening or further evaluation depending on the protocol.

10. What is the primary goal of the Texas DSHS vision screening program?

A. Early identification of visual problems to refer for full eye exam

B. Screening for color vision deficiencies only

C. Routine eye examinations for all students

D. Treatment plans for diagnosed eye diseases

The main idea behind the Texas DSHS vision screening program is to spot signs that a child may have a vision problem so they can be referred for a full eye exam. The screening is a quick, initial check designed to identify kids who might need more thorough testing, not to diagnose or treat conditions. By catching potential issues early, the child can receive a comprehensive evaluation by an eye care professional and, if needed, follow-up care or treatment. Color vision testing can be part of some screenings, but it's not the overall aim. The program isn't intended to replace routine eye exams or to provide treatment plans; those come from an eye doctor after a full assessment.

SAMPLE

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://txdshsvisionscreening.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE