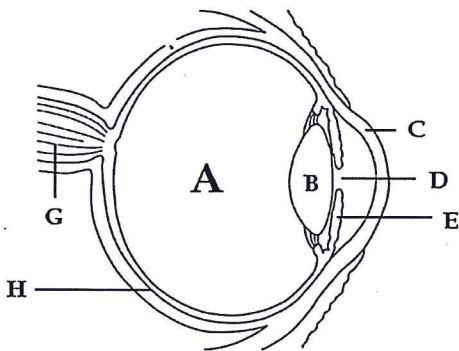


The Eye

We have been studying all about light and the electromagnetic spectrum. The only part of the electromagnetic spectrum we can see with our naked eyes is visible light. But how does it actually travel into our eye? How do we see different colors/shades of things? What does it mean to be nearsighted or farsighted? You will discover the answers to these questions today.

1. Label the following parts of the eye.



- A. Vitreous Body (Liquid)
- B. Lens
- C. Cornea
- D. Pupil
- E. Iris
- G. Optic Nerve
- H. Retina

2. What path does light take through the eye to create an image in your brain? Use the following terms in the correct order: lens, pupil, cornea, retina, optic nerve.

Cornea, Pupil, Lens, Retina, Optic Nerve → Brain

3. Describe the following parts of your eye.

- a. Cornea - clear outersurface, is a protective layer for the eye
- b. Pupil - hole through which light passes, center of iris
- c. Lens - transparent body that helps focus light
- d. Retina - part of the eye (in the back) that creates ~~nerve~~ nerve impulses of images that will be sent to the optic

4. Next to the following options put C if it describes a property of cones or a R if it describes a property of rods. nerve

- a. There are approximately 120 million in your eye Rods
- b. There are approximately 6-7 million in your eye Cones
- c. They are sensitive to low light Rods
- d. They are sensitive to color Cones
- e. They are centrally located in your eye Cones