

Eye Worksheet /37

1. Matching: Match the phrase with its appropriate word. Some words may be used more than once. /17

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|---|----------|--------------------|
| A. Contains all the blood vessels that supplies O ₂ to the eye | <u>C</u> | A. sclera |
| B. Protects and gives shape to the eye | <u>A</u> | B. cornea |
| C. Carries impulses to the brain | <u>G</u> | C. choroid |
| D. Transparent liquid between the lens and retina | <u>I</u> | D. iris |
| E. Transparent membrane that protects the eye | <u>B</u> | E. lens |
| F. The color of the eye | <u>D</u> | F. blind spot |
| G. The white of the eye | <u>A</u> | G. optic nerve |
| I. The neurons that become active in dim light | <u>L</u> | H. aqueous humour |
| J. Transparent liquid between the lens and cornea | <u>H</u> | I. vitreous humour |
| K. Where the rods and cones are located | <u>K</u> | J. pupil |
| L. Black hole of the eye | <u>J</u> | K. retina |
| M. It allows us to focus | <u>E</u> | L. rods |
| N. The neurons that become active in <u>bright light</u> | <u>M</u> | M. cones |
| O. Where the neurons are located | <u>K</u> | |
| P. Area where there are no rods and cones | <u>F</u> | |
| Q. The middle layer of the eye | <u>C</u> | |
| R. It controls the amount of light entering the eye | <u>D</u> | |

2. Explain why our iris will sometimes enlarge and sometimes contract. /4

Enlarges when pupil constricts in bright light so less light enters the eye.

Contracts when pupil widens in dark light to let more light through.

3. Explain why sometimes our pupil may look big and sometimes it may look small. /2

Pupil is big in dark to allow more light in
Small in bright light to allow less light in.

4. State whether the following are membranes (M) or transparent mediums (TM). /6

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|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| A) vitreous humour | <u>TM</u> | D) aqueous humour | <u>TM</u> |
| B) lens | <u>TM</u> | E) choroid | <u>M</u> |
| C) retina | <u>M</u> | F) sclera | <u>M</u> |

5. Explain the accommodation reflex, the different sizes the lens can be and why it changes to that size. /5

Gets thicker to see nearby objects

Relaxes & less curved to see distant
objects.

6. Give the passageway light will take through the eye to get to the brain. /3

Cornea, aqueous humor, lens, vitreous humor,
retina, optic nerve, brain (analyzer)