

## Eye Worksheet (2)

1. Give the word being described. /15

- a- Allows us to focus
- b- Where the rods and cones are found
- c- Controls the amount of light entering the eye
- d- Third outer layer which protects the eye
- e- Nourished the eye
- f- Gel found between the lens and retina
- g- White of the eye
- h- Colour of the eye
- i- Black hole of the eye
- j- Area where there are no rods or cones
- k- Brings the impulse to the brain
- l- Nerve cell which allows us to see colours
- m- The lens shape when looking at a close object
- n- How the pupil will look in bright light
- o- The type of image which lands on the retina

lens & cornea  
retina  
iris  
sclera  
vitreous & aqueous humor / choroid  
vitreous humor  
sclera  
iris  
pupil  
blind spot / optic nerve  
optic nerve  
cones  
fat + short  
small  
inverted

2. What type of lens is the picture below?  
Which type of eye problem is this lens used for?



concave / diverging  
myopia

3. Why does a person see blurry when they are hyperopia? eyeball is short or cornea is flat, causes image to focus past retina

How does a lens solve the problem? Biconcave lens will make light converge on retina

4. Why does a person see blurry when they have myopia? eyeball is long or cornea, too curved, causes image to focus before retina so image that reaches retina is blurry

5. Why will a concave lens help a myopic person? diverging lens - make light rays reach retina

6. How can a person be myopic and hyperopic at the same time? cornea and eyeball can both be affected so person can't see close or far.

7. What are the neurons of the eye called? cones + rods

8. What is the pupil? black hole which allows light to pass through to reach retina

9. When do cones become active? bright light - color

10. What is a blind spot? Where there are no cones / rods / light
11. When there is a lot of light what will happen to our pupil and iris? pupil will get smaller + iris widens to let less light in
12. How does our lens look when we are looking at something far? long and thin
13. What type of image lands on the retina? inverted
14. Why is the image on the retina refracted? when light converges on retina image is upside-down + then processed correctly by the brain.