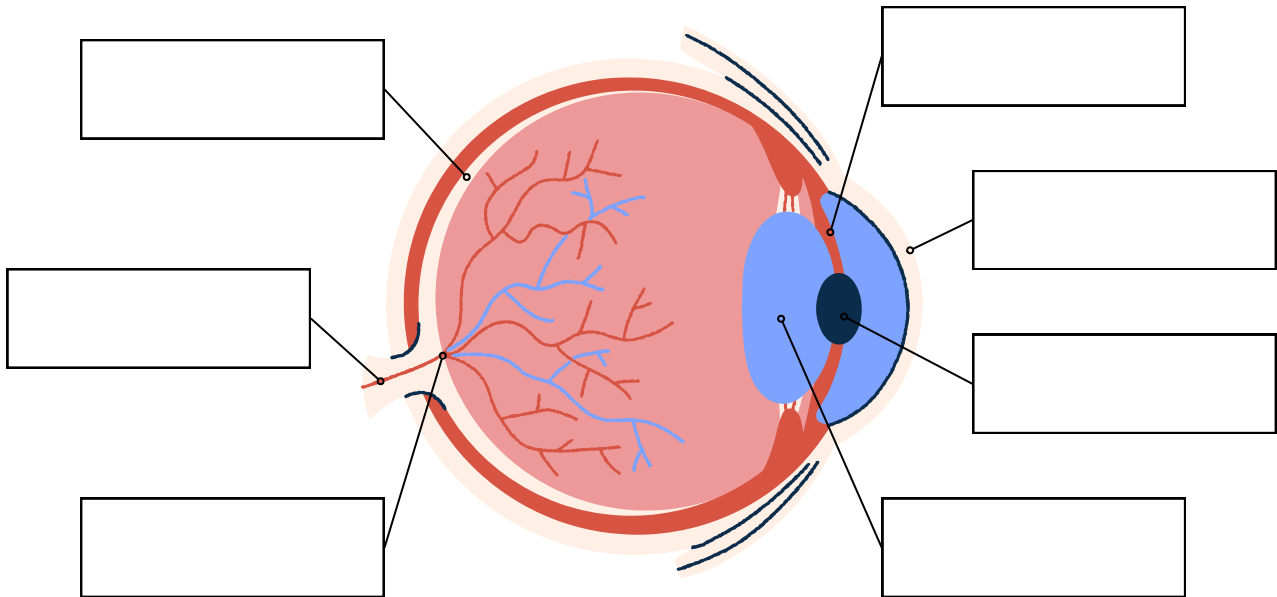




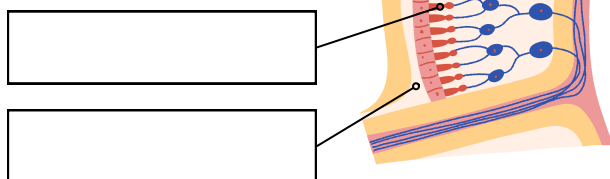
LABEL THE EYE

The eyes are one of the most important human sense organs. They help us see the world around us by sensing light and sending information to the brain.

LABEL



CLOSE UP OF THE RETINA



What are the photoreceptors?
What does each do?

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 120px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	_____

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FUN FACT:

The human eye can distinguish up to 10 million different colors.

How does our vision work?



FUNCTIONS OF EACH PART

Match the part of the eye with its correct function. Write the letter of the function next to the corresponding part of the eye.

Parts

Cornea

Retina

Pupil

Iris

Lens

Optic nerve

Sclera

Ciliary muscles

Functions

The white outer layer that protects the eye.

The colored part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil.

A transparent structure that helps to focus light onto the retina.

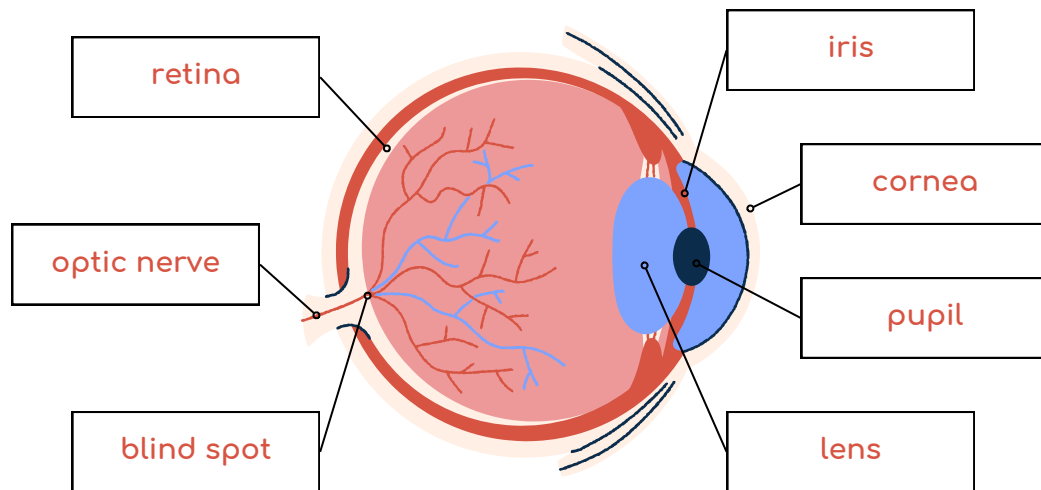
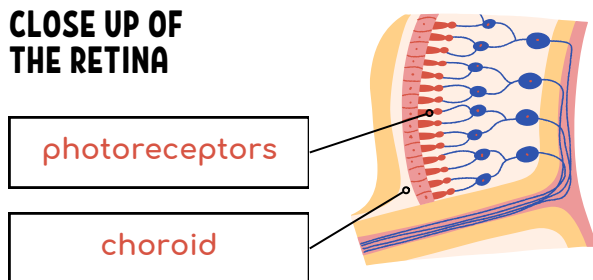
The clear outer layer that allows light to enter the eye.

Transmits visual information to the brain.

The opening in the center of the iris that lets light into the eye.

Contains light-sensitive cells that detect images and send signals to the brain.

Changes the shape of the lens for focusing.


CLOSE UP OF THE RETINA


What are the photoreceptors?
What does each do?

rod	gives black-and-white vision in dim light
cone	gives color vision in bright light

FUN FACT:

The human eye can distinguish up to 10 million different colors.

How does our vision work?

Our vision works by using light to create an image on our eyes. Light enters our eyes through the pupil and is focused on the retina. The retina converts the light into neural signals which are then sent to the brain, where they are interpreted as an image.

Functions of Each Part

1. Cornea - D: The clear outer layer that allows light to enter the eye.
2. Retina - G: Contains light-sensitive cells that detect images and send signals to the brain.
3. Pupil - F: The opening in the center of the iris that lets light into the eye.
4. Iris - B: The colored part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil.
5. Lens - C: A transparent structure that helps to focus light onto the retina.
6. Optic Nerve - E: Transmits visual information to the brain.
7. Sclera - A: The white outer layer that protects the eye.
8. Ciliary Muscles - H: Changes the shape of the lens for focusing.