

Use with textbook pages 202-210.

## Parts of the eye

Use the vocabulary words in the box below to label the parts of the eye. Place the correct letter on the line next to each part of the eye.

Vocabulary	
a. iris b. lens c. pupil d. sclera e. retina f. cornea g. optic nerve	

Use the same vocabulary words in the box above to fill in the blanks below. Each word can be used only once.

8. Light rays are first refracted by the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Surrounding the cornea is an opaque white tissue called the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Light enters the eye through an opening in the centre called the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the coloured circle of muscle surrounding the pupil. It controls the amount of light entering the eye.
12. Light then passes through the flexible, convex \_\_\_\_\_ which can change its shape.
13. Once light is refracted by the lens, it is focussed on the \_\_\_\_\_ at the back of the eye, where an image is formed.
14. Light-sensitive cells detect the image and an electric message is sent to the brain through the \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Inside the eye

Part of each statement below is false. Rewrite each statement to make it true.

1. The lens does most of the focussing of the light rays that pass through the eye.

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2. The light rays that pass through the eye diverge.

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3. In bright light, the iris makes the pupil larger to allow more light to enter.

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4. The human eye has a concave lens.

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5. The lens of the eye produces an upright image.

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6. Light rays are sent to the brain through the optic nerve.

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7. People who are near-sighted cannot bring nearby objects into focus.

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8. Far-sightedness can be corrected by using a concave lens.

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