

Use with textbook pages 208–209.

## Vision problems

Complete the following table. One answer is provided for you.

| Problem                 | Description  | Where is image formed? | How is the problem corrected? |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Near-sightedness</b> | Nearby objects are clear, but distant objects are fuzzy. |                        |                               |
| <b>Far-sightedness</b>  |  |                        |                               |
| <b>Astigmatism</b>      |  |                        |                               |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use with textbook pages 202-210.

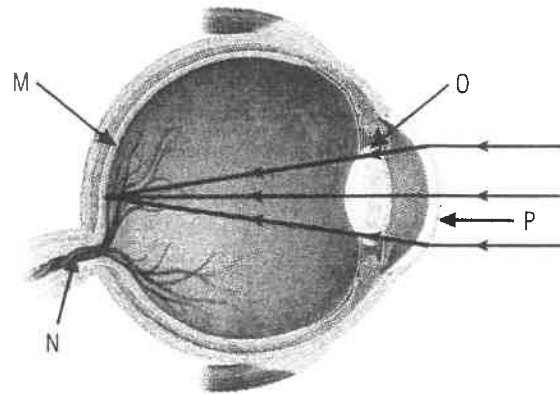
# Human vision

| Match each Term on the left with the best Descriptor on the right. Each Descriptor may only be used once. |   |
|---|---|
| Term  | Descriptor  |
| 1. _____ normal vision  | A. image forms behind the retina                    |
| 2. _____ astigmatism  | B. image forms in front of the retina               |
| 3. _____ far-sightedness  | C. no image is formed                               |
| 4. _____ near-sightedness   | D. image forms on more than one point on the retina |
|   | E. image forms on the retina                        |

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- Which of the following is referred to when we speak about the colour of someone's eyes?
  - iris
  - pupil
  - retina
  - sclera
- Which of the following is the white part of the eye?
  - iris
  - pupil
  - sclera
  - cornea
- Which of the following statements is **true**?
  - The pupil is larger in dim light.
  - The pupil never changes in size.
  - The pupil is smaller in dim light.
  - The pupil is larger in bright light.

Use the following diagram to answer questions 8 to 10.



- Which of the following structures represents the convex lens of the eye?
  - M
  - N
  - O
  - P
- What is the function of the structure labelled N in the diagram?
  - to focus the light
  - to send electrical signals to the brain
  - to provide nutrients and support for the cornea
  - to control the amount of light that enters the eye
- Which structure does most of the focussing?
  - M
  - N
  - O
  - P
- Which of the following describes how the image of an object appears on the retina?
  - it is reversed right to left
  - it is upright
  - it is upside down
  - it is a mirror image of the actual object.