

Structure of the Eye

Note: In OneNote, set this worksheet as background. Use the simulation's "Export" button to save an image and insert it at the marked place in the worksheet.

The Structure of the Eye

The eye is a sensory organ that allows us to perceive light stimuli. Light first enters the eye through the cornea. The cornea protects the eye and already bends the light strongly. Behind the cornea lies the iris. It is the coloured part of the eye and regulates the size of the pupil. The pupil is the opening through which light continues into the eye. Behind the pupil is the lens. It can change shape and bend light so that the sharpest possible image forms on the retina. The ciliary muscle and zonular fibres are important for this change in shape. The ciliary muscle changes its tension, and the zonular fibres transfer this change to the lens.

The inside of the eye is mostly filled with the vitreous body. It stabilises the eyeball. The outer, firm layer of the eye is the sclera. It protects the eye and gives it shape. Below it lies the choroid. It supplies the eye with oxygen and nutrients. Further inside is the retina. It contains light-sensitive sensory cells that convert light stimuli into electrical signals. These signals are passed to the brain through the optic nerve. At the place where the optic nerve leaves the eye lies the blind spot. There are no sensory cells there. The yellow spot is the area of sharpest vision.

Task 1: Label the parts of the eye

Export the image from the "Structure of the Eye" mode and insert it below.



Insert here

Task 2: Functions of important structures

Using the information text and the simulation, explain the function of each structure of the eye.

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