

Chapter 6- Notes Package

Human Vision (Pg. 203)

Define the following:

Pupil-

Iris-

Cornea-

Sclera-

Retina-

Cornea- Lens- Retina System (Pg. 204)

Explain.

Black and White Vision Vs Colour Vision (Pg. 206)

Rod cells-

Cone cells-

Correcting Focus Problems (Pg. 208-209)

Near- Sightedness:

Can see objects clearly when they are close to the eye. Distant objects look fuzzy. When light rays converge before they reach the retina. A concave lens can help diverge the light rays before they reach the cornea. This will form a clear image.

Far-Sightedness:

Can see objects clearly when they are far away. Nearby objects look fuzzy. This happens when the light rays do not converge by the time they reach the retina. A convex lens can help the light rays to start to converge before they reach the cornea. This will form a clear image.

Astigmatism:

If the shape of the cornea is irregular, light rays can focus in more than one place on the retina. This problem can be corrected with a corrective lens.

Blindness:

Keeps people from seeing. Some can see very little in the middle of their eye while others can see on the outside of their vision. In developing countries, almost always a product of malnutrition or disease. Can also have: snow blindness, night blindness, colour blindness.