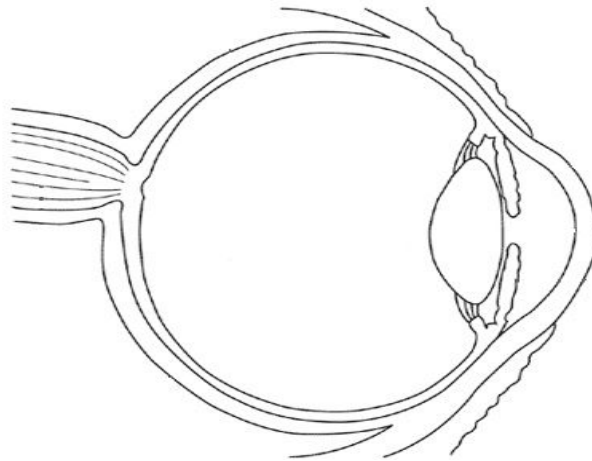


The Eye pg 470 - 477

- Label the Eye (pg 470)



- Describe the purpose of the... page 470 - 472

Term	Purpose
Pupil	
Cornea	
Iris	
Retina	
Ciliary Body or Suspensory Ligaments/Muscles Figure 12.9	
Photoreceptors	
Rod cells	
Cone cells	
Optic Nerve and blind spot	

Page 469

- What is the name of the person that examines your eyes? _____

Page 471

- Why does the lens of your eye change its shape?
- What is the shape of your eye when you look at nearby objects? _____
- What is the shape of your eye when you look at distant objects? _____

Page 473

- How can almost any focussing problem be improved?
- What causes the focussing problems of teenagers?
- What happens to lenses of many adults as they get older?
- Describe the following vision problems and provide the solution to to the problem (include diagrams).
 - a. Far sightedness
 - b. Near sightedness (page 474)
 - c. Astigmatism
- When is a person considered blind compared to legally blind (pg 476)
- What is colour blindness?
- What is Colour vision deficiency?

1. When lenses are used what is the benefit for using either large or thin lenses?
2. What is the problem with all lenses and why are mirrors used instead?
3. Compare the parts of a camera to the structure of the eye. (pg 484)
4. What is the difference between the telephoto and the wide angle lens? (pg 485)
5. What causes red eye? (pg 486)
6. Describe the difference between compound and confocal microscopes.
(pg 487)

7. Describe the difference between refracting and reflecting telescopes.
(pg 488-498)

8. Why do telescopes get so large? (pg 488)

9. Provide the English word associated with the following terms: (pg 487)

a. -scope

b. Micro-

c. Tele-

d. Peri-

10. How is a laser different from incandescent light? (pg 490)