Eyesight

The images we see is light bouncing off objects and landing on the retina. Light enters the human eye through the cornea and passes through the lens where it focuses onto the retina.

The retina is made up of two types of receptor cells known as Rods and Cones. Cones detect colour and detail of an object and are in the central region of the retina, they function in high light intensities and provides up with our central vision, when a person is looking straight at an object. Rod cells detect light of low intensity and detect movement of an object, these occur in the highest concentration in the outer areas of the retina.

Fibres from the rods and cones lead to the optic nerve that leaves the back of the eye and carries coded information in the form of a nerve impulse to the brain.

The pupil is the hole that lets in the amount of light needed depending on the circumstances, which is connected to the ciliary muscles which expand or contract the pupil.

**GLOSSARY TERMS**

**Retina:** Is at the back of the eye and contains photoreceptors that send images to the brain.

**Optic Nerve:** Sends information in the form of a nerve impulse to the brain.

**Cornea:** Protects the eye from dust and particles.

**Lens:** Bends the light onto the back of the retina.