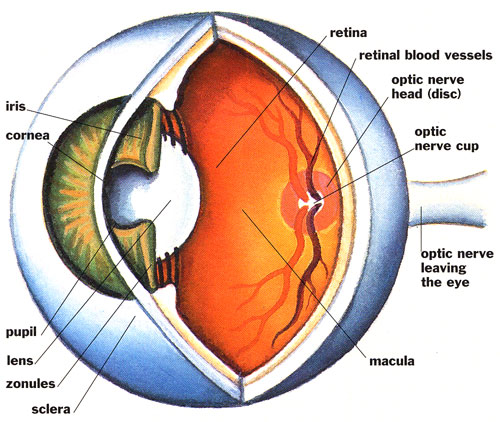
The white part of the eyeball is called the sclera. The sclera covers most of the eyeball.  
  
The part of the sclera in front of the iris is called the cornea. The cornea is transparent, which lets light travel through it. The cornea helps the eye focus as light makes its way through it. Like clear glass, the cornea gives your eye a clear window to view the world through.  
  
Behind the cornea are the iris and the pupil. The iris has muscles attached to it that change its shape. This allows the iris to control how much light goes through the pupil. The pupil lets light enter the eye.   
  
Between the iris and cornea is the anterior chamber. This chamber is filled with a special transparent fluid that gives the eye oxygen, protein, and glucose to keep it healthy.  
  
After light enters the pupil, it hits the lens. The lens sits behind the iris and is clear and colourless. The lens focuses light rays on the back of the eyeball - a part called the retina.

The retina is in the very back of the eye. Though it's small, it holds millions of cells that are sensitive to light. The retina takes the light the eye receives and changes it into nerve signals so the brain can understand what the eye is seeing.  
  
The ciliary muscle changes the shape of the lens. When you look at things up close, the lens becomes thicker to focus the correct image onto the retina. When you look at things far away, the lens becomes thinner.  
  
The biggest part of the eye sits behind the lens and is called the vitreous body. The vitreous body gives the eye its shape. It's filled with a clear, jelly-like material called the vitreous humor. After light passes through the lens, it shines straight through the vitreous humor to the back of the eye.  
  
The retina uses special cells called rods and cones to process light. Each eye has about 120 million rods and 7 million cones! Cones and rods are responsible for changing the received light into impulses.

The impulses are then carried to the brain by the optic nerve.

[](http://healthlifestylez.com/maintain-eye-health/maintain-eye-health-2/)Glossary:  
Lens: a transparent disk with curved surfaces used focus light  
Cornea: the transparent domed window at the front of the eye  
Iris: surrounds the pupil of the eye. It expands and contracts to change the size of the pupil and control the amount of light entering the eye.  
Retina: the light sensitive lining of the rear part of the eye. it converts the light image falling on it into nerve signals to the brain.  
Pupil: the variable hole in the middle of the iris which admits light into the eye.