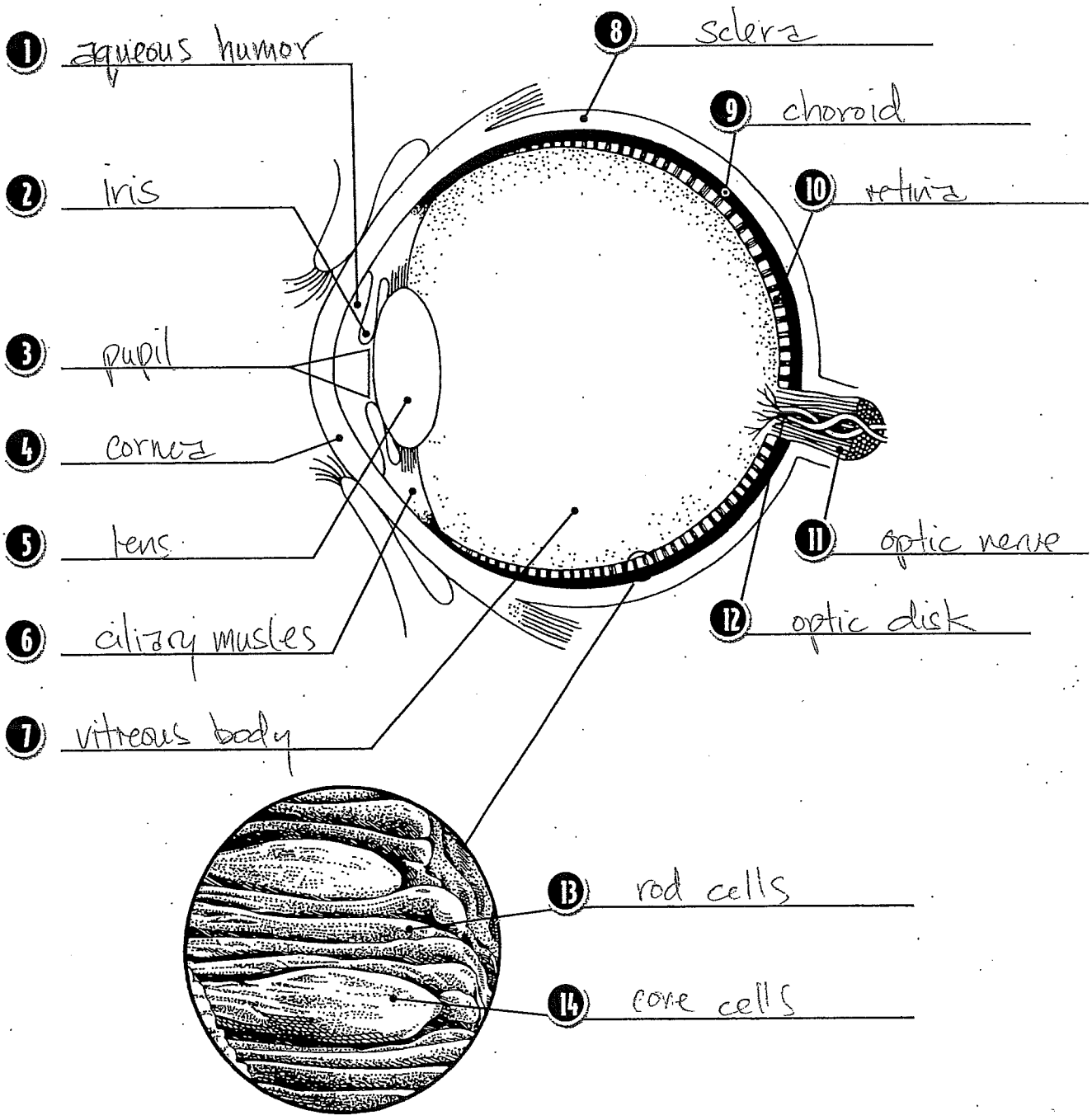
Name _____ Date _____

Inside the Eye

Looking more closely at the inner parts of the human eye, there are many specialized parts that help us to see. Use the terms in the word box to label the diagram.

optic nerve	choroid	sclera	retina	lens
pupil	cornea	optic disk	vitreous body	aqueous humor
iris	ciliary muscles	rod cells	cone cells	

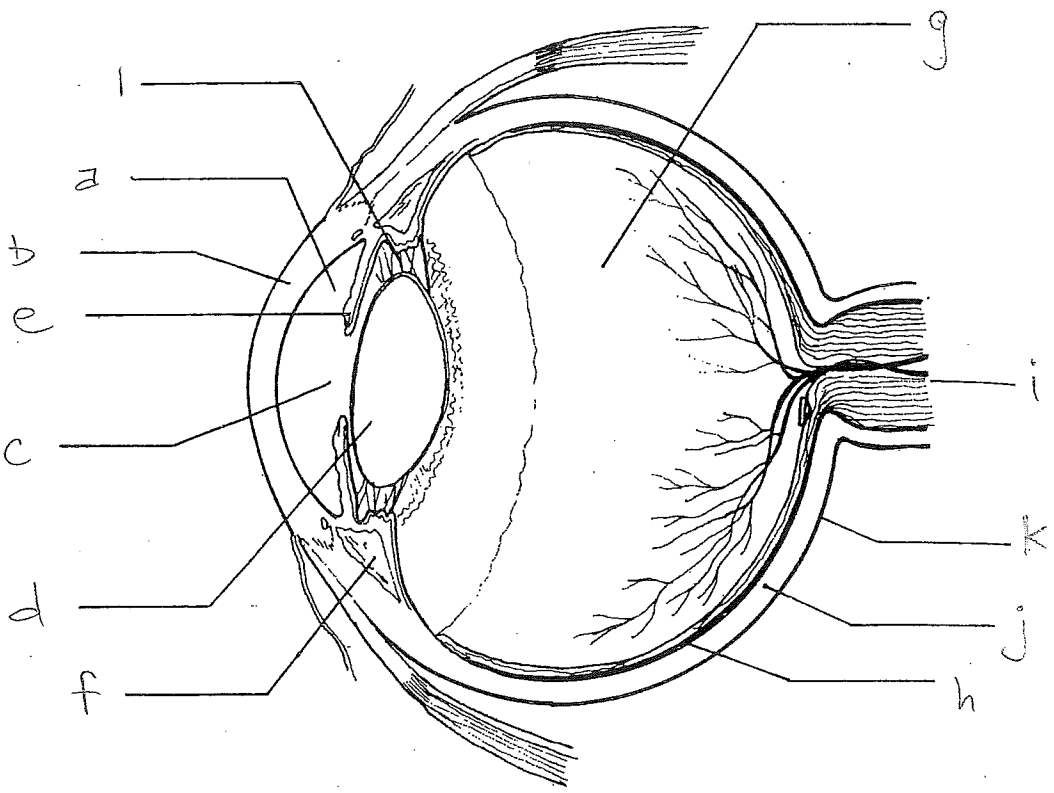


STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN EYE

Name _____

Label the parts of the human eye on the diagram below.

a. aqueous humor
b. cornea
c. pupil
d. lens
e. iris
f. ciliary body
g. vitreous humor
h. retina
i. optic nerve
j. choroid coat
k. sclera
l. suspensory ligament



Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

Light passes through a transparent layer, the cornea, which begins to focus the light onto the rear of the eye. Light then passes through the lens, the major focusing structure. The lens is held in place by suspending ligaments to ciliary muscles. Contraction of these muscles changes the shape of the lens and thus the focal point. The iris, located between the cornea and the lens, controls the amount of light entering the eye. The iris reduces the size of the transparent zone, or pupil of the eye. The retina, in the back of the eye, contains about 3 million cones which detect color and one billion rods which detect light and dark. The central region of the retina where images are focused is called the fovea. The optic nerve transmits visual impulses directly to the brain. People whose point of focus lies in front of the fovea are said to be nearsighted. If the point of focus lies behind the fovea, they are called farsighted. Corrective lenses may be used to focus the image onto the fovea, thus correcting the condition.