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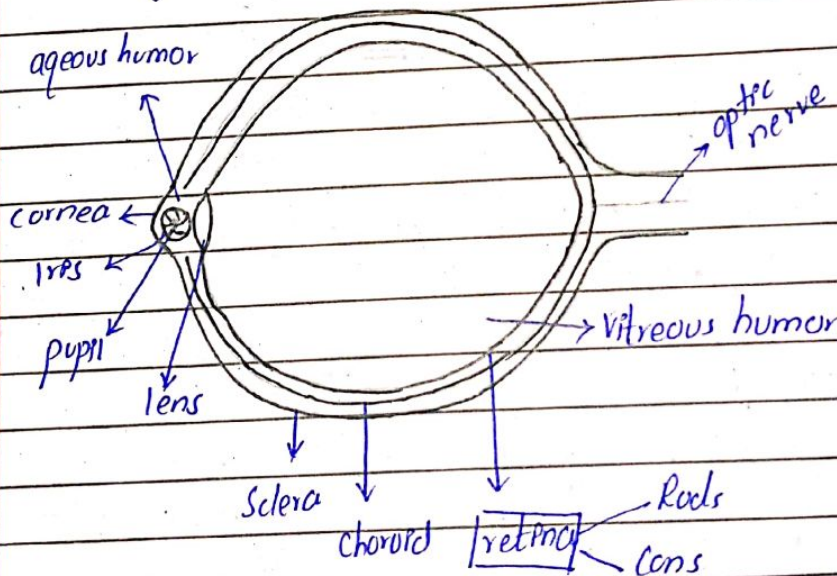
QUESTION NO: 01

STRUCTURE OF HUMAN EYE:

Human eye is a sensory organ, which provides the sensory information in the form of visuals.

Three layers of Eye:

1. Outer layer consists of sclera and cornea
2. Middle layer consists of choroid, ciliary body and iris
3. Inner layer consists of retina



FUNCTIONS OF THE MAJOR PARTS OF EYE.

1. Cornea:

It is an outermost transparent layer, with

which the light waves interact first. Cornea is for the bending of the light waves. It is the dome-shaped part of the sclera.

2. Iris:

Iris is a pigmented front portion of the choroid layer and contains the blood vessels. It also determines the eye color and responsible for the movement of pupil.

3. Pupil:

Pupil is a small hole or aperture in the center of the iris where the light enters into the eye. It changes size as the amount of light changes.

4. Lens:

Lens is a crystalline structure located just behind the iris. It is responsible for the refraction of light and focuses light on to the retina.

5. Retina:

Retina is a sensory tissue that lines the back of the eye. It is most sensitive and innermost layer of the eye. Retina contains the photoreceptors i.e. cones and rods, which are involved in conversion of light waves into an image.

6. Optic nerve:

Optic nerve is the nerve responsible for the transmission of image (electric impulses) to the brain.

7. Sclera :

Sclera is a tough protective layer of a connective tissue that helps to maintain the shape of the eye and provides an attachment for the muscles that move the eye.

8. Choroid :

Choroid is present beneath sclera, it is reddish and thicker due to presence of blood capillaries. Choroid is involved in the nourishment of the eye i.e. supply of gases and nutrients.

9. Aqueous humor :

Fluid filled region present on the frontal side of the eye. It is involved in the supply of nutrients and gases to those parts which do not have access to the capillaries.

10. Vitreous humor :

A thick, transparent liquid that fills the center of the eye, which takes care of fluid balance. It gives the eye its form and structure.