

**cornea**

outside layer of  
the eye that  
protects the  
eye

**pupil**

a hole in the  
eye through  
which light  
enters the eye

**iris**

the ring of muscle  
around the pupil that  
controls the size of the  
pupil and how much  
light enters the eye

**lens**

the curved part  
of the eye that  
refracts light to  
form an image

# retina

the layer of light sensitive cells lining the inside back wall of the eyeball where the image forms and signals the brain

# vitreous humor

transparent jellylike tissue filling the eyeball behind the lens

# rods

light sensitive cells in the retina that responds to small amounts of light

# cones

cells in the retina that respond to color (detect red, green, or blue light)

**optic  
nerve**

the short, thick  
through which  
signals travel from  
the eye to the brain

**nearsighted**

eye is too long  
and the lens  
focuses light in  
front of the retina

**farsighted**

eye is too short  
and the lens  
focuses light  
behind the retina

**concave**

lens that is thin  
in the middle  
but thick at the  
edges

**convex**

lens that is  
thick in the  
middle but thin  
at the edges

**image**

picture of an  
object made by  
a mirror image

**light**

a form of  
energy

**opaque**

a medium that  
does not allow  
any visible light  
to pass through

reflect

to bounce  
back

refract

to bend

transparent

a medium that  
allows all  
visible light to  
pass through

When light hits  
a flat mirror,  
rays are  
reflected

at the same  
angle in the  
opposite  
direction

When light passes from the air into clear glass at an angle, the light rays are

**refracted**

This type of person **CANNOT** see things clearly up close

**farsighted**

This type of person **CANNOT** see things clearly far away

**nearsighted**

What occurs to light waves in a convex mirror?

**diverge**

How many curves sides do all lenses have?

**At least one**

The image formed by a concave mirror lens is similar to that formed by what type of mirror?

**convex mirror**

How does an image appear in a flat mirror?

**reversed**

**Why does an apple look red?**

Red light is reflected while other colors are absorbed

**Invert**

to turn  
upside  
down

