|  |
| --- |
| **EYE QUIZ**1. What is the primary (most powerful) focusing structure of the eye? **cornea**
2. Which type of photoreceptor is best able to process bright light and color? **cone**
3. The vitreous humor, which occupies about 80% of the eye’s interior, is composed mostly of what? **water**
4. A “cataract” is an opacification of which eye structure? **crystalline lens**
5. Which eye structure determines a person’s eye color? **iris**
6. Which eye structure is comparable to the film of a camera because it senses light focused on it? retina
7. “Pink eye” is an inflammation of which eye tissue? **conjunctiva**
8. Which cranial nerve innervates four of the six extraocular muscles (medial rectus, superior rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique)? **cranial nerve III**
9. What is the point of sharpest, most distinct visual acuity within the eye? **fovea centralis**
10. The optic nerve is known also as what cranial nerve? **cranial nerve II**
11. A palsy of which extraocular muscle most likely will result in an *esotropia* (turning inward) of the affected eye? **lateral rectus**
12. In the tiny *foveola*, at the center of the fovea, there are approximately how many cones? 25,000
13. As an increasing amount of light enters the eye, the pupil does what? **constricts**
14. What ocular tissue provides protection for the eye and serves as an attachment for the extraocular muscles which move the eye? **sclera**
 |
| **EYE QUIZ**1. What is the primary (most powerful) focusing structure of the eye? **cornea**
2. Which type of photoreceptor is best able to process bright light and color? **cone**
3. The vitreous humor, which occupies about 80% of the eye’s interior, is composed mostly of what? **water**
4. A “cataract” is an opacification of which eye structure? **crystalline lens**
5. Which eye structure determines a person’s eye color? **iris**
6. Which eye structure is comparable to the film of a camera because it senses light focused on it? retina
7. “Pink eye” is an inflammation of which eye tissue? **conjunctiva**
8. Which cranial nerve innervates four of the six extraocular muscles (medial rectus, superior rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique)? **cranial nerve III**
9. What is the point of sharpest, most distinct visual acuity within the eye? **fovea centralis**
10. The optic nerve is known also as what cranial nerve? **cranial nerve II**
11. A palsy of which extraocular muscle most likely will result in an *esotropia* (turning inward) of the affected eye? **lateral rectus**
12. In the tiny *foveola*, at the center of the fovea, there are approximately how many cones? 25,000
13. As an increasing amount of light enters the eye, the pupil does what? **constricts**
14. What ocular tissue provides protection for the eye and serves as an attachment for the extraocular muscles which move the eye? **sclera**
 |