1 Mark in the diagram the following parts of an eye:

optic nerve   cornea   lens   retina   rods   cones
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## 2 Use the diagram to describe the passage of light into the eye.



3 L	isten and complete the sentences:
1.	Light enters your eyes through your, the lens then focuses it on the retina,
	a light-sensitive layer of at the back of the inner eyeball.
2.	The retina acts like the film in a camera with the optic nerve the
	information to the brain.
3.	Cones provide colour vision and require brighter light to function rods,
	which provide black-and-white vision under light.
4.	Rods can be stimulated by as little as one of light.
5.	Rods and cones are distributed differently across the retina with cones in
	the centre of the visual field and rods in the peripheral areas.
6.	The human retina contains about rods and 6,000,000 cones.
7.	The number and ratio of rods cones varies among species with night-active animals having mostly rods.
8.	Rods contain the rhodopsin which enables night vision.
	When exposed to bright light, rhodopsin immediately and night vision
10.	After bleaching it approximately twenty to thirty minutes to rhodopsin.
	magine you're going camping with friends and you want to go to the woods one night observe animals. Based on what you know, what can you do to improve night vision?
5 V	Vatch the video and write down the tips they give. Did you think of the same advice?
1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

## 6 Watch the video again and answer the questions:

- 1. Why should an eye-patch help?
- 2. What does it mean to "embrace the way of the ninja"? How can it help?
- 3. Why doesn't centered vision help at night?
- 4. What happens when we keep our eyes moving?
- 5. When have people started using dim light? Which colours does he mention? Why?
- 6. For how long can be our night vision impaired because of direct sunlight?
- 7. What does he recommend regarding sunglasses?