Function of the eye		
Comparing the eye to a	helps understand vision. Firs	st, light enters through
the pupil; the iris acts like the	of a camera, dilating c	or constricting to adjust
to the amount of light an object	·	-
Simultaneously, the ciliary muscle co	ntracts or relaxes, according to	of the
object being viewed. Next a process c	called refraction (	of light rays) occurs
as light passes through the aqueous hu	umour, the lens, and the vitreous h	umour. Refraction
large areas seen by	y the eye to be reduced; light rays	are
on a relatively small area of the retina	. The retina is like a film of a cam	era; an
is formed there. T	he final step in vision is transmissi	ion of the visual
from the eye to the	e brain the opti	c nerve.
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