

### Function of the eye

Comparing the eye to a \_\_\_\_\_ helps understand vision. First, light enters through the pupil; the iris acts like the \_\_\_\_\_ of a camera, dilating or constricting to adjust to the amount of light an object \_\_\_\_\_.

Simultaneously, the ciliary muscle contracts or relaxes, according to \_\_\_\_\_ of the object being viewed. Next a process called refraction (\_\_\_\_\_ of light rays) occurs as light passes through the aqueous humour, the lens, and the vitreous humour. Refraction \_\_\_\_\_ large areas seen by the eye to be reduced; light rays are \_\_\_\_\_ on a relatively small area of the retina. The retina is like a film of a camera; an \_\_\_\_\_ is formed there. The final step in vision is transmission of the visual \_\_\_\_\_ from the eye to the brain \_\_\_\_\_ the optic nerve.

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Taken from:

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