**Parts of the Eye**

**Cornea-**the transparent, outside layer of the eye that protects the eye

**Pupil-** the part of the eye that looks black. It is a hole in the eye through which light enters the eye

**Iris-** the colored part of the eye. It is 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 behind the pupil that refracts light to form and image

**Retina-** the layer of light sensitive cells lining the inside back wall of the eyeball where the image forms and sends signals to the brain

**Vitreous humor-** the gel-like substance in the eye that gives it its shape

**Rods-** light sensitive cells in the retina that respond to small amounts of light

**Cones**- cells in the retina that respond to color. They detect red, green or blue light

**Optic Nerve-**the short, thick nerve through which signals travel from the eye to the brain

**Nearsightedness-**occurs when the eye is too long and the lens focuses light in front of the retina

**Farsightedness-** occurs when the eye is too short and the lens focuses light behind the retina

**Lens Vocabulary**

**Lens-** A specially shaped piece of refractive material designed to change the way objects on the other side of it look by changing the paths of light rays that pass through the material.