

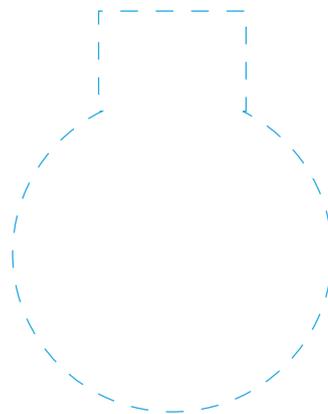


My Human Eye

1. Follow the instructions below to make your own human eye.
 - a. Cut out parts A-E by cutting along the dotted lines and discarding all of the blue-coloured sections.
 - b. Colour the blood vessels shown on the retina red.
 - c. Glue part A in place to the marked area in your workbook.
 - d. Cut out small circles of plastic to cover parts 5 and 11 that you cut out – make sure they are slightly larger than the hole. Glue around the back of 6 and 10 and attach the plastic to the backs, to provide a transparent layer.
 - e. Colour part 8 the same as your eye's iris colour, the eyebrow and eyelashes the same as yours and the inner eyelid and tear duct in pink.
 - f. Glue the back of the tab on part B and stick this over part A in your workbook so that it can fold up.
 - g. Glue the back of the tab on part C and stick this over part B in your workbook so that it can fold up.
 - h. Glue the back of the tab on part D and stick this over part C in your workbook so that it can fold up.
 - i. Lastly, glue a strip along one edge of part E and place it over the rest of the eye so it can be folded open and closed.

Key

1	eyebrow
2	inner eyelids
3	eyelashes
4	tear duct
5	cornea
6	sclera
7	sclera
8	iris
9	pupil
10	sclera
11	lens
12	retina
13	blind spot



2. Use your model to answer the following questions.
 - a. Between which two layers is the aqueous humor found? A B C D E (Circle your answer.)
 - b. Which is the layer most associated with sight? A B C D E (Circle your answer.)
 - c. There are four parts that refract the light coming into the eyeball. These include the aqueous humor, vitreous humor, _____ and _____.

3. Use the part names from the model to match them with their key function.

Part/s	Function
	The tough white layer that gives the eyeball shape and protection.
	Transparent covering part at the front of the eye that allows light to enter and also prevents other substances entering.
	Muscular ring that opens and closes, making the size of the pupil bigger or smaller. It is the coloured part of the eye.
	Hole that lets light into the eye and changes size depending on light levels.
	Globular shaped part that refracts light so it focuses onto the retina. Its shape is changeable in order to help vision become clearer when looking at near or far objects.
	Contains rods and cones that detect light and transform the information into electrical impulses that can be interpreted by the brain.
	Area lacking rods and cones, so doesn't respond to light.
	All protect the eye by stopping foreign substances such as dust and water from entering the eye.
	Tube that carries tears to the eye so that they can be used to rinse the eyeball and keep it lubricated.

