
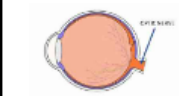




Vocabulary	Meaning
Pupil	Located in the centre of the iris, allows light into the eye
Iris	Coloured part of the eye that regulates the amount of light by controlling the size of the pupil
Cornea	Clear, dome-shaped surface that covers the front of the eye
Retina	Layer of nerve cells that sense light and sends signals to the brain
Optometrist	Eye doctor that can examine, diagnose and treat your eyes
Snellen Chart	An eye chart used to measure visual activity
Emitting	To give off e.g., to emit a bright light
Light source	Where light comes from – it can be natural or artificial
Optic nerve	Transmits information from the retina to the brain
Lux	The measure of light – how much light falls on a surface
Silhouette	the dark shape and outline of something visible in restricted light
Shadow	A dark area where light is blocked by an object
Opaque	Not able to see through
Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen
Rotation	Movement of Earth on its axis counterclockwise
Refraction	The bending of light as it passes from one transparent substance to another
Convex lens	Curve outwards; bends light rays closer together
Concave lens	Curve inwards; spreads light rays further apart

Pupil	Optic nerve	Opaque	Transparent
			

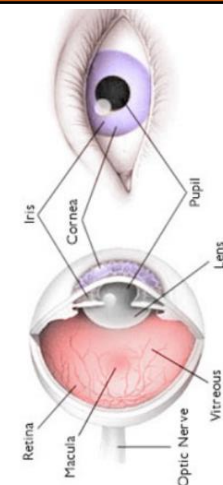
Key knowledge – Features of the Eye

Lens: changes the focal distance of the eye so it can focus on objects at various distances.

Vitreous: a clear, colourless fluid that fills the space between the lens and the retina of your eye.

Optic Nerve: transfers visual information from the retina to the vision centres of the brain via electrical impulses.

Macula: responsible for all our central vision and most of our colour vision.



Key knowledge – How does light travel?

Light enters your eye through the pupils and sends signals to the brain through the nerve. These signals tell us what we are seeing.

Light waves travel from a source in straight lines that spread out in all directions like rays. Light rays reflect off surfaces – different surfaces reflect differently.

