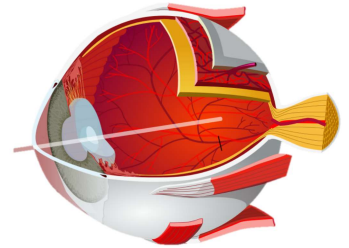
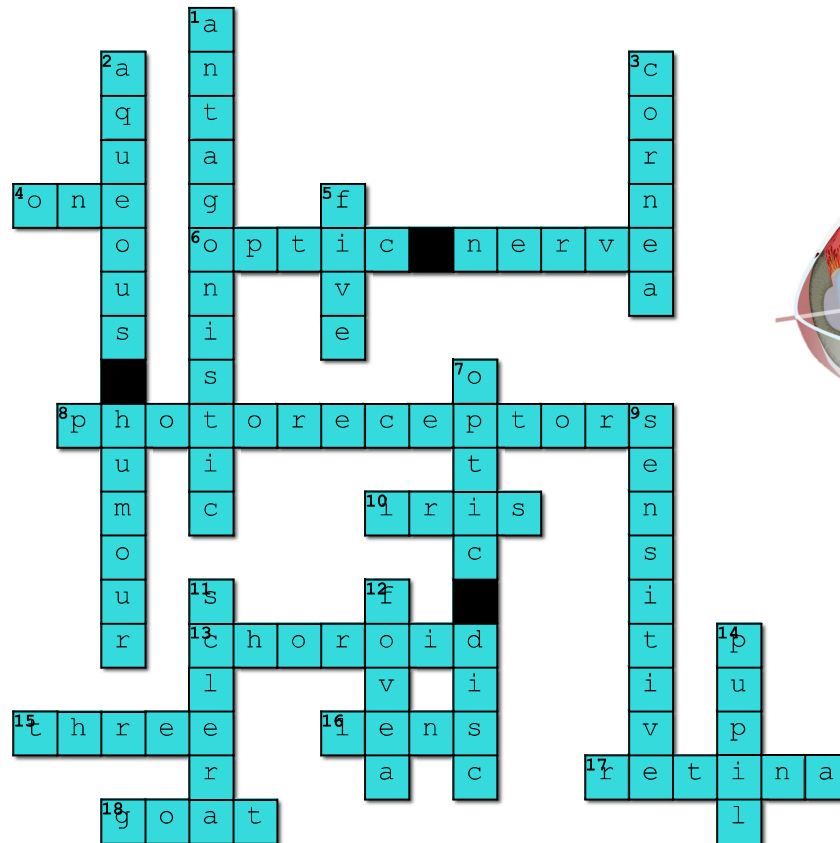


The Eye

Complete the crossword puzzle below with what you learned from the eye webinar.



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

4. How many photopigments do rods have? (**one**)
6. Made up of ganglion cell axons, this carries messages from the retina to the brain. (**optic nerve**)
8. The scientific name for light-sensing cells. (**photoreceptors**)
10. Structure in the eye responsible for controlling the diameter and size of the pupil (**iris**)
13. The middle layer of the eye which contains the blood vessels. (**choroid**)
15. How many types of cones do we have? (**three**)
16. This part of the eye enables the third step of the light being focused onto the back of the eye. (**lens**)
17. Light-sensitive layer at the back of the eye. It is made up of rods and cones, the light receptors. (**retina**)
18. This animal has rectangular pupils. (**goat**)

Down

1. The visual system interprets colour in an ----- manner. (**antagonistic**)
2. The liquid within the anterior chamber, which refracts light so it hits the back of the eye (second step in focusing light) (**aqueous humour**)
3. This refracts light and is the first step in focusing light on the right place on the retina. Doesn't contain blood vessels. (**cornea**)
5. How many types of nerve cells are there in the retina? (photoreceptors as one type) (**five**)
7. The area where the axons of the ganglion cells meet and form the optic nerve. Here there aren't any photoreceptors. (**optic disc**)
9. Cones are not very ----- so they need a lot of light to be activated. (**sensitive**)
11. The outer layer of the eye, which is white and protects the inner contents of the eye. (**sclera**)
12. The area on the retina which contains the highest density of cones. Light is focused onto this area. (**fovea**)
14. An opening that lets light in (**pupil**)