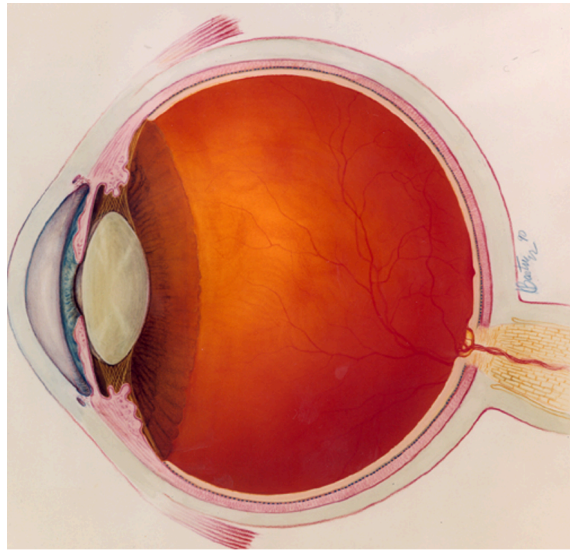


## Human Biology

### Cow's Eye Dissection

1. Optic nerve	2. Retina	3. Iris	4. Cornea	5. Pupil
6. Lens	7. Sclera	8. Tapetum	9. Blind spot	10. Vitreous humor



#### Fill in the blank:

1. Back of the eye where light is focused. It contains the photoreceptors for vision. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The colored portion of the eye. It can open and close. It is a muscle that controls the amount of light that enters the eye. It is located between the cornea and the lens. \_\_\_\_\_

3. A clear, flexible structure that adjusts the eye's focus, allowing us to see objects both near and far. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The opening in the iris through which light passes. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The white of the eye. It is thick and tough, and is the outer covering of the eyeball. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This sends the image to the brain. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The clear window of the eye that lets light in. It is a tough covering over the iris and the pupil that helps protect the eye and begins focusing the light. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The colorful, shiny material, iridescent portion, located behind the retina. Found in animals that have good night vision, it reflects light back through the retina. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The thick, clear jelly that helps give the eyeball its shape. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The area where the optic nerve leaves the retina. Each eye has a place where there are no photoreceptor cells. \_\_\_\_\_