



- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The outermost layer of the eye includes the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The middle layer includes the \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The innermost layer is the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Name the structures of the eye described below:
- \_\_\_\_\_ a. tough, white connective tissue outer layer, prevents light from entering eye other than anteriorly
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. central space where light passes through iris
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. part of retina with no photoreceptors (blind spot), optic nerve leaves retina
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. concentration of cones
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. densest concentration of cones within macula lutea, vision clearest here
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. site of aqueous humor production
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. contains many blood vessels, melanin, prevents scattering of light inside the eye
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. contains light receptors
- \_\_\_\_\_ i. transparent surface structure that allows light to enter eye, main site of light refraction (bending)
- \_\_\_\_\_ j. regulates amount of light entering eye
- \_\_\_\_\_ k. focuses light onto retina
- \_\_\_\_\_ l. sends sensory information from retina to brain
- \_\_\_\_\_ m. smooth muscle that changes shape of lens
- \_\_\_\_\_ n. attaches lens to ciliary body