

Cornea - the clear, dome-shaped tissue covering the front of the eye.

Iris - the colored part of the eye - it controls the amount of light that enters the eye by changing the size of the pupil

Lens - a crystalline structure located just behind the iris - it focuses light onto the retina

Optic nerve - the nerve that transmits electrical impulses from the retina to the brain

Pupil - the opening in the center of the iris- it changes size as the amount of light changes (the more light, the smaller the hole)

Retina - sensory tissue that lines the back of the eye. It contains millions of photoreceptors (rods and cones) that convert light rays into electrical impulses that are relayed to the brain via the optic nerve

Vitreous - a thick, transparent liquid that fills the center of the eye - it is mostly water and gives the eye its form and shape (also called the vitreous humor)

- The **anterior chamber** is the area bounded in front by the cornea and in back by the lens, and filled with aqueous.
- The **aqueous** is a clear, watery solution in the anterior and posterior chambers.
- The **artery** is the vessel supplying blood to the eye.
- The **canal of Schlemm** is the passageway for the aqueous fluid to leave the eye.
- The **choroid**, which carries blood vessels, is the inner coat between the sclera and the retina.
- The **ciliary body** is an unseen part of the iris, and these together with the ora serrata form the uveal tract.
- The **conjunctiva** is a clear membrane covering the white of the eye (sclera).
- The **cornea** is a clear, transparent portion of the outer coat of the eyeball through which light passes to the lens.
- The **iris** gives our eyes color and it functions like the aperture on a camera, enlarging in dim light and contracting in bright light. The aperture itself is known as the pupil.
- The **lens** helps to focus light on the retina.
- The **macula** is a small area in the retina that provides our most central, acute vision.
- The **optic nerve** conducts visual impulses to the brain from the retina.

- The **ora serrata** and the ciliary body form the uveal tract, an unseen part of the iris.
- The **posterior chamber** is the area behind the iris, but in front of the lens, that is filled with aqueous.
- The **pupil** is the opening, or aperture, of the iris.
- The **rectus medialis** is one of the six muscles of the eye.
- The **retina** is the innermost coat of the back of the eye, formed of light-sensitive nerve endings that carry the visual impulse to the optic nerve. The retina may be compared to the film of a camera.
- The **sclera** is the white of the eye.
- The **vein** is the vessel that carries blood away from the eye.
- The **vitreous** is a transparent, colorless mass of soft, gelatinous material filling the eyeball behind the lens.