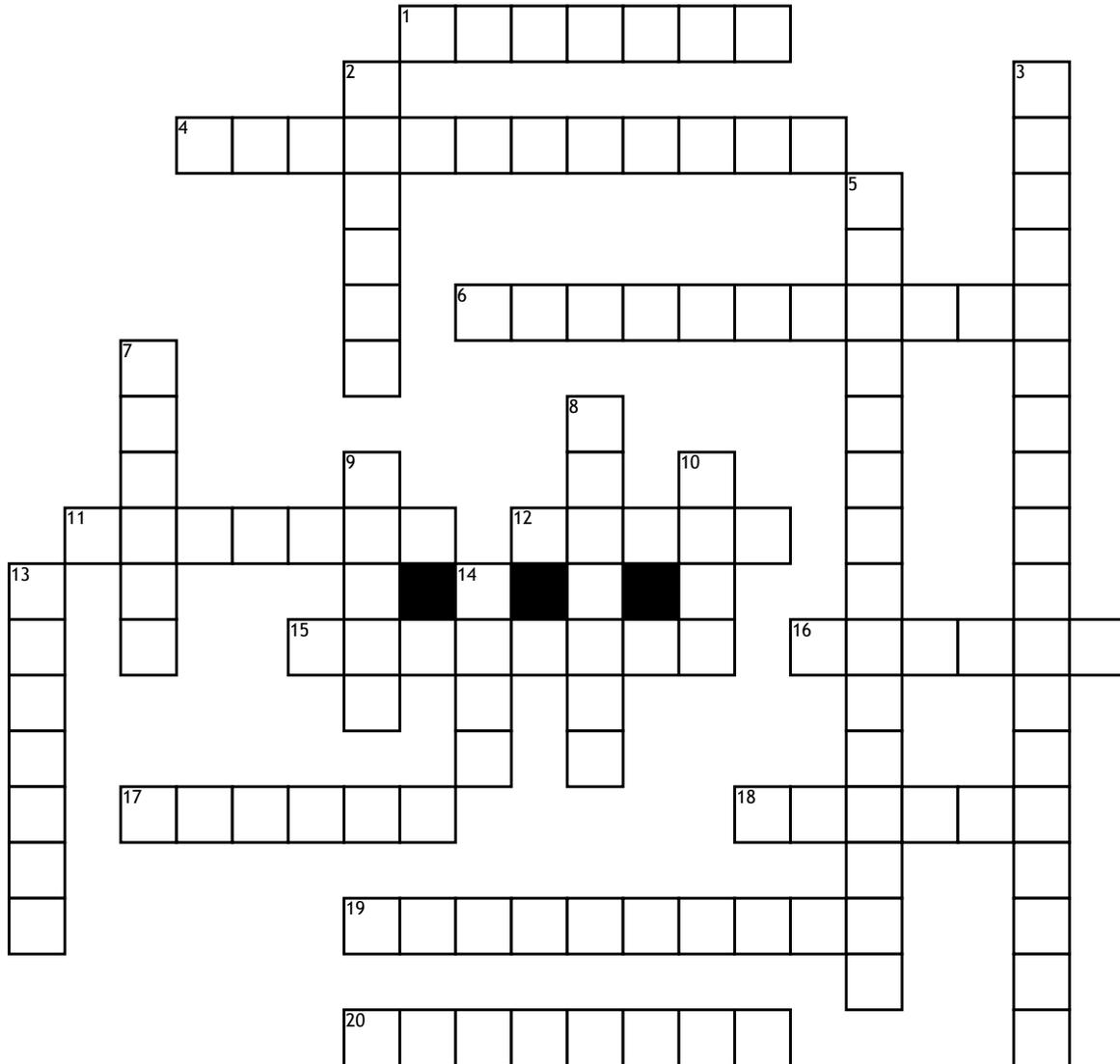


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Anatomy of the Eye



**Across**

- 1. Radial fibers that suspend the lens from the ciliary body and hold it in position
- 4. Clear, watery fluid that fills the space between the back surface of the cornea and the front surface of the vitreous, bathing the lens
- 6. Transparent mucous membrane covering the outer surface of the eye except the cornea
- 11. Tiny opening of the lacrimal canaliculus of each upper and lower eyelid
- 12. Central pit in the macula that produces the sharpest vision. Contains a high concentration of cones and no retinal blood vessels.
- 15. Jelly like structure that occupies the posterior cavity of the globe
- 16. Opaque, fibrous protective outer layer of the eye

- 17. Most of the eye's refractive power comes from this structure of the eye
  - 18. Transitional zone about 1-2 mm wide, where the cornea joins the sclera and the bulbar conjunctiva attaches to the eye
  - 19. Second cranial nerve. The largest sensory nerve of the eye that carries impulses for sight from the retina to the brain
  - 20. Pink fleshy conjunctival tissue in the nasal corner of each eye over the semilunar fold
- Down**
- 2. Contains sensory receptors for the transmission of light, is really part of the brain
  - 3. Responsible for moving the eye and are considered extrinsic

- 5. Fluid filled space inside the eye between the iris and the innermost corneal surface
- 7. The yellow spot in the center of the retina; area of acute central vision
- 8. Vascular layer of the eye lying between the retina and sclera that provides nourishment to outer layers of the retina
- 9. Black circular opening in the center of the iris that regulates the amount of light that enters the eye
- 10. The transparent biconvex structure situated between the iris and the vitreous
- 13. Structures covering the front of the eye, which protects it; distributes tear film over the exposed corneal surface
- 14. Pigmented tissue lying behind the cornea that gives color to the eye