## the Eye



## Across

3. The is a clear gel like fluid that fills the inside of your brain
4. the colors we see are waves found on the
5. light can not be seen unless it hits
an
6. When we see black it means all the colors were
7. the $\qquad$ are changes the shape in the
lens
8. when we see white light it means all colors of a visible spectrum were
9. The is the middle layer of the eye it is a lot of blood vessels that nuresouse the retina 22. angle of reflection= $\qquad$ -

## Word Bank

absorbed
iris
cornea
Suspensory ligaments
macula
optic nerve
energy
absorbed
wave refraction Ciliary muscles
23. light can be caught $\backslash$ $\qquad$
25. there are 7 colors of $\qquad$
26. the $\qquad$ is the outermost layer of the eye it protects the eye and the supports it

## Down

1. light can be bent and slows down when it travels through a denser media this is called 2. the $\qquad$ is anchored down by the ciliary muscles and holds
2. The $\qquad$ is the protective window that covers the pupil and iris
3. The $\qquad$ is the sensitive are in the center of the retina helps you see
4. light travels in the form of a $\qquad$ $-$
5. The $\qquad$ is the hole in the eye surrounded by the pupil.
6. when we see black it means all colors of visible spectrum were
7. The is a colored muscle that surrounds the pupil
8. light can bounce
9. light travels in a striaght
10. The $\qquad$ is a bundle of more than a million that carries visual messages
11. the $\qquad$ captures the imgae from the lens $\qquad$ is located on the retina it is small and it helps you with driving and
12. longer waves means lower
13. the is located behind the pupil and the iris it shines the light onto the

| Reflected | Fovea | absorbed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Electromagnetic spectrum | sclera | Line |
| visible light | Vitreous humor | reflect |
| angle of incidence | retina | object |
| lens | choriod | pupil |

