

Exam Prep Sheet:

Quote: If you are constantly trying to do it perfectly, you are doing it all wrong because in faults we find our greatest gems.

Section 1:

Terms:

NEAR SIGHTED – unable to see things clearly at a distance – focal point is in front of the retina – corrected with a concave lens

FAR SIGHTED – cannot see things close to the eye because of a focus point that forms behind the actual eye – corrected with a convex lens

ASTIGMATISM – CAUSES THE EYE TO FOCUS ON MORE THAN ONE PART OF THE RETINA BECAUSE THE EYE IS MISSHAPEN – corrected with lenses, contacts, or laser surgery.

Laser Eye surgery – used to do three things

1. Correct the shape of the cornea
2. Stop bleeding vessels in the eye
3. Reattach the retina when it starts to separate

Refracting telescopes use **lenses** to magnify images seen at great distances

Reflecting telescopes use **mirrors** to see objects more clearly from long distances

Colour blindness is the inability to see certain colours. It is most dominant in people from Scandinavia

Rods – see black and white

Cones – see colour

Know the function and location of the following parts of the eye:

Iris, cornea, aqueous humour, pupil, sclera, retina, blind spot, optic nerve, vitreous humour

Be able to describe the path of an image through your eye