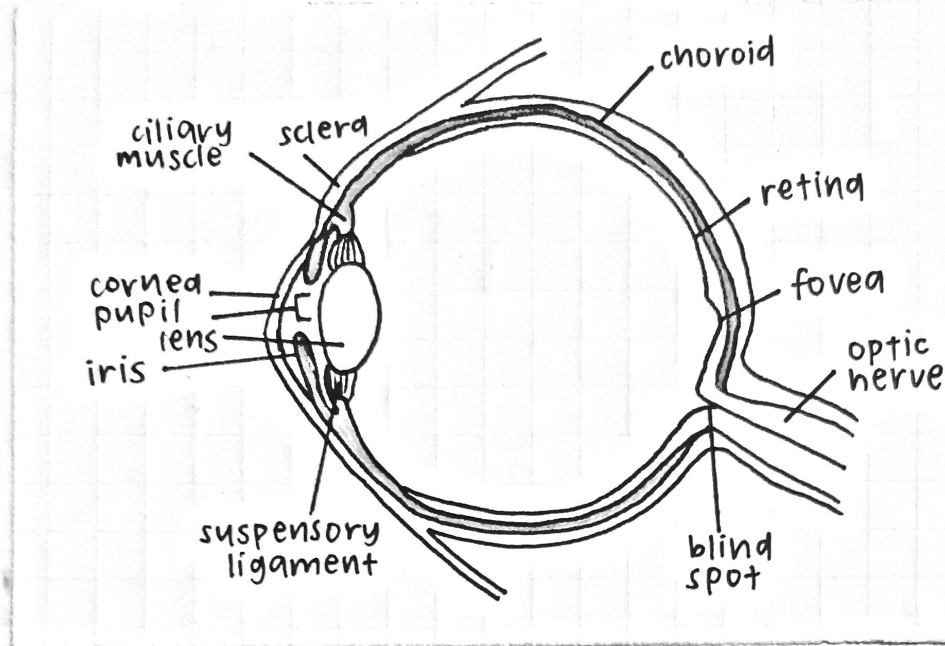


THE HUMAN EYE

CROSS-SECTION



- iris (controls amount of light entering eye)
 - control constriction and dilation of the pupil through the contraction and relaxation of the circular muscles and radial muscles
- pupil (allows light to enter eye)
 - a hole in the middle of the iris which allows light to enter the eye
- sclera (protects against mechanical injury)
 - tough white outer layer of connective tissue
- conjunctiva
 - thin, transparent mucous membrane that helps to lubricate the eye
- cornea (refracts light rays into pupil)
 - transparent, refractive layer covering the iris and pupil. It causes most of the refraction of light entering the eye. continuous with the sclera.
- tear gland
 - lies at upper corner of eyelid. secretes tears which lubricates the eye, nourish the cornea and keep it free from dust
- choroid
 - contain blood vessels that supply oxygen and nutrients, and remove metabolic waste products. pigmented black to prevent internal reflection of light
- retina
 - innermost layer of eyeball which contains photoreceptors, which is connected to nerve endings from optic nerve