

Sense organs

**What is a sense organ?**

Sense organs

**Function of the cornea?**

Sense organs

**Function of the iris?**

Sense organs

**Function of the lens?**

Sense organs

**Function of the retina?**

Sense organs

**What is the blind spot?**

Sense organs

**Function of the optic nerve?**

Sense organs

**What happens to the pupil in bright light, and why?**

Refracts light.

A group of receptor cells responding to specific stimuli: light, sound, touch, temperature and chemicals.

Focuses light on to the retina.

Controls how much light enters the pupil.

Where the optic nerve leaves the eye.  
There are no receptors there.

Contains light receptors, some sensitive to light of different colours.

It gets smaller, so less light enters and the retina is protected.

Carries impulses to the brain.

Sense organs **Supplement**

**Which iris muscles contract in dim light?**

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**Which iris muscles contract in bright light?**

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**Focusing on a near object: ciliary muscles, ligaments and lens?**

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**Focusing on a distant object: ciliary muscles, ligaments and lens?**

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**Where are rods and cones found in the human retina?**

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**Function of rods and cones?**

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**What is the function of the fovea?**

Circular muscles contract and radial muscles relax, so the pupil narrows.

Radial muscles contract and circular muscles relax, so the pupil widens.

Ciliary muscles relax; suspensory ligaments pulled tight; lens becomes thinner and refracts light less.

Ciliary muscles contract; suspensory ligaments slacken; lens becomes thicker and refracts light more.

Rods are more sensitive, for night vision.  
Three kinds of cone absorb different colours, for colour vision.

Rods are spread over the retina, more towards the edges. Cones are packed in the fovea.

It gives the sharpest vision because it has the highest density of cones.