

ANATOMY



FUNCTION

The eye is a complex organ that allows us to see. It captures light from the environment and converts it into electrical signals that the brain can interpret. The process of seeing involves the light entering the eye through the cornea, passing through the lens, and hitting the retina. The retina then sends signals to the brain via the optic nerve.

The eye is composed of several parts, each with a specific function. The cornea is the outermost layer and helps to focus light. The lens is a transparent structure that can change shape to focus light on the retina. The retina is a layer of tissue at the back of the eye that contains photoreceptors (rods and cones) that convert light into electrical signals. The optic nerve carries these signals to the brain.

STRUCTURE

The eye is a complex organ with many parts. The cornea is the outermost layer and is made of a tough, transparent material. The iris is a colored structure that controls the amount of light that enters the eye. The pupil is the opening in the center of the iris. The lens is a transparent structure that focuses light on the retina. The retina is a layer of tissue at the back of the eye that contains photoreceptors (rods and cones) that convert light into electrical signals. The optic nerve carries these signals to the brain.

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