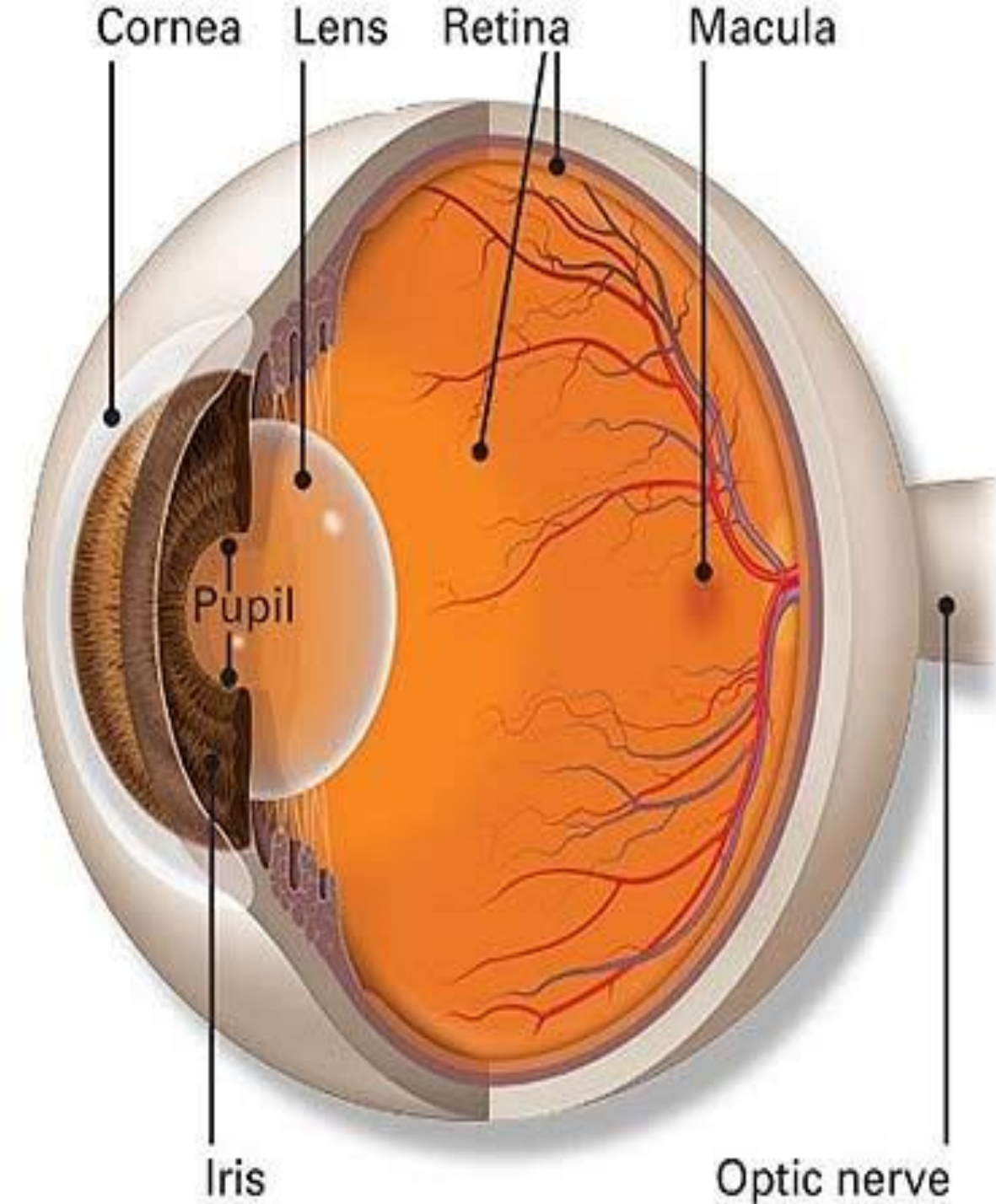
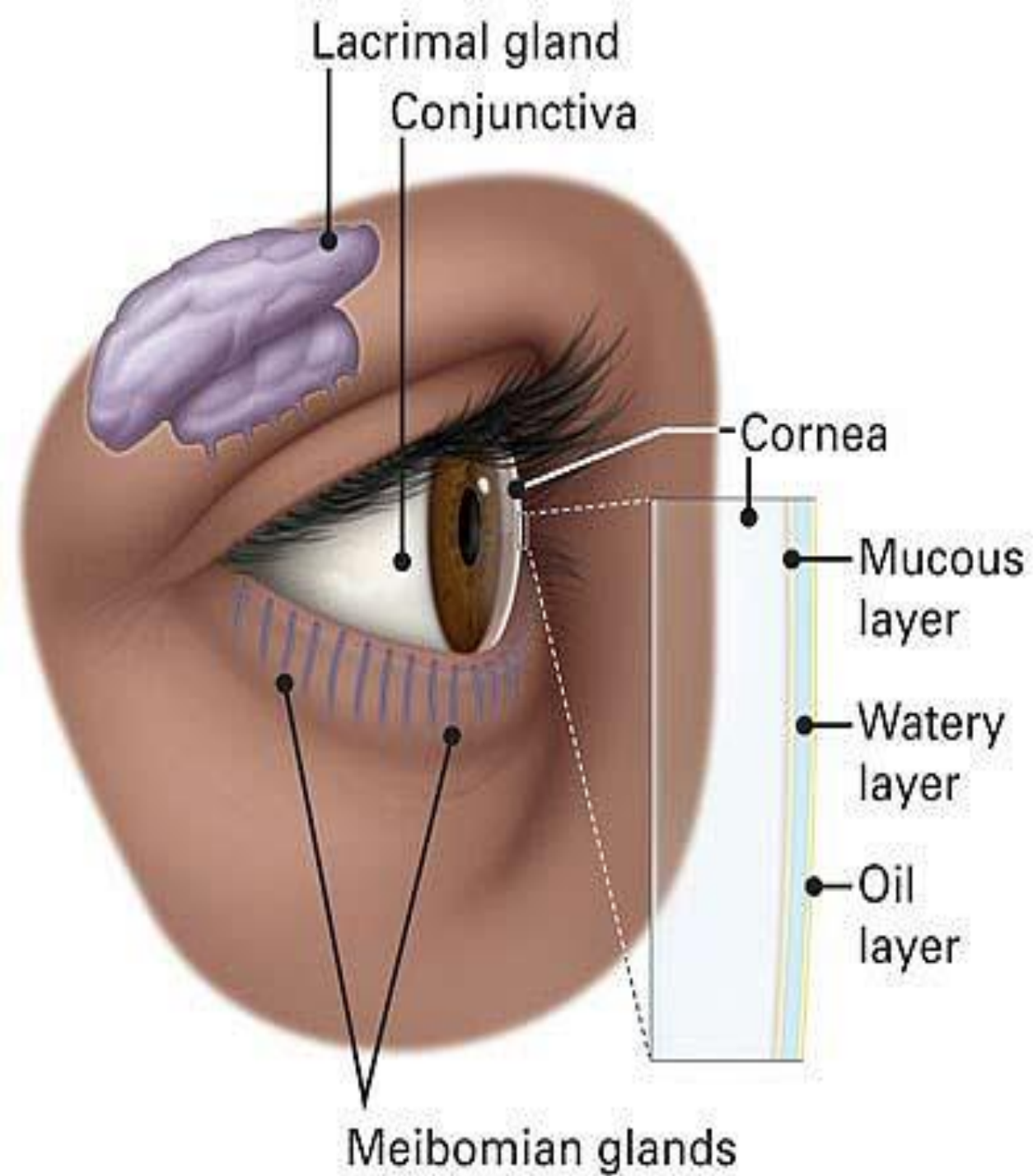
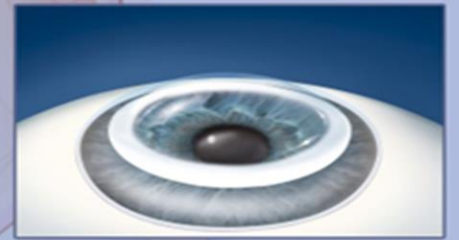
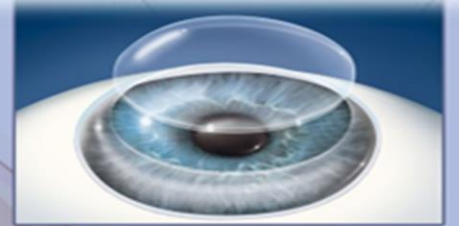
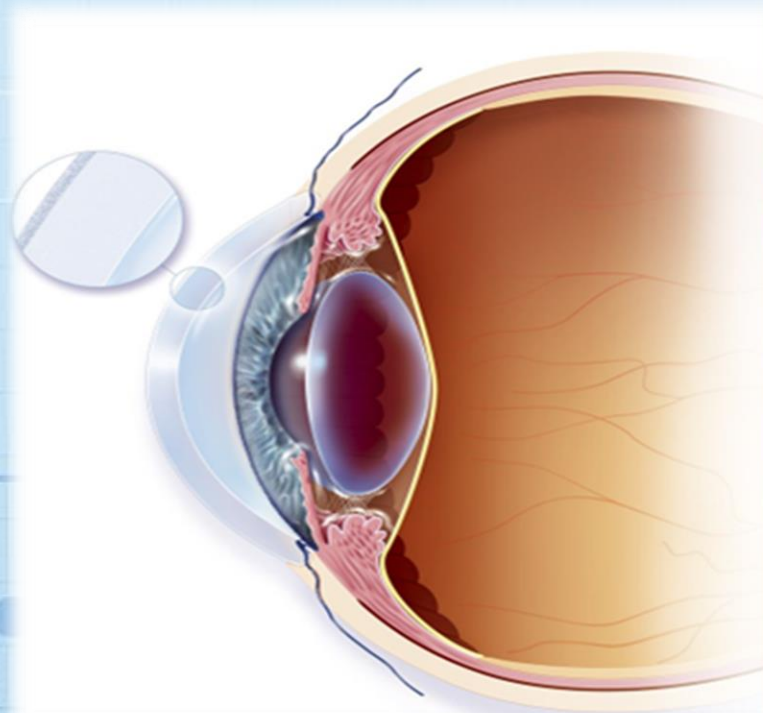
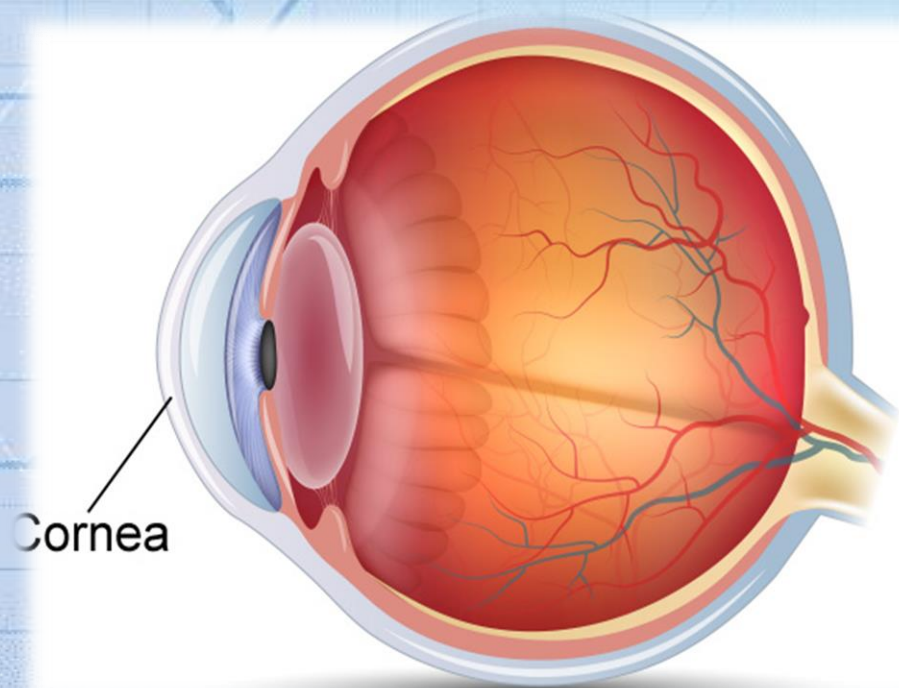


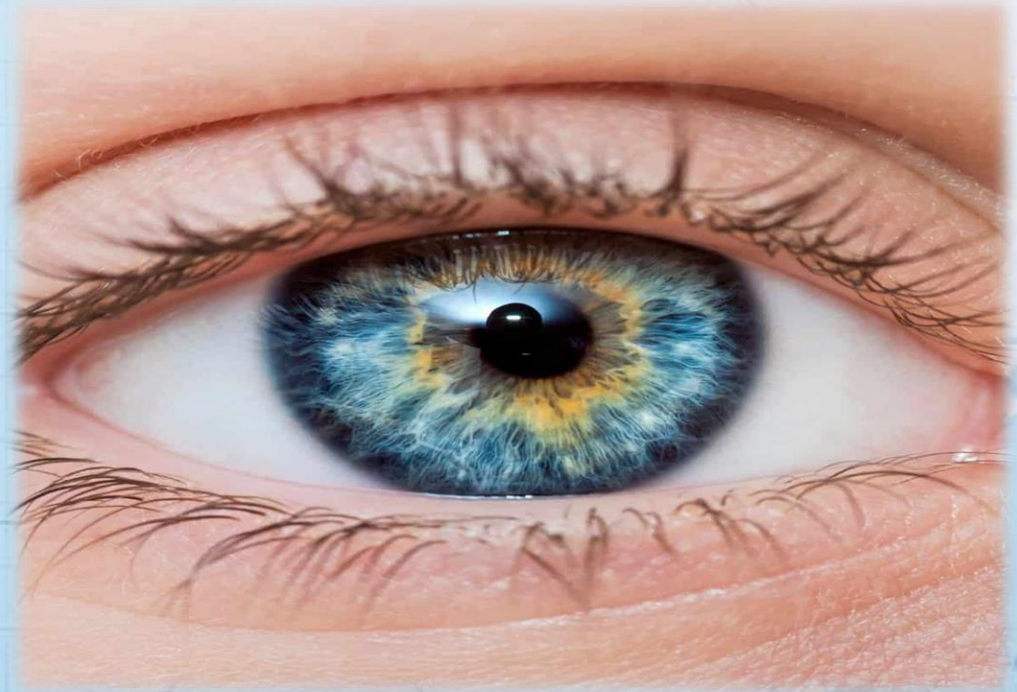
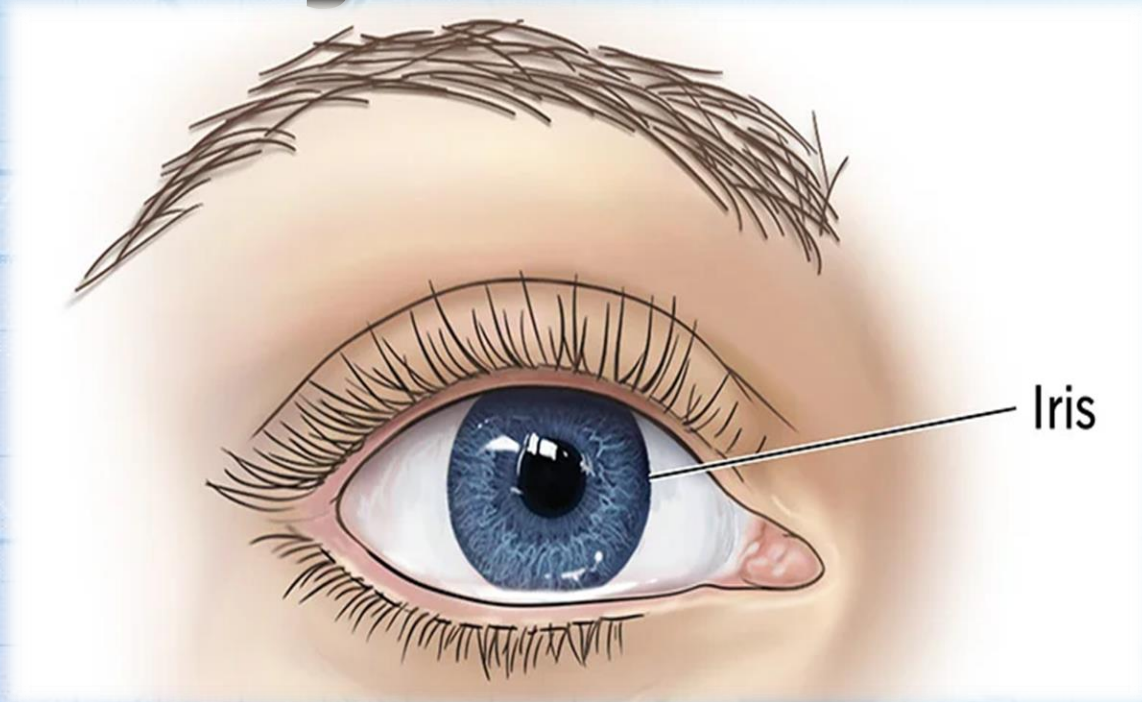
**Eye  
anatomy**



**Cornea:** The cornea is like a clear window at the front of your eye. It helps to focus light on to the inside of your eye.

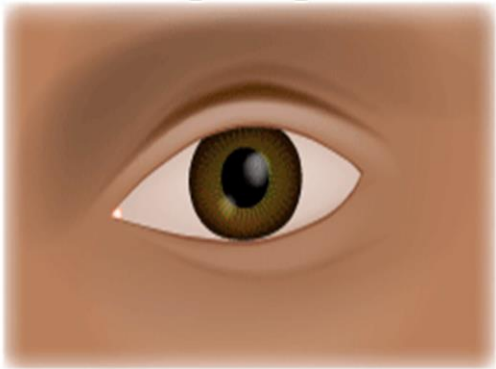


**Iris:** The iris is the colored part of your eye. It's like the curtain of the eye. It can open and close to control how much light enters the eye.

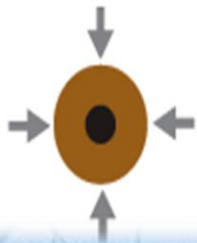


**Pupil:** The pupil is the black spot in the middle of your eye. It's a small hole that can get bigger or smaller to let in more or less light.

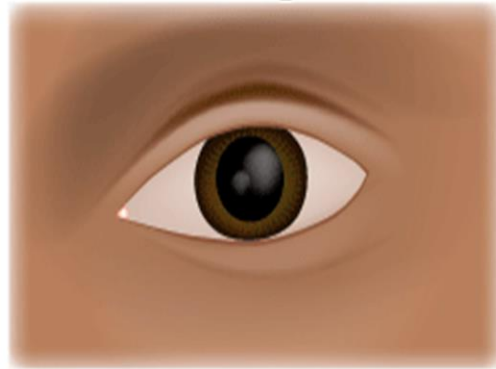
Bright light



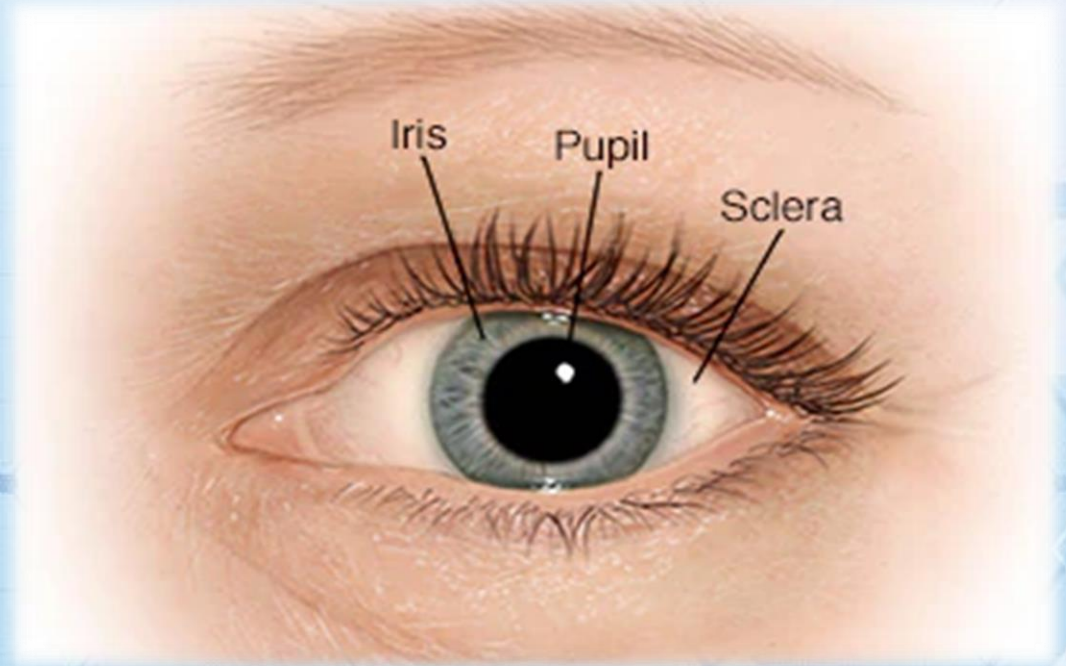
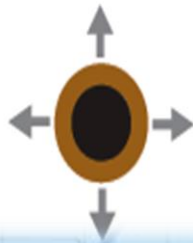
Dilated pupil



Dim light



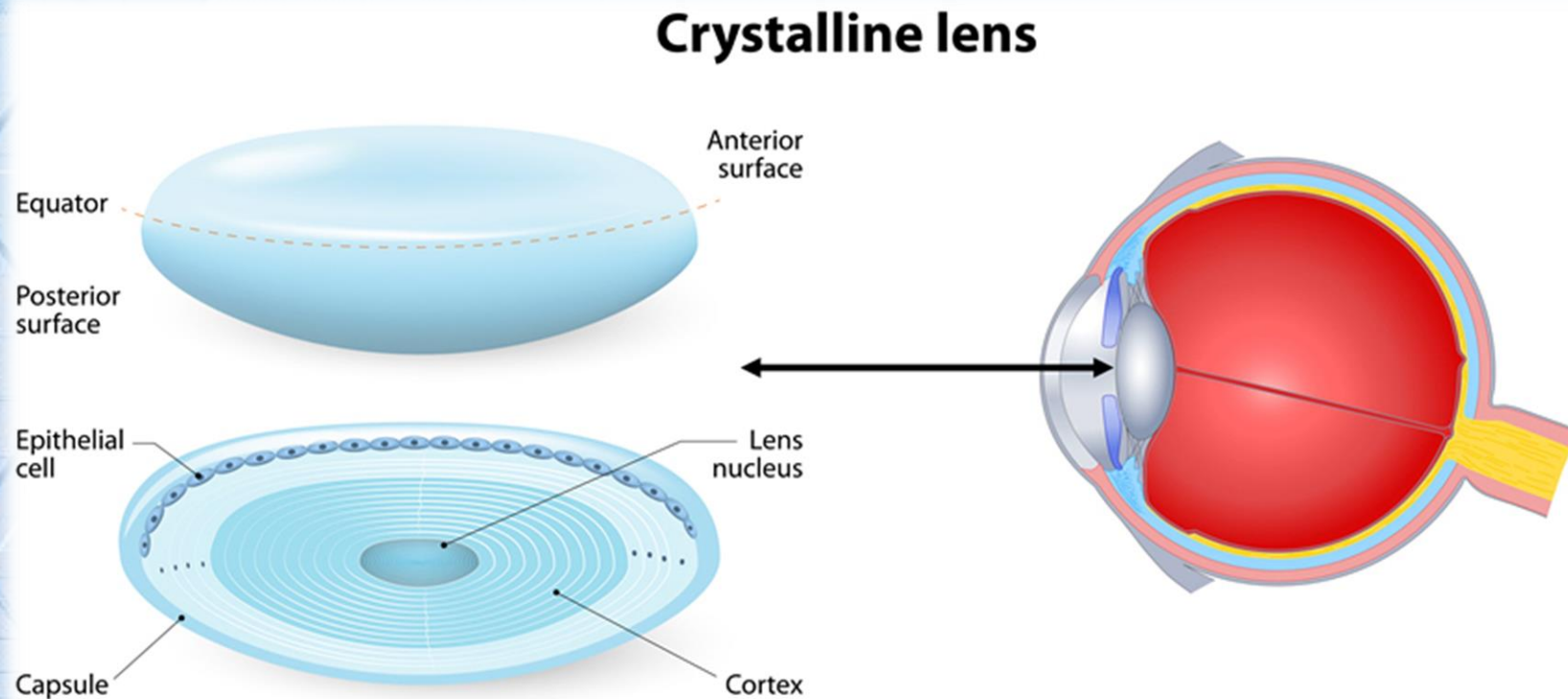
Contracted pupil



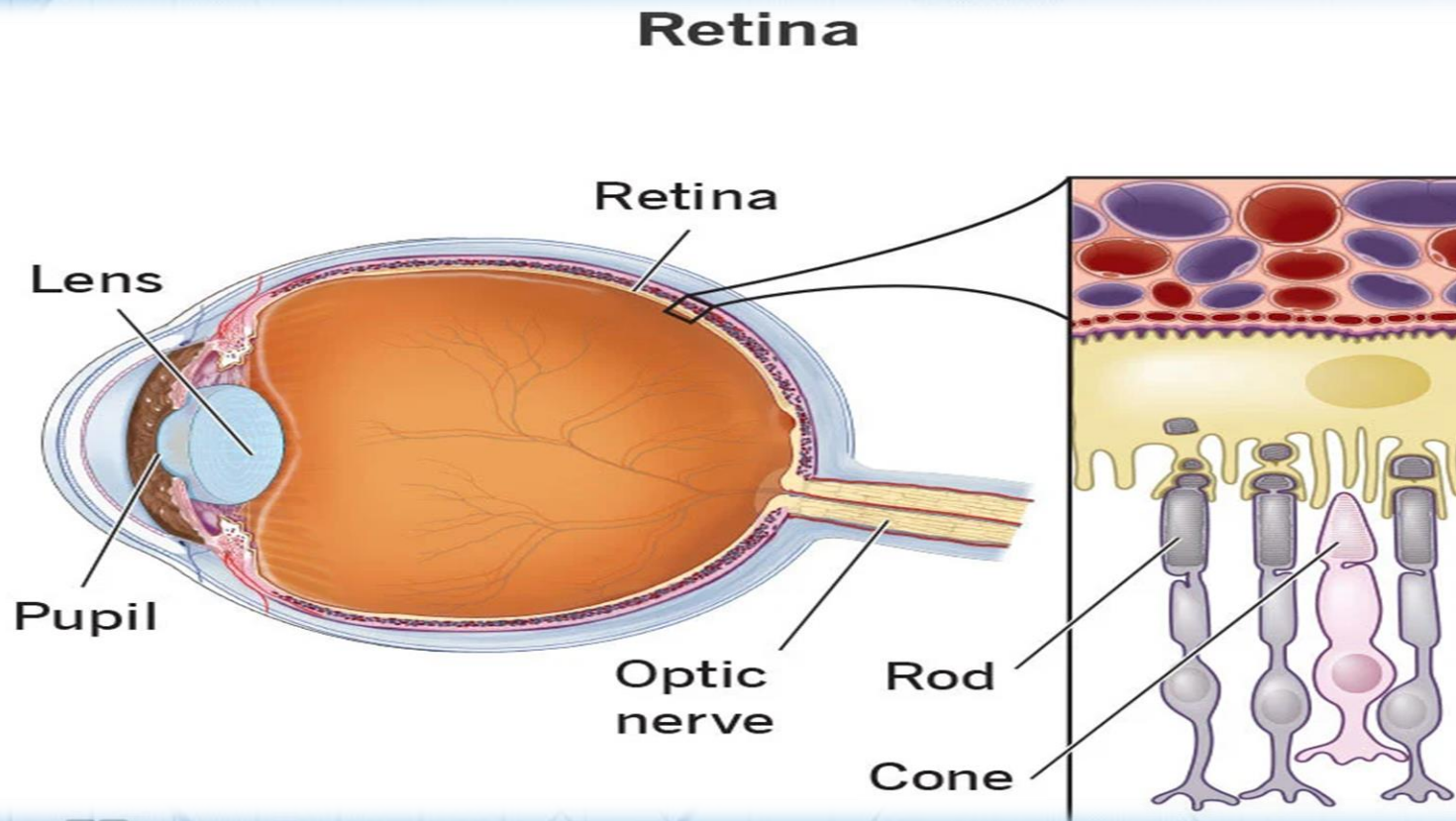
**Sclera**: The sclera is the white part of your eye. It's like the protective outer covering of your eye.



**Lens:** The lens is behind the pupil. It's like a little magnifying glass that helps to focus the light on the back of the eye.

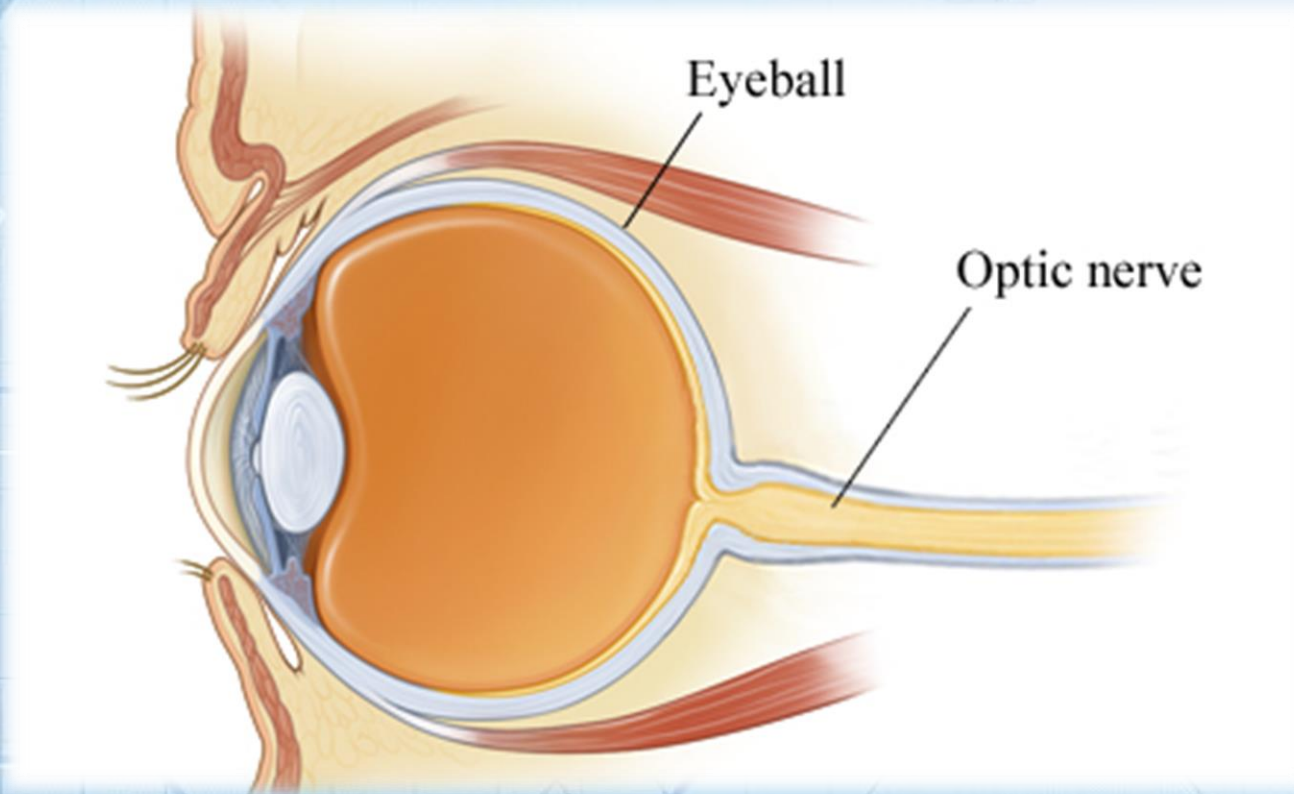


**Retina:** The retina is at the back of your eye. It's like a screen that collects the light and turns it into signals that go to your brain.

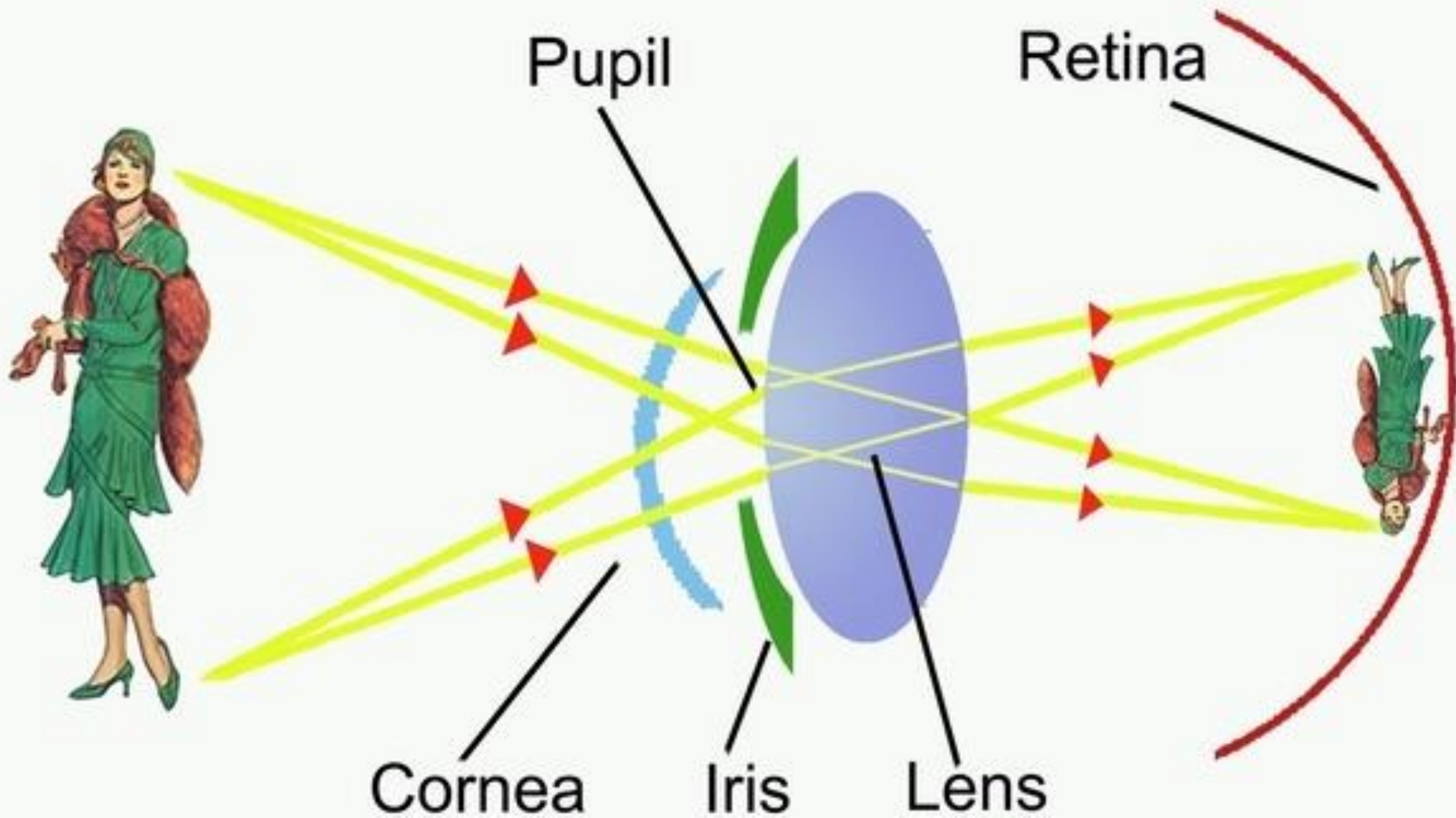




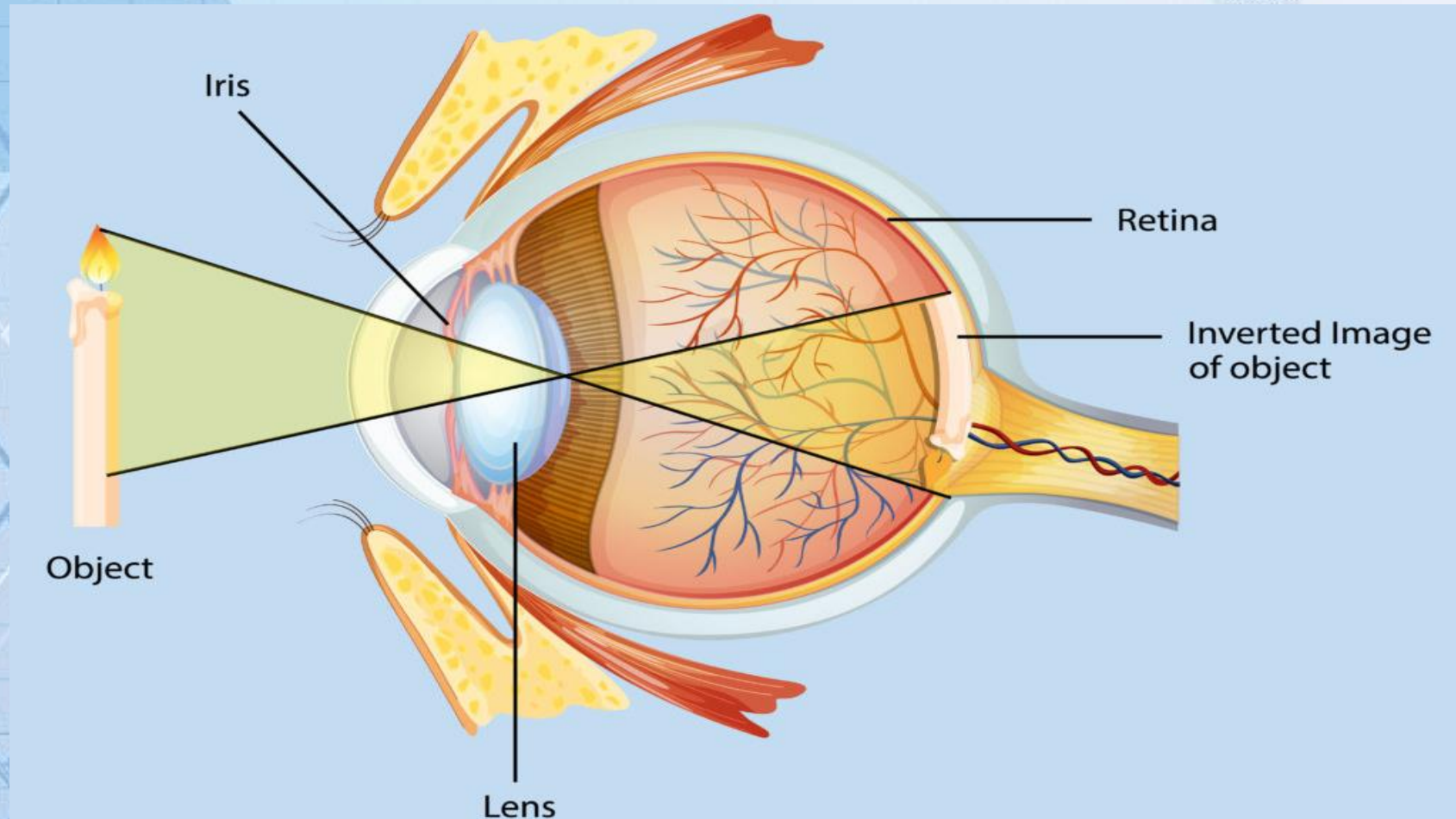
**Optic Nerve:** The optic nerve is like a cable that carries those signals from the retina to your brain so you can see and understand what you're looking at.







# How do we see things?



# How do we see things?

## **When we look at something :**

**1. Light from that object enters our eyes through the front window ( cornea)**

**- Cornea is like a shield , like the glass of a camera lens.**

**-It helps to bend the light rays so that they go into the eye properly.**

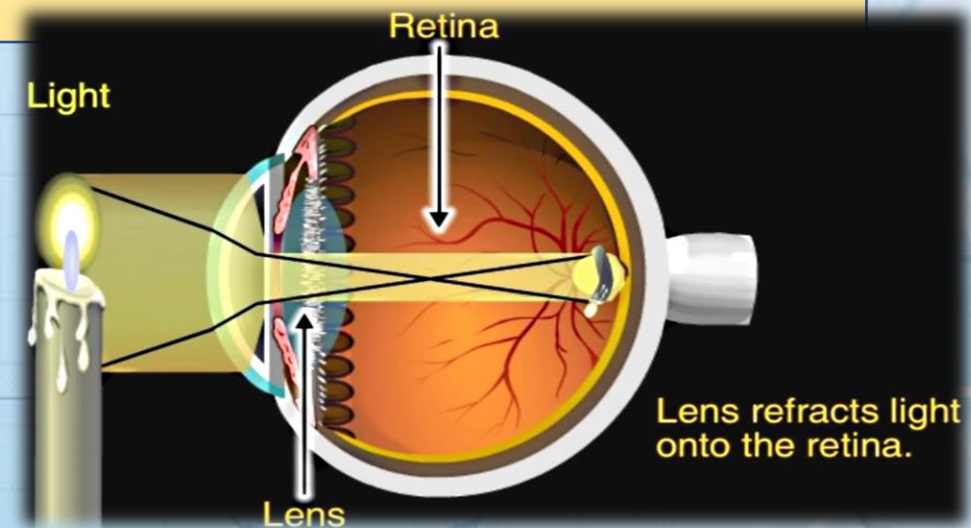
# The amount of light that enters the eye is controlled by two other important parts:

## The iris and the pupil.

1. **The iris**, the colored part of our eye, acts like a curtain that can open or close to let in more or less light.
2. **The pupil**, a small black spot in the center, acts like a tiny adjustable window that can get bigger or smaller to control how much light comes into the eye.

After passing through the cornea, the light reaches the lens which is located just behind the pupil.

It is like a **magnifying glass** that makes the light focus just right, so we can see things clearly at the back of the eye.

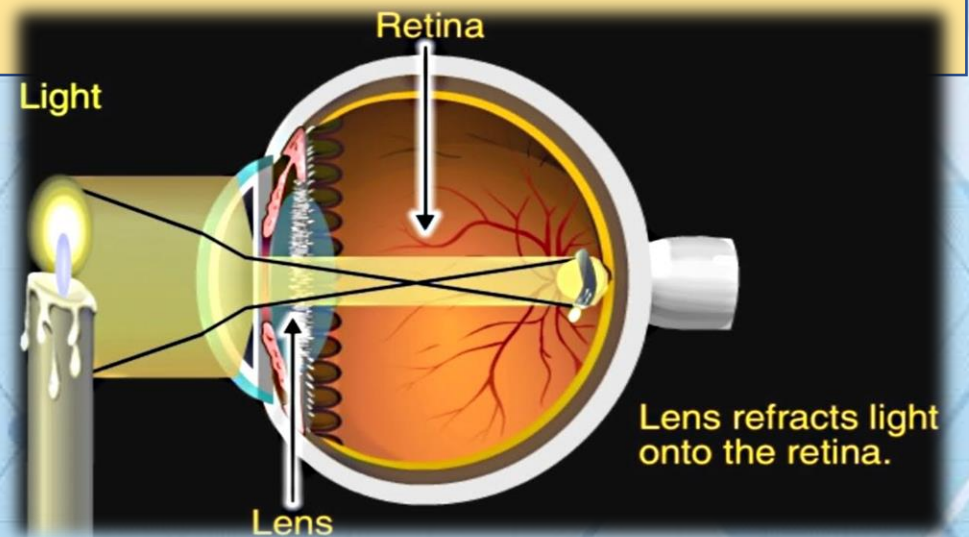


The back of the eye is where the magic happens. Here, there is a special layer called the retina.

**(which is similar to the film or sensor in a camera. The retina's job is to convert the light into signals.)**

It has lots of tiny cells that act like pixels, capturing different parts of the image.

These cells then send signals through a bundle of nerves known as the optic nerve.





**The optic nerve is like an information highway that carries all the signals from the retina to the brain.**

**Once the signals reach the brain, it puts all the signals together, like puzzle pieces, and forms a complete picture of what we're looking at. This allows us to see and understand the world in front of us.**

