

Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

Please use this document to help further your knowledge, by printing out the keywords associated with the relevant page.

This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

Please note: the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

Printing

Please feel free **not** to print this page of the document, it is merely a reference and information page.

Rods

The rods in your eyes are cylindrical in shape, and allow for light intensity. When it is darker, they adjust to the amount of the light, and enable you see in the dark.



Cones

Conical in shape, the cones in your eyes allow for colour vision. They work similar to the colours in an LCD or LED television.



Accommodation

When you focus on something, your eye has to adjust. If you spend a lot of time on a device, and then look up, your eyes will have to accommodate this.



Hyperopia

Hyperopia is more commonly known as long-sightedness. This means you can not see things very well close up.



Myopia

Myopia is more commonly known as short-sightedness. This means you can not see things close up very well.



Eye

The eye allows us to see, and interacts with the brain to flip what you see from an upside down form to the proper way up.



Sight

Sight is obtained by our eyes. We have two eyes to help maintain balance and give two viewpoints that are processed by the brain.



Looking

When we use our eyes, we are looking at something. If you can not see anything, you are considered blind.



Iris

The iris is a part of the eye that changes colour as we grow older. Most people are born with blue eyes, but this changes due to the dominant gene in your DNA genotype.



Pupil

The pupil is the black part of the eye, and allows the right amount of light into the eye in order to see properly.



Cornea

The very front of the eye, this part is a dome shaped tissue that covers the eye.



Sclera

The sclera are the whites of the eye. They are not completely white; inside they are brown, and have grooves in them.



Macula

Located at the back of the eye, the macula helps with focus and clear vision. It changes as we change our gaze.



Optic Nerve

The optic nerve transports the data we take in from our eye and is processed by the brain to flip the images sent back to the eye.



Retina

The retina contains photoreceptors, which are upside down. The images taken are processed by the brain, sent through the optic nerve.

