The ___________________ is the spherically-shaped __________________ outer layer where light first enters the eye. This is the region where __________________ first occurs. The __________________ humor is mostly made up of _______________ and provides __________________ to maintain the shape of the _______________.

The _________________ is the coloured portion of the eye. The circular opening in the centre of the iris is the ___________ which opens to allow ______________ into the interior of the eye when lighting conditions are poor. It closes up more in order to block some of the light in ______________ conditions.
The ____________ is a flexible _______________ lens made up of proteins. The lens changes __________ in order to adjust the _______________ length for closer or farther objects. The shape of the lens is controlled by the _______________ body (ciliary _______________ and _______________). The ciliary muscles _______________ or _______________ in order to change the shape of the lens.

The ciliary muscles _______________ to pull the lens into a _______________ shape. This allows the eye to focus more easily on _______________ objects (______________). As a person ages, the lens becomes _______________ and less _______________.

The _______________ humor is a _______________/______-like sac that contains mostly _______________. It provides support for the _______________ and prevents too much _______________ from occurring inside the eye.

The _______________ is the thin layer of cells on the _______________ of the eye. It contains light-sensitive cells called _______________ and colour-sensitive cells called _______________. The _______________ forms on this part of the eye. The _______________ is a dark layer of cells behind the _______________ which absorbs excess light so it doesn’t bounce around in the eye.

The _______________ nerve attaches to the retina and carries _______________ signals from the eye to the _______________. Where the optic nerve attaches to the retina there are no retinal _______________. This region is called the _______________.

The white part of the eye is called the _______________. It is the tough outer protective layer.
The three major vision defects are:

- ___________________ (nearsightedness)
- ___________________ (farsightendness)
- ___________________

Myopia occurs when the eye focuses light _______________ of the retina. The person has difficulty seeing objects that are _______ ____________. This occurs when the eyeball is too _____________.

The correction for this defect is a ________________ meniscus lens which focuses the light further back so it reaches the ________________.

Hyperopia occurs when the eye focuses light ______________ the retina. The person has difficulty seeing objects that are _____________. This occurs when the eyeball is too _______________.

The correction for this defect is a _________________ meniscus lens which focuses the light sooner so it forms an image on the ________________.