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Eye anatomy quiz answers

Eyes are the most benign and most important of our senses. As it is well known that our body has two eyes, the structure of each eye is similar to the structure of the camera, because since the camera has a lens, the same eye also has a lens called a crystalline lens. The eye is the only one that allows us to see the color of the world around us. The human eye is almost a round shape and has a diameter of about one inch (2.5 centimeters). Eyes are valuable gifts of nature, the human eye has a complex structure, it is the organ that gives the person a final examination. If you think about eye functions. So in this post, our team is presenting an important quiz related to your eyes that will prove useful to you. The list of important eye anatomy Quiz Eye is a complex organ consisting of several parts. Perfect vision depends on how these parts work together. Or look for this quiz to see how much you know about the anatomy of the eye. Top 10 common eye anatomy quiz & anatomy eye quiz ques: what is the name of the clear layer that lies above the eye? (a) Retina (b) Iris (c) Conjunctiva (d) None of the following Ans: Conjunctiva Qus: What type of photoreceptor is best able to handle bright light and color? (a) Rod (b) Cone (c) Rhodopsin (d) Iodopsin Ans: Cone Qus: Is it true that light first enters the eye through the cornea. (a) True (b) False Ans: True Qus: Cataracts are opacity of which eye structure? (a) Crystalline lens (b) Cornea (c) Iris (d) Conjunctiva Ans: Crystalline lens Qus: What is the work of the iris in the eye? (a) Adjusts the amount of light entering the eye (b) Visual messages from the retina to the brain (c) Gives central vision (d) Converts light to electrical impulses Ans: Adjusts the amount of light, Who enters the eye 1 - skeleton: Test your knowledge of full skeletal bones 2 - brain: can you name the main anatomical areas of the brain? 3 - cell cells : learn the anatomy of a typical human cell 4 - skull: Do you know the bones of the skull? 5 - Axial skeleton: How about axial skeletal bones? 6 - Heart: The name of the human heart part 7 - muscles: Can you fix the body's muscles? 8 - Anatomical Planes and Directions: Do you know the anatomical language? 9 - Spine: Test your knowledge of the bones of the spine 10 - skin: understand the functions of the integumentary system of the Human Eye is the most important optical tool presented to us by God. It plays an important role, because without it we can not see, observe things around us, colors will be meaningless without the eyes, etc. The human eye mainly works on the refractive light through a natural arched lens that consists of transparent living material and allows us to see things around us. What eye consists of, what are common defects of vision of how they are corrected etc. are discussed in this article in the form of questions and answers that will be a clear concept, as well as help prepare various exams. 1. What are the main parts of the Human Eye? Ans: The main parts of the Human Eye are: Cornea, Iris, Pupil, Ciliary Muscles, Eye Lens, Retina and Optics nerve. 2. In which part of the eye image is formed? Ans: The screen on which the image is formed in the eye is called the retina. The retina is located behind the lens of the eye and the back of the eye. Why does bursting the balloon sound when pierced with a needle? 3. Which part of the eye and cone cells are found and what is the function of these cells? Source: www.sciencenews.org.com Ans: The retina is a delicate membrane consisting of these two cells, namely rods and a cone. The retina of the eye is similar to a film in the chamber. Rods and cones are photosensitive cells that react to the intensity of light and the colour of objects accordingly, generating electrical signals. 4. What is a blind spot? Ans: At the junction of the optic nerve and retina in the eye, there are no light-sensitive cells, i.e. no rods and cones, for which no sight is impossible at this point. This is called the blind spot. So, we can say that the blind spot is a small area of the retina that is not sensitive to light, where the optic nerve leaves the eye. 5. What is the function in the eye of iris and students? Ans: The iris controls the amount of light that flows into the eyes. The iris automatically adjusts the pupil's size according to the intensity of the light received by the eye. Source: www.image.slidesharecdn.com/W faster light received by the eye is great during the day, the iris contracts the pupil makes the pupil small and reduces the amount of light entering the eye. On the other hand, if the amount of light received by the eye is small as in a dark room or at night, the iris expands the pupil makes it large so that the light can penetrate into the eyes. List of important findings in physics 6. What do you mean by the term accommodation? Ans: The eye's ability to focus on long-distance objects, as well as nearby objects on the retina, changing the focal length or the converging power of its lens, is called accommodation. A normal eye is the power of accommodation that allows objects as close to 25 cm as to the retina. The eye-keeping force in a person with normal vision is approximately 4 dioptries. 7. When we increase the distance of an object from the eye, what happens to the distance of the image in the eye? Ans: The distance of the image is the distance between the lens of the eyes and the retina in the eye, which is naturally fixed and cannot be changed. Therefore, after increasing the distance of the object from the image of the eye, the distance in the eye will not be changed. 8. Name the eye defect known as Myopia and has it been corrected? Source: www.xamidea.in.com Ans: Myopia and myopia are known as myopia. It is that defect due to sight, which makes the person unable to see distant objects clearly, but he or she can see nearby objects clearly. Myopia is corrected using glasses that contain concave lenses because it reduces the converging power of the eye lens. What is an interceptor rocket and how it is useful? 9. What is cataract? Ans: Medical condition in which the lens of the human eye becomes gradually cloudy, causing blurred vision. It can also cause complete loss of vision in the eye. Source: www.organsofthebody.com Note: This type of defect in the eye can not be corrected using any type of spectacle lens. This can only be edited by operation. By surgery, the opaque lens is removed from the person's eye and a new artificial lens is inserted instead. 10. Explain the farsight of the eye and how it is corrected? Source: www.3.bp.blogspot.com Ans: Foresight is also known as hypermetropic or foresight. It is that defect in sight due to which the person can not see nearby items clearly, but he can see distant objects clearly. The hypermetropic eye is more than 25 cm away. This can be corrected using glasses that contain curved lenses because of the increasing converging power of the eye lenses. Human Eye and Its Defects 10 Questions | Total Attempts: 666 Ophthalmology Anatomy of Eye Color Optics Who Is Responsible for Your Vision? What is the lens part of the eye? Light focus on the cornea. Who controls the light when it reaches the back of the eye? What is the accommodation process? The retina is photosensitive. Who transmits information from brain to eye? What appears black when looking at the eyes? What is amblyopia a.k.a. ? After reading each question below, click on the pop-up box after asking to activate it. Then click the answer that you think is correct. If you want to change the response, click this box again and select a different choice. If you want to review the section to which a particular question applies, click the blue number at the beginning of the question. Then come back here and choose your answer. When you're done, click the Score Quiz button at the bottom of the Response Summary section. It will show you how much you are correct! 1. What is the main (most powerful) focusing structure of the eye? 2. What type of photoreceptor is best able to handle bright light and color? 3. Vitreous humor, which occupies about 80% of the eye interior, consists mainly of what? 4. Cataracts are opacity of which eye structure? 5. Which eye structure determines the color of a person's eyes? 6. When eye damage is too high intraocular pressure is not optic nerve fibers? 7. Which eye structure is comparable to a camera film because it senses the light that focuses on it? 8. Pink eye is inflammation in the eye tissue? 9. Which cranial nerve innervates four of the six extraocular muscles (medial rectus, superior rectus, inferior rectus, and worse obliquely)? 10. What is the most disturbing, most disturbing visual acuity inside the eye? If there is an empty space in your answers section, it means you will not answer this question. You can go back and make changes to your responses before you click on the score quiz button that will create the correct answers appearing under the correct answers.