

Sight & Smell Test Outline Solutions

Name: _____

Part 1) Match the parts to definition (The definition will be on the sheet)

Cornea – Front surface of the eyeball

Eyelids- This keeps the cornea moist and protects the eye from getting foreign objects in it.

Pupil - The round black circle in the center of the eye. It is a hole in which light passes through.

Iris - This is a ring shape colored membrane inside the eye that regulates the amount of light that enters the eye.

Caruncle - This is located in the corner of the eye, close to the nose and releases fluid to cleanse the eye.

Retina – The light sensitive part that cover the back of the eye.

Sclera - The white part of the eye.

Optic Nerve - Part of the eye that sends visual information from the retina to the brain.

Near-Sightedness – A condition of the eye where close objects are seen clearly but far objects appear blurred.

Far-Sightedness - A condition of the eye where distant objects are seen clearly but near objects appear blurred.

Compound eyes- Type of eyes flies have. Multi-receptors

Photochrome – is proteins in plants that detect light.

Olfactory – The nose is a part of this system and is responsible for smell.

Part 2) Short response

- 1) Explain a dilated pupil. → **Larger than normal**
- 2) Explain Constricted pupil. → **Smaller than normal**

- 3) When is the sense of smell typically stronger?
When your first get up in the morning or when you are hungry

- 4) Why is a dog's sense of smell better than a human? (Receptors #)
Twice that of humans with about 900 receptors