

The Human Eye and Light – BC Science 8 Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part A: Multiple Choice (Circle the best answer)

1. Which part of the eye controls the size of the pupil?
a) Cornea b) Lens c) Iris d) Retina
2. What type of lens is used to correct nearsightedness (myopia)?
a) Convex b) Concave c) Cylindrical d) None
3. What happens when light passes from air into the eye?
a) It reflects b) It gets absorbed c) It refracts d) It becomes invisible
4. Rods in the retina are mainly responsible for:
a) Seeing in color b) Focusing images c) Seeing in low light d) Sending messages to the brain
5. What part of the eye changes shape to focus on near or far objects?
a) Iris b) Lens c) Cornea d) Retina

Part B: Short Answer

6. Explain the role of the optic nerve in vision:

7. List two things that help protect the eye from damage:

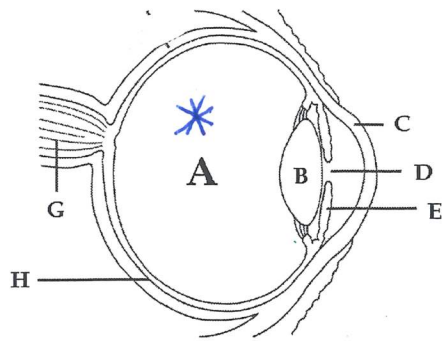
- a) _____
b) _____

8. What is the difference between rods and cones?

9. Describe what happens when you look at an object, starting from the light entering the eye (3–4 steps):

Part C: Label the Diagram

Label the following parts on the eye diagram below: Cornea, Pupil, Lens, Retina, Optic Nerve, Iris



the human reproductive system

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
G.
H.

Part D: True or False (Write T or F)

10. ___ The pupil is a black disc that sends messages to the brain.
11. ___ The lens is controlled by muscles that change its shape.
12. ___ Light gets absorbed in the optic nerve.
13. ___ Farsighted people have trouble seeing things up close.
14. ___ The retina converts light into electrical signals.

Part E: Critical Thinking

15. Imagine someone has damage to their cones but their rods still work. What might their vision be like?

16. Why do you think your pupils get smaller in bright light and larger in dim light?
