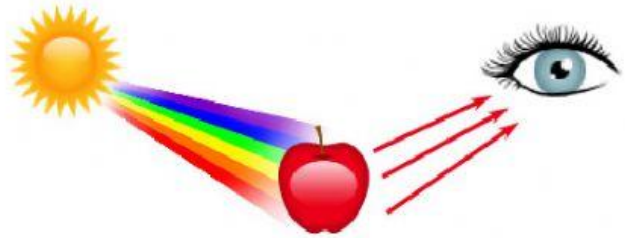


Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Health Science**  
**Grade 9**  
**HOW WE SEE**



Section 1: Draw lines to connect the phrases in column A with the most correct answers in column B.

**Column A**

**Column B**

Reflected off of objects

red, blue and yellow

ROYGBIV

light

Primary Colors

red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet

Secondary Colors

purple, orange, and green

Section 2: Drag the word(s) from the box to complete the sentences.

photoreceptors	pupil	lens	retina	cone
contracts	brain	relaxes	rod	cornea
blind spot	upside down	optic nerve	right side up	

Light passes through the clear layer of the eye called the \_\_\_\_\_. As light enters the eye the \_\_\_\_\_ contracts and relaxes. If the room is dim, the pupil \_\_\_\_\_ to let in more light; if the room is bright the pupil \_\_\_\_\_ to let in less light.

Light then passes through the \_\_\_\_\_, where it is bent to focus the image at the back of the eye. The \_\_\_\_\_ at the back of the eye contains light sensitive cells. The \_\_\_\_\_ cells work in dim light and the \_\_\_\_\_ cells detect color.

The image on the retina appears \_\_\_\_\_. This image is transmitted directly to the brain by the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the point where the optic nerve attaches to the eyeball; it has no \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ then receives the electrical information and interprets the image; turning it \_\_\_\_\_.