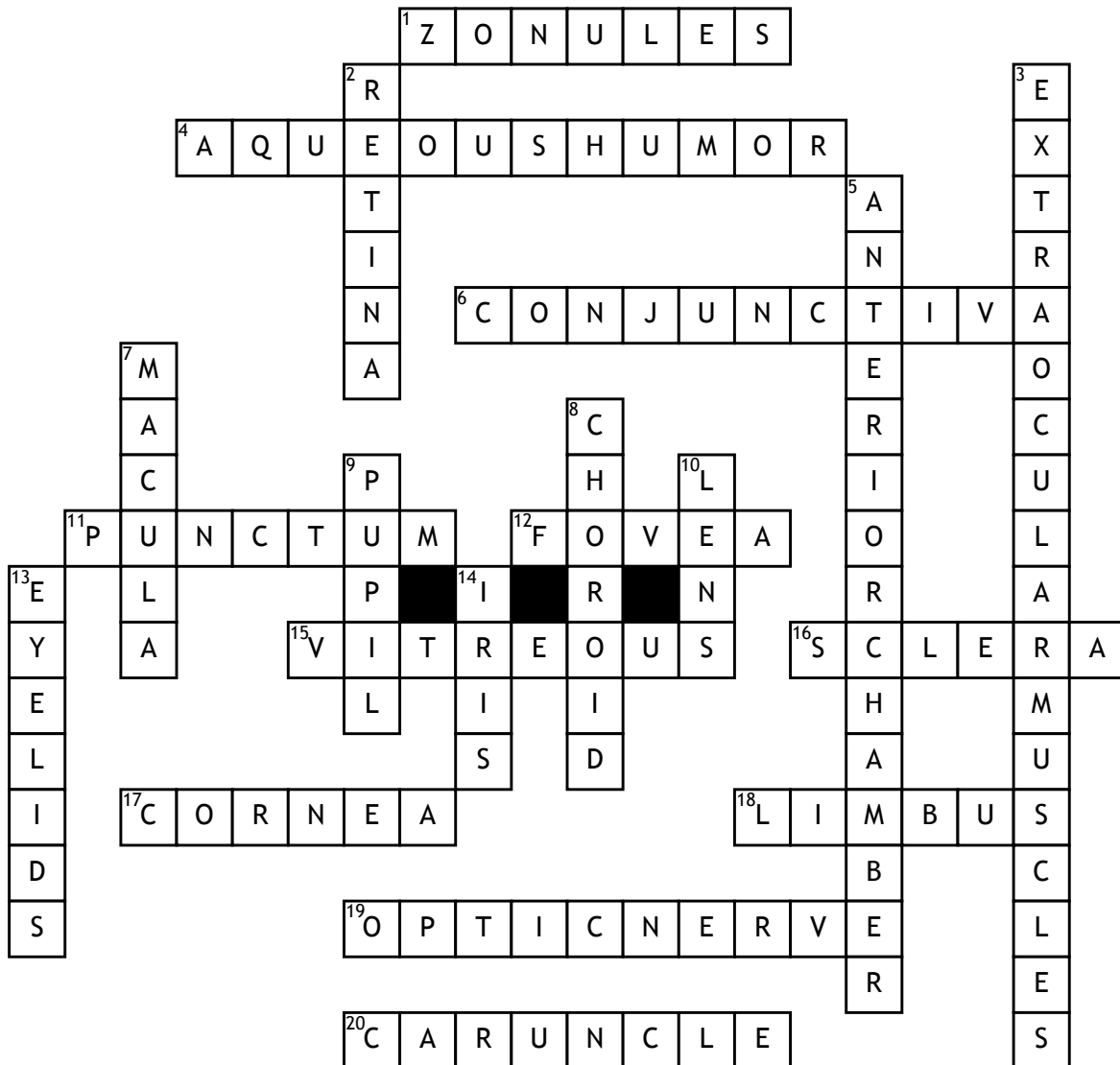


Name: _____

Date: _____

Anatomy of the Eye



Across

1. Radial fibers that suspend the lens from the ciliary body and hold it in position
4. Clear, watery fluid that fills the space between the back surface of the cornea and the front surface of the vitreous, bathing the lens
6. Transparent mucous membrane covering the outer surface of the eye except the cornea
11. Tiny opening of the lacrimal canaliculus of each upper and lower eyelid
12. Central pit in the macula that produces the sharpest vision. Contains a high concentration of cones and no retinal blood vessels.
15. Jelly like structure that occupies the posterior cavity of the globe
16. Opaque, fibrous protective outer layer of the eye

17. Most of the eye's refractive power comes from this structure of the eye

18. Transitional zone about 1-2 mm wide, where the cornea joins the sclera and the bulbar conjunctiva attaches to the eye

19. Second cranial nerve. The largest sensory nerve of the eye that carries impulses from sight from the retina to the brain

20. Pink fleshy conjunctival tissue in the nasal corner of each eye over the semilunar fold

Down

2. Contains sensory receptors for the transmission of light, is really part of the brain

3. Responsible for moving the eye and are considered extrinsic

5. Fluid filled space inside the eye between the iris and the innermost corneal surface

7. The yellow spot in the center of the retina; area of acute central vision

8. Vascular layer of the eye lying between the retina and sclera that provides nourishment to outer layers of the retina

9. Black circular opening in the center of the iris that regulates the amount of light that enters the eye

10. The transparent biconvex structure situated between the iris and the vitreous

13. Structures covering the front of the eye, which protects it; distributes tear film over the exposed corneal surface

14. Pigmented tissue lying behind the cornea that gives color to the eye