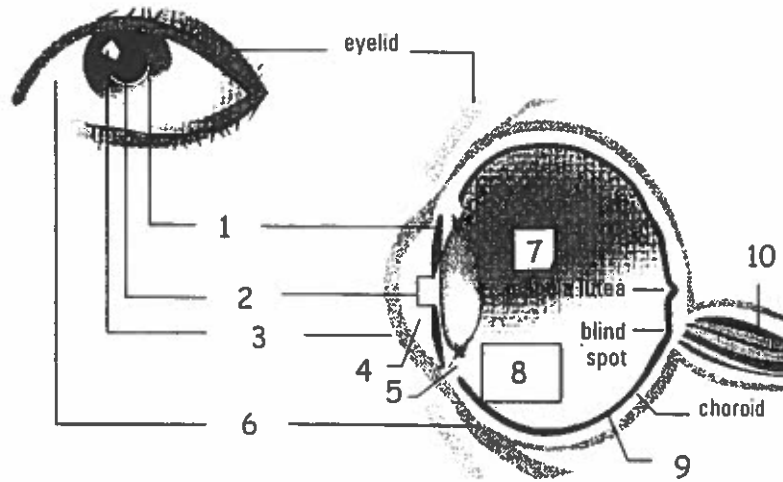
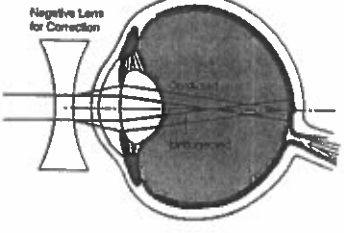
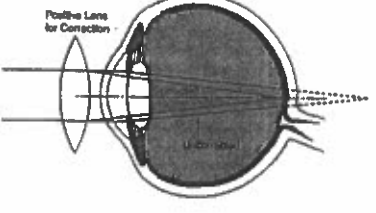
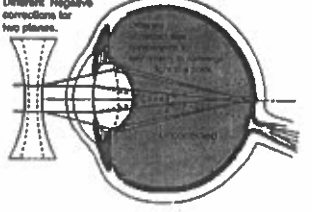


The Human Eye and Vision



#	Eye Part	Function
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Eye Defects

Problem	Uncorrected (black rays)	Correction (red rays)
Myopia		 <p>A diagram showing the correction of myopia. On the left, a concave lens (labeled "Negative Lens for Correction") is shown. Light rays from a distant object enter the eye from the left. The eye's internal lens focuses these rays in front of the retina. The concave lens diverges the rays before they enter the eye, so that after passing through the eye's lens, they focus exactly on the retina. Labels include "Negative Lens for Correction", "Cornea", "Lens", and "Retina".</p>
Hyperopia		 <p>A diagram showing the correction of hyperopia. On the left, a convex lens (labeled "Positive Lens for Correction") is shown. Light rays from a distant object enter the eye from the left. The eye's internal lens focuses these rays behind the retina. The convex lens converges the rays before they enter the eye, so that after passing through the eye's lens, they focus exactly on the retina. Labels include "Positive Lens for Correction", "Cornea", "Lens", and "Retina".</p>
Astigmatism		 <p>A diagram showing the correction of astigmatism. On the left, a cylindrical lens (labeled "Different Negative corrections for two planes") is shown. Light rays from a distant object enter the eye from the left. The eye's internal lens focuses the rays in two different planes, creating two focal points. The cylindrical lens corrects this by focusing the rays in both planes onto the retina. Labels include "Different Negative corrections for two planes", "Cornea", "Lens", and "Retina".</p>
Glaucoma		
Cataracts		
Colour Blindness		