

Figure 1.10 The Structure of the Human Eye

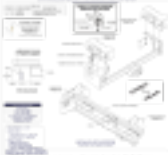


FIGURE 1.10 The structure of the human eye. (A) The eye is a complex organ that is capable of seeing and interpreting the world around us. (B) The lens is a transparent, biconvex structure that focuses light on the retina. (C) The retina is a layer of light-sensitive cells that convert light into electrical signals. (D) The iris is a colored structure that controls the amount of light entering the eye. (E) The cornea is the clear, outermost layer of the eye. (F) The lacrimal gland produces tears that keep the eye moist. (G) The eyelid and eyelashes protect the eye from dust and debris. (H) The tear film is a thin layer of tears that covers the surface of the eye. (I) The eyelid margin is the edge of the eyelid. (J) The eyelid margin. (K) The eyelid margin. (L) The eyelid margin. (M) The eyelid margin. (N) The eyelid margin. (O) The eyelid margin. (P) The eyelid margin. (Q) The eyelid margin. (R) The eyelid margin. (S) The eyelid margin. (T) The eyelid margin. (U) The eyelid margin. (V) The eyelid margin. (W) The eyelid margin. (X) The eyelid margin. (Y) The eyelid margin. (Z) The eyelid margin.

1. The eye is a complex organ that is capable of seeing and interpreting the world around us.
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3. The retina is a layer of light-sensitive cells that convert light into electrical signals.
4. The iris is a colored structure that controls the amount of light entering the eye.
5. The cornea is the clear, outermost layer of the eye.
6. The lacrimal gland produces tears that keep the eye moist.
7. The eyelid and eyelashes protect the eye from dust and debris.
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FIGURE 1.11 The Structure of the Human Ear

The human ear is a complex organ that is capable of hearing and interpreting the world around us. It consists of three main parts: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. The outer ear is the part of the ear that is visible and is responsible for collecting sound waves. The middle ear is the part of the ear that is located behind the eardrum and is responsible for amplifying sound waves. The inner ear is the part of the ear that is located inside the skull and is responsible for converting sound waves into electrical signals that the brain can interpret.