

Figure 1.10 The Structure of the Human Eye

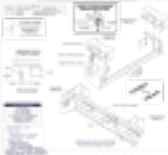


FIGURE 1.10 The structure of the human eye. (a) External view of the eye. (b) Internal view of the eye.

1. Sclera: The white, tough outer layer of the eye.
2. Cornea: The clear, curved front part of the eye.
3. Iris: The colored part of the eye.
4. Pupil: The opening in the center of the iris.
5. Lens: The clear, biconvex structure that focuses light.
6. Vitreous body: The clear, gel-like substance that fills the eye.
7. Retina: The light-sensitive layer at the back of the eye.
8. Optic nerve: The nerve that carries visual information from the retina to the brain.

FIGURE 1.11 The Structure of the Human Ear

The human ear is a complex organ that allows us to hear and maintain balance. It consists of three main parts: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. The outer ear (pinna) collects sound waves and funnels them into the ear canal. The middle ear contains three small bones (the ossicles) that amplify and transmit vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear. The inner ear contains the cochlea, which converts sound vibrations into electrical signals that the brain can interpret, and the vestibular system, which helps maintain balance.