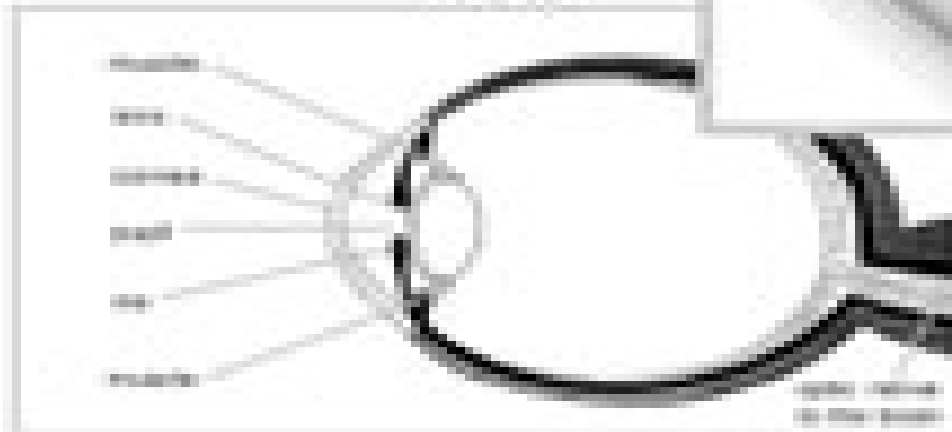


## How We See



Light rays from a light source are reflected from objects, and then pass through the transparent cornea of our eyes. They then pass through the lens and form an image. This image is inverted and upside down. The signal is carried from the retina by the optic nerve along the optic nerve to the brain which 'sees' the image right side up.

The lens focuses light rays of different wavelengths (colours) using the same method. If the object moves away the lens then out. These changes bend the light to keep the object in focus on the retina.

The retina uses the rods of the eye to detect light. The rods are used for night vision and the cones are used for day vision. The cones are used for seeing colours in daylight.

The muscles control the movements of the eyeballs. The brain sends messages to these muscles causing them to move left-right or up-down.