

What Is Eye Anatomy?

Worksheet

The eye has three tunics: the outer fibrous tunic (cornea and sclera) protects and shapes the eye, the middle vascular tunic (choroid, ciliary body, iris) nourishes it and controls light and focus, and the inner neural tunic (retina) converts light into nerve signals.

Questions

1. Which structure is part of the fibrous tunic?

- A) Retina
- B) Choroid
- C) Sclera
- D) Iris

2. The choroid's main job is to

- A) Focus light
- B) Nourish the retina with blood vessels
- C) Detect light
- D) Control eye movement

3. Photoreceptors (rods and cones) are found in the

- A) Fibrous tunic
- B) Vascular tunic
- C) Neural tunic
- D) Sclera

4. Which part of the vascular tunic controls pupil size?

- A) Cornea
- B) Iris
- C) Ciliary body
- D) Retina

5. In bright sunlight, the pupil gets smaller. Which eye structure causes this and which tunic is it part of?

6. A patient has a scratched cornea and reports blurry vision and pain. Which tunic is affected and why does it hurt so much?

7. A person has trouble seeing at night. Which retinal cells and layer are most responsible for low-light vision?

8. Define: What are the three tunics of the eye?

9. Define: What does the fibrous tunic do?

10. Define: What is the uvea?

Answer Key

1. C) Sclera - The sclera (with the cornea) forms the outer fibrous tunic.
2. B) Nourish the retina with blood vessels - The choroid is a highly vascular layer that supplies the retina with blood.
3. C) Neural tunic - Rods and cones sit in the retina, part of the neural tunic.
4. B) Iris - Iris muscles dilate or constrict the pupil.
5. Bright light is detected by the retina The signal travels to the brainstem, triggering the iris sphincter muscle to contract The iris is part of the vascular tunic (uvea) Pupil constriction reduces the amount of light entering the eye
6. The cornea is part of the outer fibrous tunic It is transparent and heavily innervated with pain fibers A scratch disrupts its smooth surface, scattering light and blurring vision The dense nerve supply makes even small corneal injuries very painful
7. The retina belongs to the neural tunic Rod photoreceptors handle low-light (scotopic) vision Rods are concentrated in the peripheral retina, not the macula If rods are impaired, night vision suffers first (nyctalopia)
8. The fibrous tunic (cornea, sclera), vascular tunic (choroid, ciliary body, iris), and neural tunic (retina).
9. Protects and shapes the eyeball; the cornea also focuses incoming light.
10. Another name for the vascular tunic - the choroid, ciliary body, and iris together.

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