

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## Introduction to the Eyes — Eye-Opening Questions

Circle the correct answer, below, based on what you already know about human eyes.

- 1. What percent of what we perceive and remember comes from our eyes?**
  - A. 10%
  - B. 25%
  - C. 50%
  - D. 80%
- 2. An adult eye is about \_\_\_\_ inch in diameter and contains about \_\_\_\_ photoreceptors (light-sensitive cells).**
  - A. 5, 100
  - B. 1, 10
  - C. 1, 12 million
  - D. 5, 1 million
- 3. Our eyes can adjust their focus...**
  - A. in about 10 seconds.
  - B. in 1 minute.
  - C. about as fast as a digital camera.
  - D. instantaneously.
- 4. How do our eyes adjust to different light levels?**
  - A. Our pupils contract (become smaller) in bright light and dilate (become larger) in darker settings.
  - B. We automatically adjust our eye lids to cover our pupils so that they only let in the right amount of light.
  - C. There is only one brightness of light so our eyes do not need to adjust.
  - D. Our eyes release a chemical that acts like sunglasses to shade us from bright light.
- 5. Our eyes actually perceive images up-side down and then they are flipped by our brain to make sense.**
  - A. True
  - B. False
- 6. What allows are eyes to see at night (in very low-light levels)?**
  - A. We have reflectors in our eyes that bounce light around and amplify it.
  - B. We have 130 million rods (light-sensitive cells).
  - C. Our brain makes up images at night, based on what we have seen during the day.
  - D. We have 6-7 million cones (color-sensitive cells).
- 7. What are the three primary colors of light (you can make all colors from these three)?**
  - A. Red, blue, yellow
  - B. White, black, grey
  - C. Red, blue, green
  - D. Blue, yellow, green
- 8. How many times a day do we blink?**
  - A. 24 (once an hour)
  - B. 3,600 (once a minute)
  - C. 86,400 (once a second)
  - D. 12,000 (once every five seconds)
- 9. How can we see in 3-D and interpret how far an object is from us?**
  - A. Our eyes are both on the same side of our head.
  - B. We have sonar (bounce sound signals off of objects to interpret distance).
  - C. We can judge an object's distance based on how fast it is moving.
  - D. Each eye has the ability to measure the distance to an object when it sees it.