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 our 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.