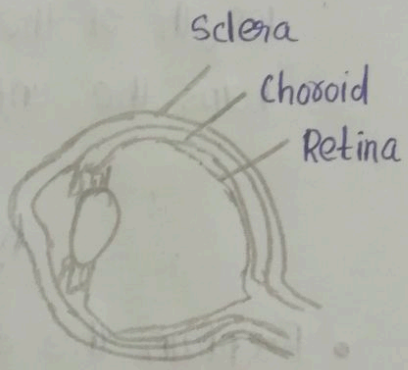
10/7/2020
FRIDAY

STD - X
class - 09

BIOLOGY

Assignment

1) Prepare a note on the layers of the eye and their functions.



Ans) Eye having 3 layers - Sclera, choroid, Retina

Sclera :- It is the white outer layer. It is made up of connective tissues. And sclera also gives firmness to the eyeballs.

Choroid :- It is the middle layer which contains a large number of blood vessels. The choroid layer supplies nutrients ~~and oxygen~~ to the tissues and absorb extra light.

Retina :- It is the inner layer which has photoreceptors.

2) How the position and significance of lens and cornea help the entry of light?

Ans) The projected anterior part of sclera is called cornea, which helps to refract light rays to be focused on the retina. By changing the shape of the lens, it functions to change the focal length of the eye. Thus the lens and cornea helps the entry of light.

NOTES

- Explain the structure of the eye.

Ans) The eye having 3 layers - sclera, choroid, Retina.
Sclera gives firmness to the eyeball.
The choroid layer supplies nutrients to the tissues. and absorb extra light.
The inner layer retina contains photoreceptors.

The projected anterior part of sclera is called cornea. which refracts light rays to focus on retina.

The part of the choroid seen behind the cornea is called iris. Presence of the pigment melanin gives the iris a dark colour.

The hole seen at the centre of the iris is called pupil. The size of this hole increases and decreases depending on the intensity of light.

In our eye elastic transparent convex lens is present. It is connected to the ciliary muscles by thread like ligaments.

- Differentiate between yellow spot and Blind spot.

Ans) The part of the retina having more photoreceptors is called yellow spot. It is the point of maximum visual clarity.

The part of the retina having less photoreceptors is called blind spot. Here there is no vision.

- What are ciliary muscles? Write its functions.

Ans) Ciliary musles are seen around the lens. It is like thread ligaments. The contraction and relaxation of ciliary muscles alter the curvature of the lens.

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