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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #18: Vision

Name: _____ Date: _____

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- Many optical illusions exploit the disconnect between sensation and _____.
- An _____ is a lingering visual impression caused when photoreceptors keep firing after the stimulus is removed.
- Nearly 70 percent of the body's sensory receptors are located in the _____.
- Almost half of the _____ cortex is involved in processing vision.
- Light is a form of electromagnetic _____ traveling in waves.
- The _____ of a light wave determines its hue, while amplitude relates to its brightness.
- The _____ spectrum ranges from gamma rays to radio waves, with visible light only a small portion.
- The eyes' _____ convert light energy into nerve impulses.
- The outer fibrous layer of the eye includes the white _____ and the transparent cornea.
- The _____ controls the size of the pupil and gives the eye its distinctive color.
- The _____ focuses incoming light and projects it onto the retina.
- The retina contains two main types of photoreceptors: rods and _____.
- _____ are highly sensitive and detect black-and-white vision, especially in dim light.
- Each _____ has its own ganglion cell connection, allowing for sharp color vision.
- Afterimages occur partly because cones can become _____ when overstimulated.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #18: Vision KEY

- Many optical illusions exploit the disconnect between sensation and **perception**.
- An **afterimage** is a lingering visual impression caused when photoreceptors keep firing after the stimulus is removed.
- Nearly 70 percent of the body's sensory receptors are located in the **eyes**.
- Almost half of the **cerebral** cortex is involved in processing vision.
- Light is a form of electromagnetic **radiation** traveling in waves.
- The **frequency** of a light wave determines its hue, while amplitude relates to its brightness.
- The **electromagnetic** spectrum ranges from gamma rays to radio waves, with visible light only a small portion.
- The eyes' **photoreceptors** convert light energy into nerve impulses.
- The outer fibrous layer of the eye includes the white **sclera** and the transparent cornea.
- The **iris** controls the size of the pupil and gives the eye its distinctive color.
- The **lens** focuses incoming light and projects it onto the retina.
- The retina contains two main types of photoreceptors: rods and **cones**.
- Rods** are highly sensitive and detect black-and-white vision, especially in dim light.
- Each **cone** has its own ganglion cell connection, allowing for sharp color vision.
- Afterimages occur partly because cones can become **tired** when overstimulated.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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