



Across

- 1 The eye's _____ sits just behind the iris.
- 2 Every time we blink, our eyelids spread a layer of moisture over the _____
- 4 usually caused by problems in the pigments of the cones in the retina. Most people who are _____ can see some colors.
- 7 This is the loss of useful sight.
- 9 there's a problem with the curve of the cornea. This causes part of the eye's image to be blurry.
- 11 Behind the cornea is a watery fluid called the _____
- 13 middle layer that contains blood vessels that deliver oxygen and nutrients to the retina.
- 14 The colored circular membrane in the eye just behind the cornea is called the _____
- 16 the outermost protective layer.
- 17 refers to inflammation (redness, pain, and swelling) of the conjunctiva.
- 18 The space in the center of the eyeball is filled with a clear jelly-like material called the _____
- 19 innermost of the three layers, lines the inside of the eyeball.
- 21 occurs when the incoming image is not focused on the retina, but behind it.
- 22 The retina then sends nerve signals through the back of the eye to the _____

Down

- 1 _____ glands in the upper outer corner of each eye socket produce tears.
- 2 contains the muscular structure in the eye that changes the shape of the eye's lens.
- 3 small, specialized area on the retina. The _____ helps our eyes see fine details when we look directly at an object.
- 5 After they've done their job moistening the eyes, the tears flow into canals in the eyelids, which drain into the _____
- 6 muscles surround the _____ eyeball in the skull.
- 8 occurs when the eye focuses the image of an object in front of the retina instead of directly on it.
- 10 The iris controls the amount of light entering the eye through the _____
- 12 infection of one of the follicles from which the eyelashes grow.
- 15 clear mucous membrane that protects the eye from becoming dry
- 20 The eyeball sits in the eye socket (also called the _____)