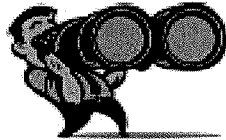


USE "Eye" Notes
to complete this
assignment

GROUP COPY



BINOCULAR VISION

Humans see the world with two eyes. This is called binocular (bi-NOC-u-lur) vision, (bi means two, ocular means eye). However, since our eyes are about two inches apart, each eye sees a slightly different view. Our brain combines the views from our two eyes and enables us to see things in 3-D.

3-D vision helps us see depth. With 3-D vision we know where things are in space. We can reach for a book or catch a ball.

Do you have to have two eyes to see depth? It helps, but even people who see with only one eye can sense depth. That's because their brain picks up visual clues from the world around them and learns how to see 3-D.

2

<p>WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?</p>	<p>activity Different Views</p>	<p>activity Hole-in-Your-Hand</p>	<p>activity Find Your Blind Spot</p>
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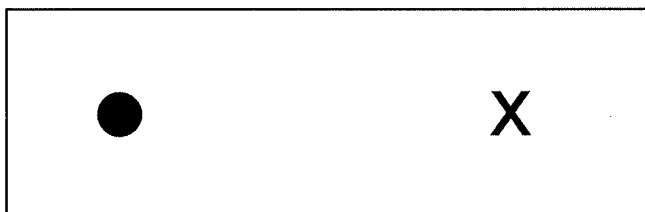
*Don't write *Don't Take

find your blind spot

activity

STEPS

1. Make a dot and an X on the index card as shown:



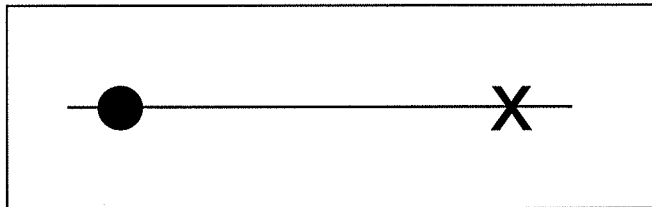
2. Hold the card at eye level about an arm's length away. Make sure the X is on the RIGHT.
3. Close your RIGHT eye.
4. Look directly at the X with your LEFT eye. Notice that you can also see the dot.
5. Focus on the X, but be aware of the dot, as you slowly bring the card towards your face. At some point the dot will disappear, and then reappear. That's your blind spot.
6. Now close your LEFT eye and look directly at the dot with your RIGHT eye. This time the X will disappear and reappear as you bring the card slowly toward your face.

CONTINUED

find your blind spot

NOW TRY THIS (optional)

1. Draw a straight line across the card, from one edge to the other, through the center of the X and the dot.
2. Do the activity again.



3. Notice that when the dot disappears, the line appears to be continuous, with no gap where the dot should be. Your brain automatically "fills in" the blind spot with what it thinks should be there.

activity



eye fact

At the back of your eye is your retina. Your retina is made up of light-sensitive cells which send messages to your brain about what you see. Your blind spot is located at the place where your optic nerve joins your retina. (See illustration of the eye in Chapter 1 of this book.) There are no light-sensitive cells in this area, so

this part of the retina can't see. When you hold the card so the light from the dot falls on this spot, you can't see the dot.

Most of the time you don't notice your blind spot. That's because the blind spot from one eye doesn't line up with the blind spot from the other eye. Each eye supplies the missing eye's information. And sometimes your brain fills in the missing spots with what it thinks should be there.

*Write a summary about what you learned (5 sentences.)