

TEACHER'S NOTES

1. A person's eye automatically adjusts to try to maintain focus.
2. In most cases of nearsightedness distant objects appear blurry although near objects remain sharp.
3. The cornea and lens of the eye can focus these rays .
4. Light rays from distant objects are nearly parallel when they reach the eye
5. Light rays from near objects are still spreading outward as they reach the eye.
6. A nearsighted eye usually has an eyeball that is too long from front to back
7. By the time the light rays they reach the retina they have begun to spread again.
8. Because the eye is too short light rays tend to strike the retina before they have come all the way together.
9. The lens of the farsighted eye can usually achieve the extra thickness necessary to bend the parallel rays from distant objects.
10. In almost all people the lens of the eye become stiffer.