3. Identify each of the eye muscles indicated by leader lines in Figure 8-1. Color code and color each muscle a different color. Then, in the blanks below, indicate the eye movement caused by each muscle.

1. Superior rectus  **Look up**
2. Inferior rectus  **Look down**
3. Superior oblique  **Look up at an angle**
4. Lateral rectus  **Moves eye laterally or out**
5. Medial rectus  **Moves eye medially or in**
6. Inferior oblique  **Look down at an angle**
8. Using key choices, identify the parts of the eye described in the following statements. Insert the correct term or letter response in the answer blanks. (3 pts)

**Key Choices**

A. Aqueous humor  
B. Canal of Schlemm  
C. Choroid coat  
D. Ciliary body  
E. Cornea  
F. Fovea centralis  
G. Iris  
H. Lens  
I. Optic disk  
J. Retina  
K. Sclera  
L. Suspensory ligament  
M. Vitreous humor

1. Attaches the lens to the ciliary body  
2. Fluid that provides nutrients to the lens and cornea  
3. The "white" of the eye  
4. Area of retina that lacks photoreceptors  
5. Contains muscle that controls the shape of the lens  
6. Nutritive (vascular) tunic of the eye  
7. Drains the aqueous humor of the eye  
8. Tunic, containing the rods and cones  
9. Gel-like substance that helps to reinforce the eyeball  
10. Heavily pigmented tunic that prevents light scattering within the eye  
11. Smooth muscle structures (intrinsic eye muscles)  
12. A. Aqueous humor  
13. Area of acute or discriminatory vision  
14. Refractory media of the eye  
15. (Any order)  
16. Anteriormost part of the sclera—your "window on the world"  
17. Pigmented "diaphragm" of the eye
Using the key choice terms given in Exercise 8, identify the structures indicated by leader lines on the diagram of the eye in Figure 8-2. Select different colors for all structures provided with a color-coding circle in Exercise 8, and then use them to color the coding circles and corresponding structures in the figure. (2 pts)

Figure 8-2

Short Answer Questions (Answer On Back) (4 pts)

2. Why do you often have to blow your nose after crying? Tears are produced by the lacrimal gland and drained by the lacrimal canals and nasolacrimal duct which drain tears into your nose.

6. What is the blind spot, and why is it called this?
   The blind spot or optic disc is where retinal nerve cells leave the eye. There are no photoreceptors in this area (rods or cones) so this area is a "blind spot."

7. How do the functions of the rods and cones differ?
   Rods are very sensitive and give you vision in low light, but it's not in color. Cones give great detail in bright light, including color vision.

   Hyperopia: Far-sightness (can see things far away).
   Myopia: Near-sightness (can see things up close).
   Emmetropia: normal vision (can focus both near and far).