

HOW DO WE SEE IN COLOUR?

WITH THE NAME OF ALLAH, MOST GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL.

1. The coloured part of your eye is called iris.
2. It has a pigment which gives your eye its colour when light shines on it.
3. In the middle of the iris is a round black circle called pupil.
4. Light from the outside enters your eyes through the pupils and this is how we see.
5. At the front of your eye is the cornea and behind the iris is the lens.
6. The cornea and the lens bend the light so that a sharp picture forms upside down on the back part of the eye, called retina.
7. The retina is made up from bundles of nerve cells. Some are shaped like rods and others like cones.
8. Rod cells are very sensitive to light, but they only allow us to see in black and white.
9. The cone cells are sensitive to red, blue and yellow light. They need much brighter light than rod cells to work properly. That is why you cannot see colour in very dim light or at night.
10. You use your cone cells to see in colour in bright daylight.
11. When light falls on your retina, the nerves send messages to your brain.
12. The rod cells tell you about shapes while the cone cells tell you about the colours you can see.
13. Your brain sorts out the messages from your eyes and turns the picture the right way up.

Worksheet

- 1) Which part of your eye do you use to see colours ?