**6.1: Vision Activity**

# BLIND SPOT – activity 1

The blind spot is the area on the retina without receptors that respond to light. Therefore an image that falls on this region will NOT be seen. It is in this region that the optic nerve exits the eye on its way to the brain.

To find your blind spot, look at the image below

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How to find your blind spot

1. Close your right eye
2. Hold the image about 20 inches away
3. With your left eye look at the +
4. Slowly bring the image closer while you look at the +
5. At a certain distance the dot will disappear from sight. This is when the dot falls on the blind spot of your retina
6. Repeat steps 1-5. This time close your left eye and look at the • with your right eye.

Questions

1. Do both eyes have a blind spot?
2. What causes the blind spot?

# BLIND SPOT – activity 2

# Close your right eye.

# With your left eye, look at the numbers on the right side, starting with the number 1. You should be able to see the sad face in your peripheral vision.

# Keep your head still, and with your left eye, look at the other numbers. The sad face should disappear when you get to 4 and reappear at about 7.

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# DEPTH PERCEPTION – activity 1

Two eyes are better than one, especially when it comes to depth perception. Depth perception is the ability to judge objects that are nearer or farther than others.

1. Hold the ends a pencil, one in each hand. Hold them either vertically or horizontally facing each other at arms-length from your body.
2. With one eye closed, try to touch the end of the pencils together.
3. Now try with two eyes: it should be much easier. This is because each eye looks at the image from a different angle.

# DEPTH PERCEPTION – activity 2

Here's another demonstration of the importance of two eyes in judging depth. Collect a set of pennies. Sit at a table with your partner. Put a cup in front of your partner. The cup should be about two feet away from the person. Have your partner CLOSE one eye. Hold a penny in the air about 1.5 ft. above the table. Move the penny around slowly. Ask your partner to say "Drop it!" when he or she thinks the penny will drop into the cup if you released it. When your partner says "Drop it," drop the penny and see if it makes it into the cup. Try it again when your partner uses both eyes. Try it again with the cup farther away from your partner. Try it again with the cup closer to your partner.

Questions:

1. Is this activity easier with two eyes? If yes, try to explain why.
2. Is this activity easier when the cup is closer to your partner?

# CONCLUSION

1. Summarize the major results from each activity

2) Why is it important to have two eyes instead of one?