

The eyes and the ears

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Eyes, eyelids , lashes.

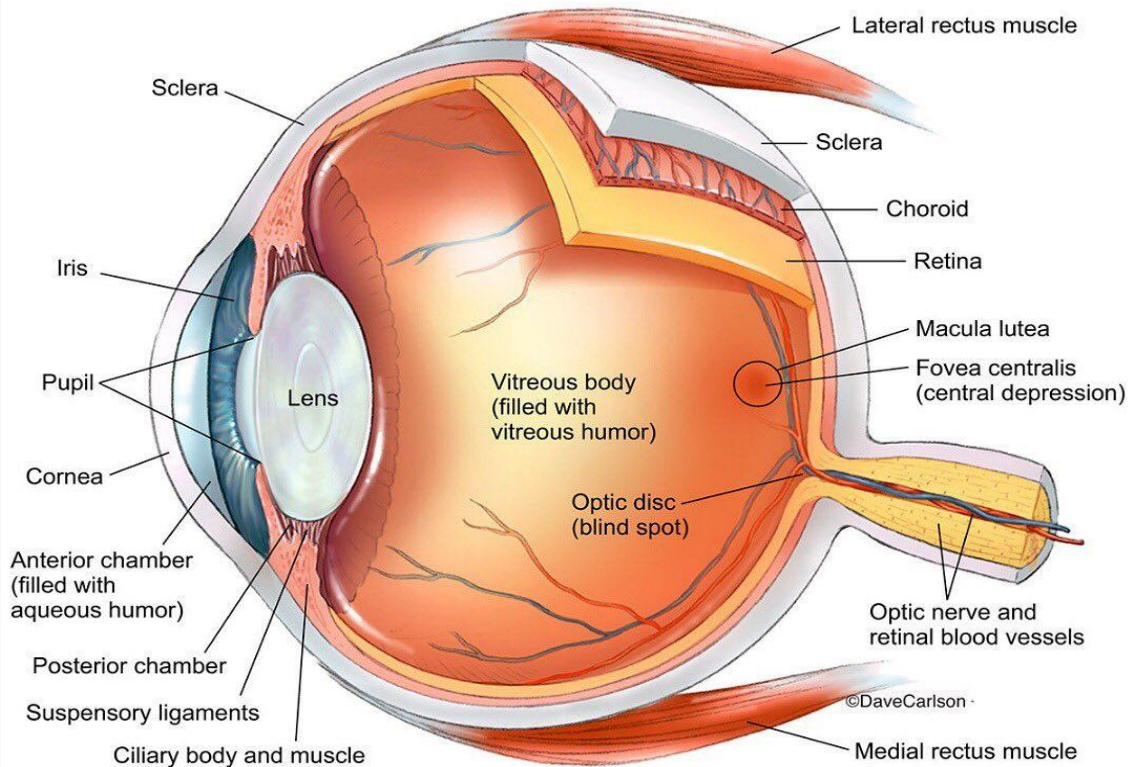
The white part is the sclera, and the colored part is the iris, the small black spot in the center is the pupil. The pupil is the opening that lets light into the eye. When it's dark, the pupils open to let in more light, and the lids and lashes protect the eyes from dust and dirt. Your eyelids also do not let in light.



Structure of the eye.

The light is reflected from the object. The light then enters the eye and passes through the lens. This lens focuses light on the retina at the back of the eye. It creates an image of an object on the retina. The retina has millions of optical cells. They capture light and colors. The optic nerve collects information and transmits it to the brain.

Eye anatomy



Facts about eyes.

1. A person's pupils dilate by almost 50% if he looks at a person for whom he feels a strong sympathy;
2. Human eyes are able to distinguish approximately 500 shades of gray;
3. Each eye contains 107 million light-sensitive cells;
4. The eyes focus on about 50 objects per second;
5. Blink will last about 100-150 milliseconds, and you can blink 5 times per second;
6. The eyes process about 36,000 pieces of information every hour;
7. You will not be able to involuntarily sneeze with your eyes open;
8. The shark's cornea is as similar as possible to the human cornea, so surgeons use it as a donor material during operations;
9. About 10,000 years ago, all people on the planet had brown eyes, until a person who lived in the Black Sea region developed a genetic mutation that led to the appearance of blue eyes;



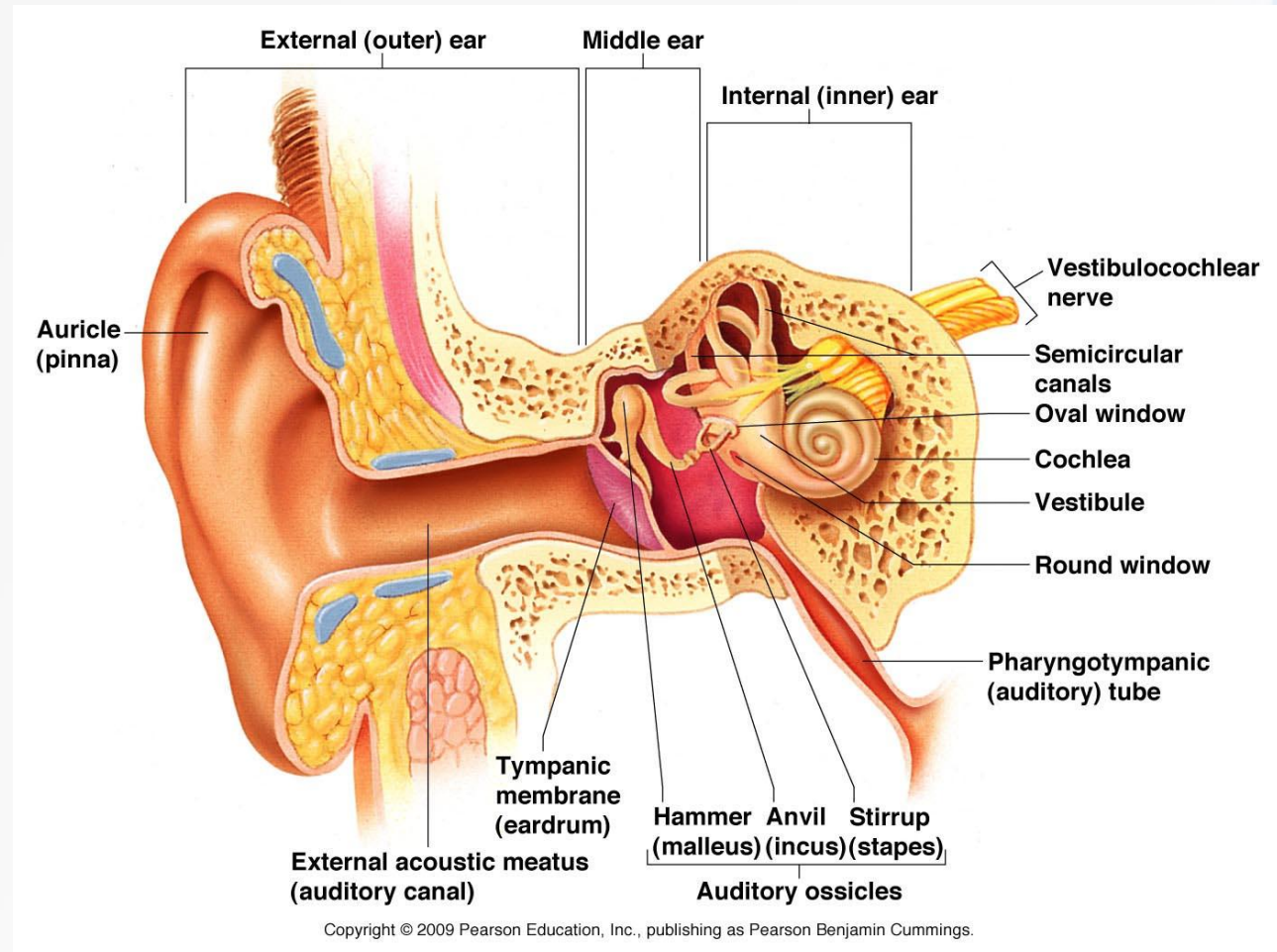
Hearing.

Your sense of hearing helps you in many ways. You can hear the phone when it rings and listen to people when they talk to you. You can also listen to your favorite music! Your ears also help you find sounds that you can hear when sounds are coming from the right or left. then you can follow the sound by turning your head.



The structure of the ear.

The outer ear of a person consists of the auricle and the external auditory canal. The auricle is a complex elastic cartilage covered with skin; its lower part, called the lobe or pulp, is a skin fold that consists of skin and adipose tissue. The auricle is very sensitive to any damage (therefore, this part of the body is very often deformed in wrestlers)



Hearing in animals. Features of hearing in cats.

Cats are hunted mainly by ear, this feeling is especially important for the detection of mouse. Therefore, the cat's ear is controlled by 32 muscles and can rotate 180 degrees. Cats pick up sound waves in the range of 45 to 65,000 Hz, and distinguish sounds in the range of 10 octaves, with a difference of 0.1 tones. Cats pick up ultrasound and hear best at 8000 Hz.

They can also clearly distinguish between two different sound sources located next to each other. The cat needs 6 milliseconds to determine with an accuracy of up to a centimeter where the sound source is located (at a distance of up to 3 m). In general, a cat can hear a mouse at a distance of 25 meters.

