Vision

Light rays reflected by an object enter your eye. The transparent **cornea (1)** and **lens (2)** focus these light rays onto the back of the **retina (3)** to form an upside-down image of the object. Nerve cells in the retina change the light rays into nerve impulses that travel along the **optic nerve (4)** to the brain. At the back of the brain, the **visual cortex (5)** interprets the nerve impulses and switches the image right-side up.