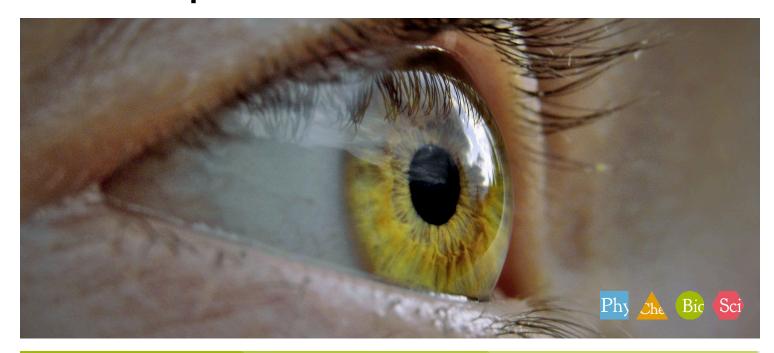


The blind spot



Biology	Human Physiology	Hearing &	Seeing
Nature & technology		> From senses to measuring	
Difficulty level	QQ Group size	Preparation time	Execution time
easy	1	10 minutes	10 minutes







Teacher information

Application





Human eye

That the world is not always as it seems is usually perceived by everyone in a different way. However, there are occasions when one can remind oneself that all people are to some extent the same. This is also the case with the otherwise so subjective perception.

This experiment shows in a simple way one of these opportunities by means of the blind spot which is made visible in this experiment but which is otherwise not perceptible in everyday life.



Other teacher information (1/2)



Previous knowledge



Principle



The point of entry of the optic nerve into the retina des eye is insensitive to light, since there is no light on it.elements - cones and rods - are present. It is therefore called bliThe stain is called the stain.

This experiment exploits the physiology of the eye and draws attention to things that are not perceived under normal circumstances.

Other teacher information (2/2)



Learning objective



Tasks



Have the students look at the circular figure in the illustration with their left eye and then bring the illustration to a distance where the triangle disappears even though it should be visible.

In this experiment, students are asked to demonstrate the presence of the blind spot.

The experiment can also be performed for the right eye by rotating the image by 180°.



Safety instructions





The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.





Student Information



Motivation





Do we see what we see? And how do we know that this is the truth? This question has preoccupied philosophers since ancient times.

The following experiment shows vividly and simply that things are not always what they seem.

Human eye

Tasks





Prove the presence of the blind spot.

_ , c



Equipment

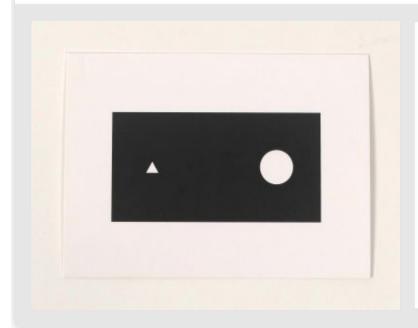
Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	Physiological vision figures	64949-00	1





Procedure



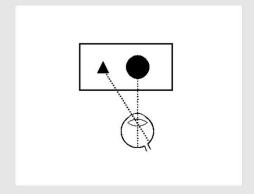


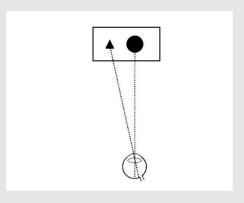
Consider the figure "Blind spot" in the abstion of the clear visual range. The circular area should bee is located to the right of the Triangle. Close the right eye and fixiere the circular area with the left. The triangle musts then, without turns his gaze, on the left side a little blurred ...to be recognized.

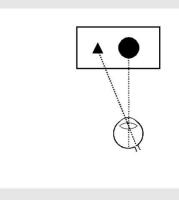
Now move the figure under constant further Fixieslowly towards the eye. Watch in doing so blurred image of the triangle. When the triangle disappears, its image hits the blind spot exactly.

Explanation

If you are too close, the image of the triangle hits the side of the retina (left image), too far away and it hits the back of the retina (middle image). If you get the distance just right, the image hits the retina where the optic nerve enters (right image). There are neither rods nor cones here. You can no longer see the triangle.













Report

Task 1

PHYWE excellence in science

Which	elements	in	the	eve	are	sensitive	to	light?
VVIIICII	Cicilicitis	111	uic	Cyc	arc	SCHSILIVE	ιO	iigiit:

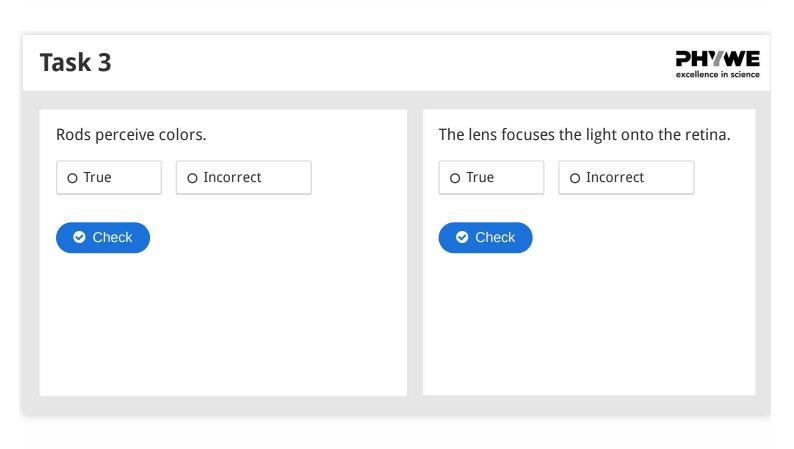
- ☐ The lens
- ☐ The optic nerve
- ☐ The rods
- ☐ The cones







Task 2 What is the blind spot? The region of the retina that lies directly on the opposite side of the lens. The region of the retina where cones and rods are densest. A symptom of poor eyesight. The region of the retina where the optic nerve enters the eyeball.



Robert-Bosch-Breite 10

37079 Göttingen



lide 13: eye sensitivity	0/2
lide 14: The Blind Spot	0/1
lide 15: Multiple tasks	0/2
	Total 0/5