

(1) In bright light the size of the pupil is small to control the amount of light entering the eye. When we enter a dim room it takes some time so that the pupil expands and allows more light to enter, and helps us to see things clearly.

(ii) (i) Iris - It is the dark muscular diaphragm present just behind the cornea.
function - It controls the size of the pupil.

(ii) Eyelens - It converges light rays and forms an image.

(iii) Retina - An inverted image is formed on the retina. It is then converted into electric impulses and sent to the brain.

(3) We are able to see the distant objects as well as the nearby objects clearly because our eye can focus the image of distant object as well as the nearby object on the retina by changing the focal length of the eye lens.