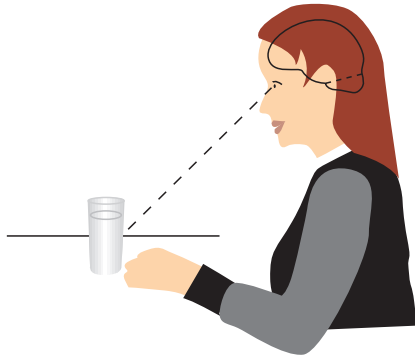


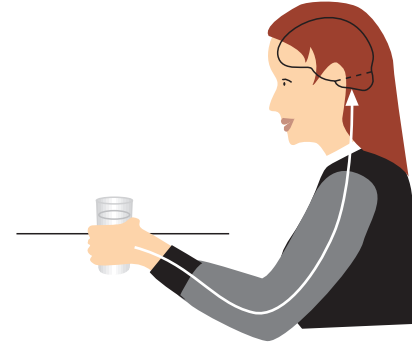
Drinking a glass of water



The eyes report the location of the glass to the brain.



The brain sends motor impulses to the muscles of the arm to move it toward the glass.



The hand's sensory receptors detect the glass and report this to the brain.



Motor impulses of the brain command the arm muscles to grasp and lift the glass.

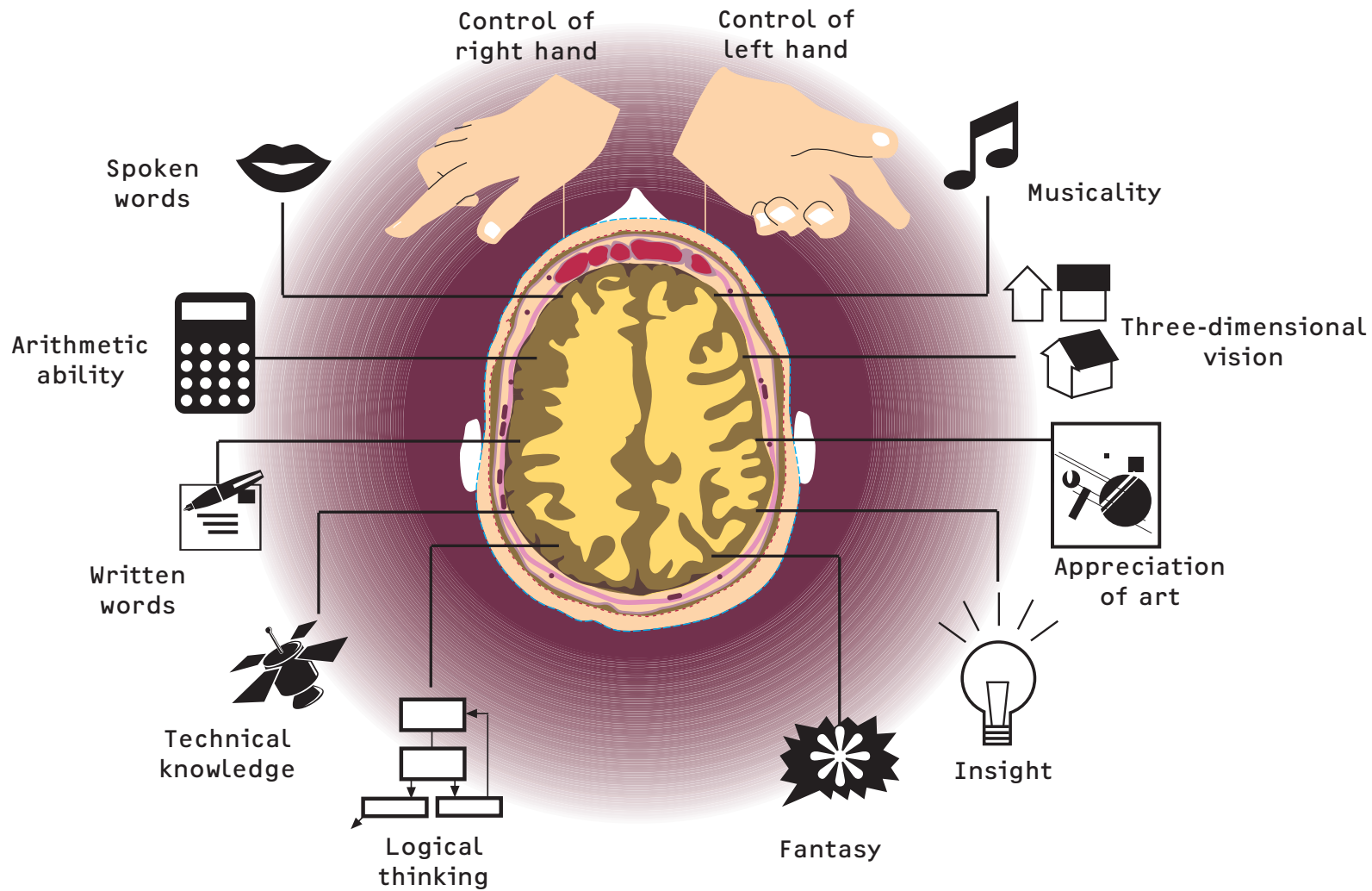


Sensory data from the eyes and arm inform the brain about the position of the arm.

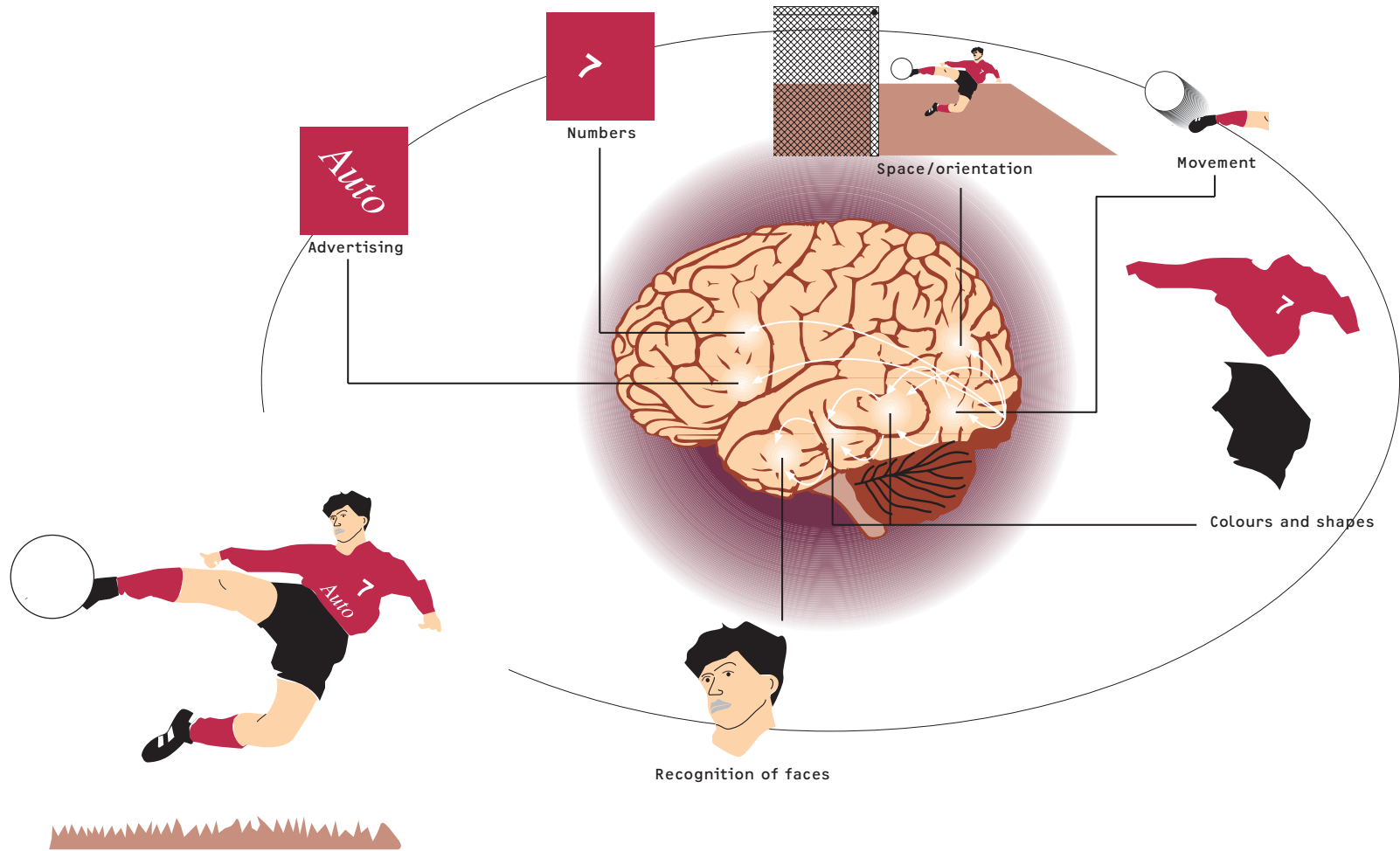


Sensory impressions of the lips notify the brain that the glass has reached the mouth.

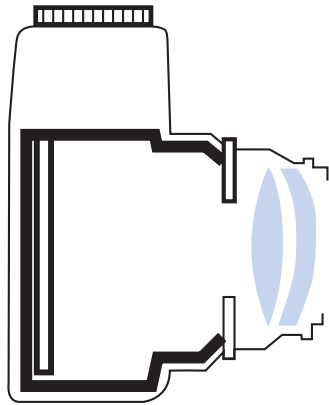
Brain regions and abilities



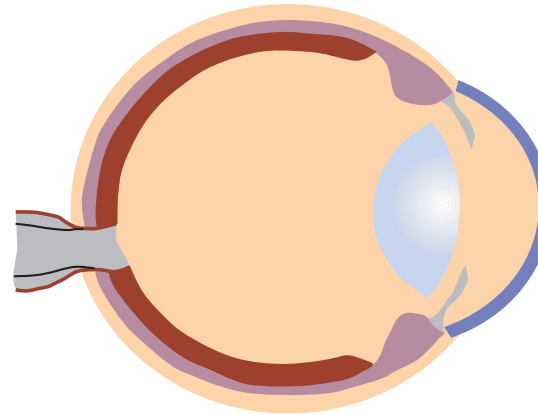
Visual impressions while following a football game (Object recognition)



Comparison of camera and eye



Camera



Eye

Similarities in structure

- Casing
- Dark interior lining
- Aperture
- Objective with multiple lenses
- Film
- Silver bromide crystals

Differences in performance

- Fixed lenses
- Film only able to be exposed once
- Photos are laterally inverted and upside down
- Objective images

- Sclera
- Pigment layer
- Iris
- Lenses
- Cornea/retina
- Optic cells

- Elastic lenses
- The retina can be exposed again and again
- The brain rotates the images 180 degrees
- Subjective images; formed in the brain and linked with experiences
- High resolution (compared to film)