Retina-	the nerve layer that lines the back of the eye, senses light, and creates impulses that travel to the brain
Cones -	a light sensitive, specialized retinal receptor cell that can detect different colors and best in brighter light
Rods -	a light sensitive, specialized retinal receptor cell that is for sensing motion and works best in low light conditions
Tapetum -	reflective structure in animals that acts like a mirror and reflects light back out of the eye so the retina has two chances to capture the light. Humans do not have a tapetum
Optic Nerve-	connects the eye to the brain. The optic nerve carries the impulses formed by the retina to the brain, which interprets them as images
Echolocation -	determination of the position of an object by the emission of sound waves which are reflected back to the sender as echoes
Olfactory receptors -	specialized cells in the nose that serve as receptors of smell