          Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Introduction to the Light Microscrope**

1. Examine your microscope.  Familiarize yourself with the parts of the microscope.

The magnification written on the ocular lens (eyepiece) is \_\_\_\_\_\_

The magnification written on:

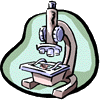
the scanning objective  (this is the first and largest number written on it)   \_\_\_\_\_ x

the low power objective is \_\_\_\_\_\_x                     the high power objective is  \_\_\_\_\_\_x

**2. The total magnification using the lenses can be determined by multiplying the objective lens with the ocular lens.   What is the total magnification of an item viewed with the:**

LOW power objective.  \_\_\_\_\_  The HIGH POWER  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_   The SCANNING  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Examine the diaphragm (underneath the stage)**.  The numbers on the edge of it range from ONE to   \_\_\_\_\_

4. Look into the eyepiece, twist it left and right.  Notice the line inside that moves as you  twist.  (Some microscopes do not have this, see if you can find one that does in the room). What do you think this is for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.  Place the slide of the "letter e" on the stage so that the letter is over the hole and is right side up. Use the scanning objective to view the letter and use the coarse knob to focus. Repeat on the low power objective. Finally, switch to high power. Remember at this point, you should only use the FINE adjustment knob.

Draw the "e" as it appears at each magnification. Drawings should be drawn to scale and you should note the orientation of the e in the viewing field (is it upside down or right side up?)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SCANNING  http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif | LOW http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif | HIGH http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif |

Have your parner push the slide to the left while you view it through the lens. Which direction does th **E** appear to move?

6.  Choose 2 specimens from the box of  "common things".    Use the circles below to sketch your specimens under  SCANNING and LOW power.   You may practice focusing with the high power, but you do not need to sketch it.   Label your specimens from the name written on the slide.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Specimen 1   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **Specimen 2  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| Scanning Power http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif Low Power http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif | Scanning Power http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif Low Power http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/circle.gif |

7. DEPTH PERCEPTION

Obtain a slide with 3 different colored threads on it.   View the slide under scanning and low power.

You should note that while you focus on one color of thread.   The other threads become fuzzy.   The microscope can only focus on one area at a time.   Sketch the slide below  (scanning).  Identify the top, middle, and lower thread colors.

Obtain a slide with three different colored threads on it. View the slide under scanning and then low power. You should note that you could only focus on one colored thread at one time. Figure out which thread is on top by lowering your stage all the way, then slowly raising it until the thread comes into focus. The first thread to come into focus is the one on top.

Which color thread is on top? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Which color thread is in the middle? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Which color thread is on the bottom? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. Answer true or false to each of the statements

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ On high power, you should use the coarse adjustment knob.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The diaphragm determines how much light shines on the specimen.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The low power objective has a greater magnification than the scanning objective.   
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The fine focus knob moves the stage up and down.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Images viewed in the microscope will appear upside down.   
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ If a slide is thick, only parts of the specimen may come into focus.   
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The type of microscope you are using is a scanning microscope.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ For viewing, microscope slides should be placed on the objective.   
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In order to switch from low to high power, you must rotate the revolving nosepiece.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The total magnification of a microscope is determined by adding the ocular lens power to the objective lens power.