

Pre-Lab Questions:

1. What is a Microscope? (Define what a microscope is and its purpose.)
 2. Types of Microscopes: (Research and list different types of microscopes and their primary uses. What are the main differences between a compound microscope and a dissecting microscope?)
 3. Parts of the Microscope: (Label the parts of a compound microscope and a dissecting microscope from a diagram. Describe the function of each part (see below for detailed descriptions).)
 4. Microscope Safety: (List at least three safety rules to follow when using a microscope.)
 5. Hypothesis: (Predict what you might observe when viewing a sample of pond water under each type of microscope.)
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Functions of Compound Microscope Parts

Eyepiece (Ocular Lens): The lens you look through, typically with a magnification of 10x.

Objective Lenses: These are found on the revolving nosepiece and typically include 4x, 10x, 40x, and 100x magnifications.

Stage: The flat platform where you place your slides. It often has clips to hold the slide in place.

Stage Clips: These hold the slide in place on the stage.

Coarse Focus Knob: Used for focusing the specimen; moves the stage up and down in large increments.

Fine Focus Knob: Used for fine-tuning the focus of the specimen; moves the stage up and down in small increments.

Light Source: Illuminates the specimen from below.

Diaphragm: Adjusts the amount of light that reaches the specimen.

Arm: Supports the tube and connects it to the base.

Base: The bottom support of the microscope.

Revolving Nosepiece: Holds the objective lenses and allows you to switch between them.

Condenser: Focuses light from the light source onto the specimen.



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Page 1 of 1.

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