

### 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.)
- 

### 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.



By UmeshJagtap

Not published yet.

Last updated 23rd June, 2024.

Page 1 of 1.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>