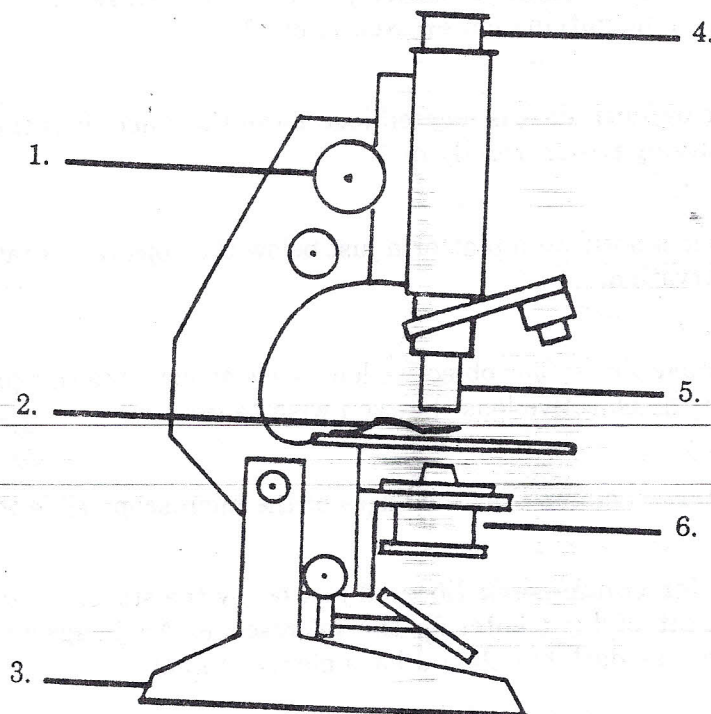


# WORKSHEET 5.1-3 EVALUATION EXERCISE

Instructions: Label the following six parts of the microscope:



Learning Matchups: Fill in the blanks in the left-hand column with the letter of the proper answer from the right-hand column.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Can be hand adjusted to regulate the amount of light entering the microscope
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Used first and with low-power objective in focusing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The lens that has a magnifying power usually of 43
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The lens that magnifies the image usually by a factor of 10; also referred to as the eyepiece
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The two parts used in carrying the microscope
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Can be manually turned in selecting the objective lens that you want to use

- a. mirror
- b. ocular
- c. arm and base
- d. fine adjustment
- e. stage
- f. high-power objective
- g. coarse adjustment
- h. low-power objective
- i. diaphragm
- j. stage clips
- k. revolving nosepiece
- l. base and ocular

## Worksheet 5.1-3 (cont'd.)

### Questions:

1. Explain an important thing to remember as you turn the high-power objective into place.

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2. How do you determine the power of a microscope?

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3. ~~What is the power of your classroom microscope when you are using the high-power objective?~~

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4. What should you always remember when using the coarse adjustment?

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5. ~~Under what conditions would you use the diaphragm?~~

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6. ~~What should you remember when handling microscope slides (prepared or otherwise)?~~

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7. ~~Why should you never use direct sunlight as a source of light for the microscope?~~

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8. What is the function of the stage clips?

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9. In terms of your eyes, what should you try to learn as you use the microscope?

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