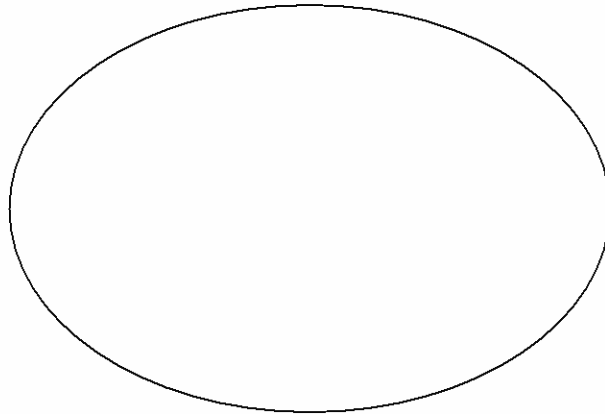


## INTRODUCTION TO THE MICROSCOPE

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### PART #1: MAKING A WET MOUNT SLIDE

- 1.) Get a letter "e", a slide, and a cover slip.
- 2.) From the beaker of water on your table, put a small drop of water on your slide.
- 3.) Put the letter "e" on top of the drop of water.
- 4.) Cover it with a coverslip like instructed.
- 5.) Turn on the microscope and put the slide on the stage with the "e" right side up facing you.
- 6.) Make sure the lowest objective is in place.
- 7.) Use the coarse focus to find the letter "e."
- 8.) Use the fine focus to adjust to your eye sight.
- 9.) Draw what you see below in some detail.



- 10.) What do you notice about the letter "e?"

\_\_\_\_\_

- 11.) Do not move the slide. Switch to high power.

- 12.) Use only the fine focus.

- 13.) What is the difference between the "e" under low power and under high power?

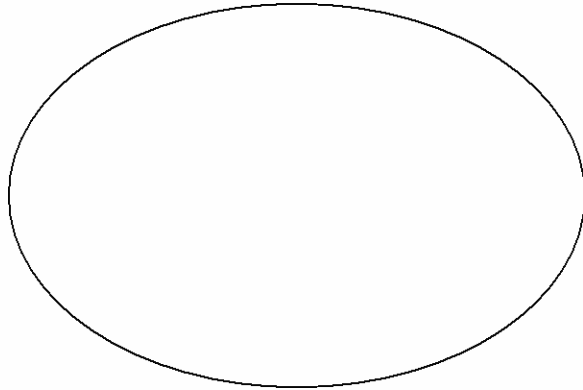
\_\_\_\_\_

- 14.) Dispose of wet mount materials

- 15.) Put stage in the lowest position & make sure the lowest objective is in place.

## PART #2: OBSERVING PREPARED SPECIMENS

- 1.) Get a prepared slide.
- 2.) Put slide on stage and focus with coarse focus.
- 3.) Use fine focus to adjust to your eye sight.
- 4.) Draw below being accurate and as detailed as possible.



- 5.) How does viewing the "e" different from viewing the prepared specimen?

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## PART #3: DETERMINING TOTAL MAGNIFICATION

1. Find the numbers on the eyepiece & low power objective and fill in the blanks below.

Eyepiece magnification                      Objective magnification                      Total magnification  
\_\_\_\_\_ X                      \_\_\_\_\_ =                      \_\_\_\_\_ X

- 2.) Do the same for the high power objective. \_\_\_\_\_ X

## Conclusion

Give one example each of how microscopes help us learn about living and nonliving things.

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