



Microscopy

_____ : First Compound Microscope

Magnification: _____

Resolution: _____

- _____ are needed to see a clear image

Types of Microscopes

Compound Light Microscope	Electron Microscope
-1st type of microscope, most widely used -light passes through _____ lenses -Can magnify up to _____	-Used to observe _____ small objects: viruses, DNA, parts of cells -Uses beams of _____ rather than light -Much more powerful
Scanning Electron Microscope	Transmission Microscope
-Can magnify up to _____	-Can magnify up to _____

Parts of the Microscope

Arm: Used to _____ the microscope when carried

Coarse Adjustment Knob: Moves the _____ up and down for focusing

Fine Adjustment Knob: Moves the stage slightly to _____ the image

Diaphragm: Regulates the amount of _____ on the specimen

Base: _____ the microscope

Light Source: Projects light _____ through the _____, the specimen, and the lenses

Stage: Supports the _____ being viewed

Stage Clips: Hold the _____ in place

Objective Lens: _____ ranges from 10 x to 40 x

Nosepiece: Holds the high and low power _____; can be rotated to change magnification

Eyeiece: Contains _____

