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♥ Marie



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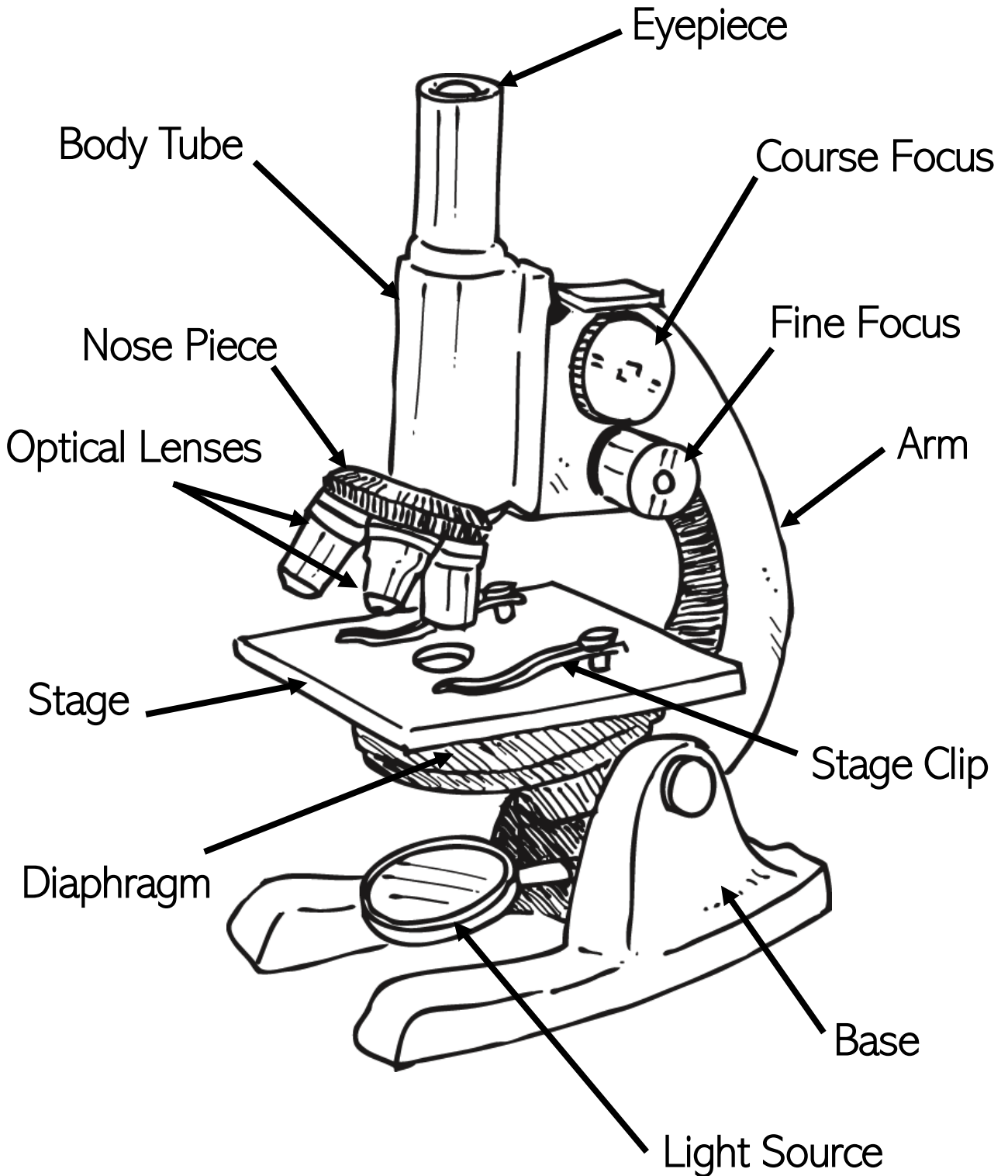
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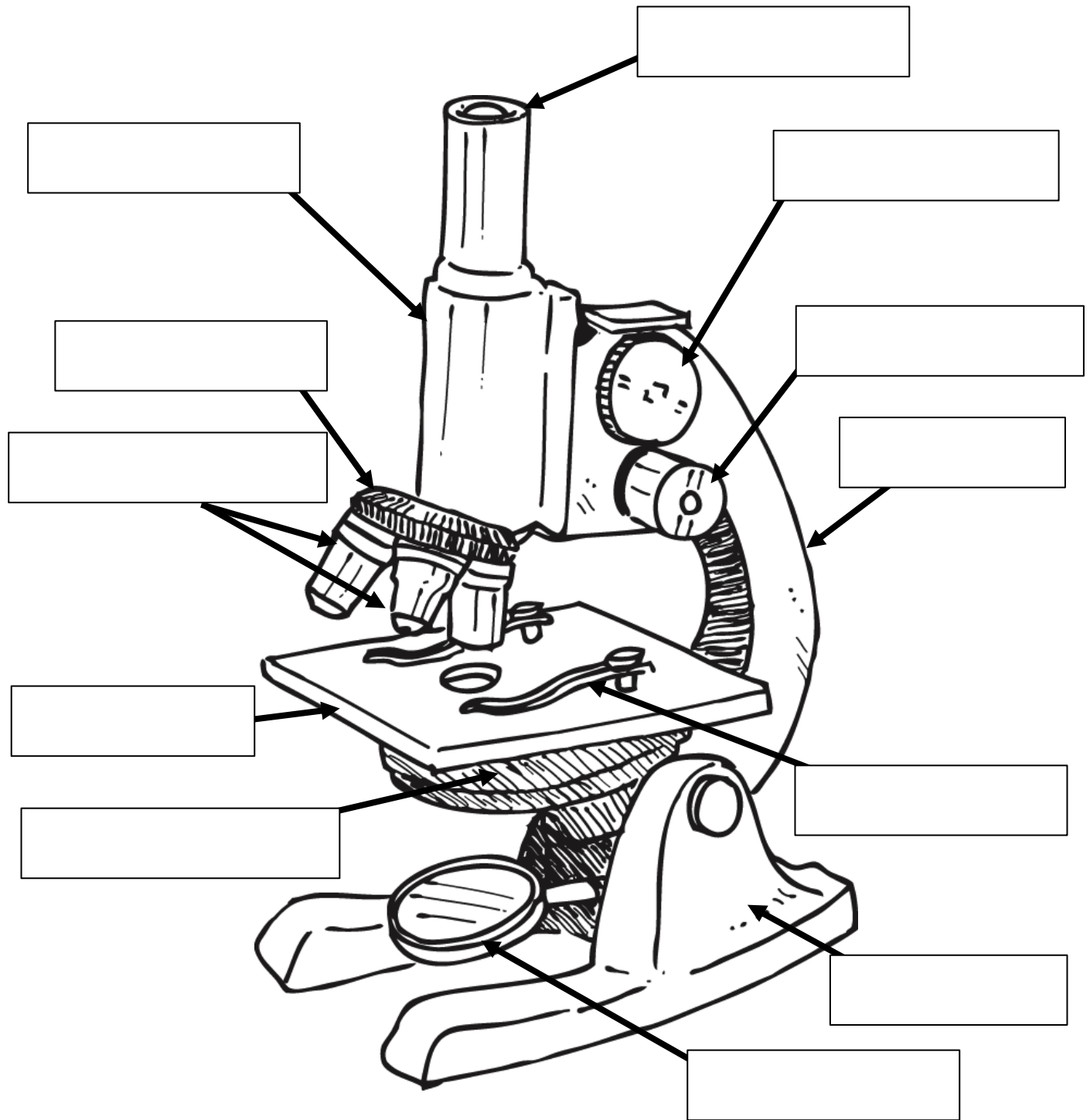
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Parts of a Microscope



Parts of a Microscope



Light Source
Stage Clip
Arm

Optical Lenses
Body Tube
Optical Lenses

Stage
Fine Focus
Course Focus

Eyepiece
Nosepiece
Diaphragm

Parts of a Microscope

- A microscope is an instrument that makes small objects look larger. This invention made it possible to discover and learn about cells.
- The eyepiece is the lens you look through to see the specimen. The lens is usually a 10x or 15x lens.
- The body tube connects the eyepiece to the objective lens.
- The arm supports the tube and connects it to the base. It is the part you hold to carry the microscope.
- The nose piece rotates to properly position the objective lens.
- The objective lens magnifies the image of the specimen. A compound microscope has 3-5 objective lens that range in power from 4x to 100x.
- The stage holds the specimen to be viewed.
- The stage clips hold the glass plate in place that holds the specimen being viewed.
- The light source provides light so the object can be viewed.
- The diaphragm controls the amount of light passing through the slide.
- The course focus brings the specimen into general view.
- The fine focus tunes the focus and increases the details of the specimen.
- The base is the support of the microscope at the bottom.

Parts of a Microscope

- A _____ is an instrument that makes small objects look larger. This invention made it possible to discover and learn about _____.
- The _____ is the lens you look through to see the specimen. The lens is usually a 10x or 15x lens.
- The _____ connects the eyepiece to the objective lens.
- The _____ supports the tube and connects it to the base. It is the part you hold to carry the microscope.
- The _____ rotates to properly position the objective lens.
- The _____ magnifies the image of the specimen. A compound microscope has 3-5 objective lens that range in power from 4x to 100x.
- The _____ holds the specimen to be viewed.
- The _____ hold the glass plate in place that holds the specimen being viewed.
- The _____ provides light so the object can be viewed.
- The _____ controls the amount of light passing through the slide.
- The _____ brings the specimen into general view.
- The _____ tunes the focus and increases the details of the specimen.
- The _____ is the support of the microscope at the bottom.

Parts of a Microscope

- 1) _____ A. An instrument that makes small objects look larger. This invention made it possible to discover and learn about cells.
- 2) _____ B. It is the lens you look through to see the specimen. This lens is usually a 10x or 15x lens.
- 3) _____ C. It connects the eyepiece to the objective lens.
- 4) _____ D. It supports the tube and connects it to the base. It is the part you hold to carry the microscope.
- 5) _____ E. It rotates to properly position the objective lens.
- 6) _____ F. These magnify the image of the specimen. A compound microscope has 3-5 of these that range in power from 4x to 100x.
- 7) _____ G. It holds the specimen to be viewed.
- 8) _____ H. It holds the glass plate in place that holds the specimen being viewed.
- 9) _____ I. This provides light so the object can be viewed.
- 10) _____ J. It controls the amount of light passing through the slide.
- 11) _____ K. This brings the specimen into general view.
- 12) _____ L. This tunes the focus and increases the details of the specimen.
- 13) _____ M. It is the support of the microscope at the bottom.