

Circle the correct answer.

1. To see something under the microscope, you look into the
A. eye piece B. nosepiece C. low power lens D. medium power lens E. high power lens
2. When you want to see something magnified, you first switch to the
A. eye piece B. nosepiece **C.** low power lens D. medium power lens E. high power lens
3. To switch from low power to medium power, you turn the
A. eye piece **B.** nosepiece C. low power lens D. medium power lens E. high power lens
4. To bring something into focus, you first turn the
A. eye piece B. nosepiece C. diaphragm **D.** coarse adjustment E. fine adjustment
5. To make the image more crisp, you use the
A. eye piece B. nosepiece C. diaphragm D. coarse adjustment **E.** fine adjustment
6. To adjust the amount of light, you turn the
A. eye piece B. nosepiece **C.** diaphragm D. coarse adjustment E. fine adjustment
7. When carrying the microscope, you always hold it by the
(choose **two** answers) A. stage B. nosepiece **C.** base **D.** arm E. knobs
8. When switching objective lenses, you always look at the microscope from the side. Why?
___ You want to make sure the lens doesn't hit the stage or the object you're looking at. ___

9. On high power, you only use the fine adjustment knob. Why? (give 2 reasons)
___ The high power lens is longer and you want to make sure the lens doesn't hit the ___
___ stage or the object you're looking at. ___

10. High power is the most detailed view, but sometimes it's not the best way to look at something. Why not? **___ It zooms in so far that sometimes it's hard to tell what you're ___**
___ looking at. ___

