**Parts of a Compound Microscope**

A **compound microscope** is an instrument that magnifies small objects so that they can easily be seen by using two lenses.

**Ocular Lens/Eyepiece**

* Contains a lens to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the image of the specimen.
* The usual magnification is \_\_\_\_\_\_X.
* The lens that we look through.

**Body Tube**

* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the eyepiece to the objective lenses.
* It ensure the correct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the microscope components to correctly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the light from the specimen into the viewer’s eye.

**Arm**

* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the body tubes to the base.
* One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be around the arm when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the microscope (the other should be under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Base**

* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weight of the microscope.
* It contains the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* One hand should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the base while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the microscope (the other hand should be holding the arm.)

**Light Source/Illuminator**

* It sends light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the stage onto the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the slide.
* Older microscopes used to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ambient light upwards.

**Revolving/Rotating Nose Piece**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are attached to it.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nose piece allows you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the different lenses.

**Objective Lenses**

* Low (scanning) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X
* Medium \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X
* High \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X
* These lenses further \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the image of the specimen.
* The magnifications are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_X, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X.
* There are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lenses
* As the power increases, the magnification becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the field of view (visible area) becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Coarse Adjustment Knob**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knob you should use, and always under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power. Never use it in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.

**Fine Adjustment Knob**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knob you should use. Use under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focusing.
* Both knobs move the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up and down to help put the specimen in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Stage**

* The stage is where you place the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which contains the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* It contains a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that allows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pass through the stage and onto the specimen.

**Stage Clips**

* The stage clips \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the slide on the stage.

**Diaphragm**

* The lens under the stage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the light illuminator through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the stage.
* It contains a dial that rotates to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that reaches the specimen.