**Microscope Flipped Lecture Video**

**MICROSCOPY**

**DIRECTIONS**: Fill in the blanks or answer the questions as you watch the video. Type your answers in BLUE. Do not call the teacher over when doing the stop & jot questions.

**TERMINOLOGY**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a technique used to increase the size of a specimen.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the quality of making an image appear larger than its actual size.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a measure of the clarity of an image.

**STOP & JOT** – Pause the video read the situation and answer the question in a complete sentence.

1. Is Shantel having an issue with resolution or magnification?

**WHATʻS MY POWER?**

1. Power (magnification) of image = power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_X power of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**STOP & JOT**

1. What is the total magnification of Shakeemʻs microscope?
2. What is the power of Marcoʻs objective lens?

**COMPARING POWERS OF MAGNIFICATION**

1. We can see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with higher powers of magnification, but we cannot see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**STOP & JOT**

1. Which image is viewed at a higher power? The image on the left or right? Explain how you know.

**TYPES OF MICROSCOPES** – List the 3 types of microscopes and write 3 facts about each microscope:

1. Dissecting Microscope

c.

 2.

 a.

 b.

 c.

 3.

 a.

 b.

 c.

**STOP & JOT**

1. Which microscoe will provide Darnell with enough magnification power to see 200,000x grater than the naked eye to view the bacterial cell?

**HOW TO MAKE A WET-MOUNT SLIDE**

1. Get a clean\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Carefully place your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the glass slide.
3. Place one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on top of your specimen.
4. If your specimen is hard to see, use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Slowly lower the cover slip on the top of the specimen at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**REVIEW THE PARTS OF THE MICROSCOPE**