

Microscopic Life

<u> </u>	1.	List four major types of microscopics. What are some of the characteristics of each? Be able to identify the different types of microscopes from pictures, or visit a laboratory in a university or industry which has these microscopes.			
		Types of Microscopes	Characteristics		
_	2.	Be able to identify the following parts of a microscope and explain or demonstrate the function of each:			
		eye-piece or ocular			
		1			
		objective			
		body tube			
		nosepiece			
		stage			
		diaphragm			
		diaphragm			
		base			

		focus knobarm			
0	3.	Know how to calculate the magnification of a compound microscope. Calculate the magnification of the microscope you use for this honor.			
	4.	Define the following microscopic terms: slide			
		coverslip			
		wetmount			
		fixing			
		staining			
		oil immersion			
		unicellular			
		multicellular			
		cilia			
		flagella			

		plankton			
<u> </u>	5.	Collect samples of water (from ponds, streams, ditches, gutters, puddles, etc.) And search for living organisms using a microscope with at least 100X magnification. Draw five of these organisms as accurately as possible. As far as possible, identify and label your diagrams (include the magnification used.)			
		Organisms drawn			
		1		1	
		2		5	
		3			
	6.	Draw and label a ce	ell which include	s the following part	s:
		cell membrane			
		nucleus			
		cytoplasm.			

	7.	Know the kingdoms that have microscopic life forms and know two members from each.			
		Kingdoms		Members	
		1	a.		
		2			
			b.		
		3	a.		
			b.		
		4	a.		
			b.		
		5			
			b.		
	8.	Give at least one example of how microscopic life is important for: human food			
		human health			
		medicine			
		other organisms			
0	9.	Give at least three health habits that have been established as a direct result of harmful microscopic life. Put these habits into practice.			
		1			
		2			
		3			