

## Post-lab Assessments

1. You are using the 10X objective. What is the total magnification of the specimen?  
A. 10 X    B. 40 X    C. 400 X    D. 1000X    E. 100 X\*
2. The platform upon which the slide rests when viewing, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. condenser    B. base    C. stage\*    D. diaphragm    e. objective
3. The objectives are attached to the body via the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. arm    B. stage    C. ocular    D. condenser    E. nosepiece\*
4. What are the two optical elements of the microscope responsible for magnifying the specimen?  
A. objectives & oculars\*    B. condenser & objectives    C. oculars & condenser    D. diaphragm & objectives
5. Specimens have thickness. The microscope has the ability to focus at different planes or level within the specimen. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. resolution    B. magnification    C. field of view    D. depth of field\*
6. If a microscope has 2 eyepieces it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. compound    B. binocular\*    C. a light microscope    D. resolving
7. What is the function of the condenser?  
A. to hold the slide in place    B. to magnify the image    C. to produce light    D. to focus the light through the specimen\*
8. The microscope property that allows the viewer to distinguish two objects as separate entities is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. magnification    B. condensation    C. resolution\*    D. parfocal
9. As you increase the magnification of a specimen you are viewing, the specimen remains in relatively good focus. This happens because the microscopes are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. magnifying    B. using condensed light    C. resolving    D. parfocal\*
10. Why are stains used in microscopy?  
A. to kill the specimen    B. to decontaminate the specimen    C. to increase contrast in the specimen  
D. to keep the specimen moist