Jasmin Estrella Bio 2311 Review sheet 3

- 2. The proper technique for transporting the microscope is to use both hands to carry the microscope, one is supporting the base and the other is holding the arm.
- 3. 1) grit-free lens paper
 - 2) low-power or scanning
 - 3) true
 - 4) away from
 - 5) true
- 4. 1) spring clips
 - 2) iris diaphragm
 - 3) mechanical stage
 - 4) condenser
 - 5) fine adjustment knob
 - 6) nosepiece
- 5. Total magnification: an image that appears to be where it Is not.

Resolution: the ability to discriminate two closely situated objects as separate

- 6. 1) working distance
 - 2) to the left
 - 3)field
 - 4) 95
 - 5) increases contrast
 - 6) parfocal
 - 7)0.75
 - 8) 0.4

- 8. 50x 2.5mm 500x
- 9. The field decreases proportionately as magnification increases. Only when the object is centered at low power, will it be outside the high-power field.
- B) Center the object that you would want to view.
- 10. Resolution: increases

Working distance: decreases

Amount of light needed: increases

Depth of field: decreases

- 11. The working distance for the high power lens is closer to 1mm..
- 12. Place the specimen on a slide using a medicine dropper > mix specimen in he drop using a toothpick
- 13. A) the lens is not correctly rotated in place..
- B) the slide isn't correctly positioned in the clamp on the mechanical stage doesn't move when the mechanical stage does.

Review sheet 4

- 1. Highly organized intracellunar structure that performs a specific (metabolic) function for the cell.
 - The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms.
- 2. All cells have the ability to metabolize, move, reproduce, grow, respond and to a stimulus.
- 3. Plasma membrane

Lysosomes

Mitochondria

Microvilli

Inclusions

Golgi apparatus

Nucleus

Centrioles

Microfilaments

Rough ER or endoplasmic reticulum

Ribosomes

Chromatin or chromatin threads

Peroxisome

- 4. Image
- 5. A. Cells fit closely together like tiles
 - b. Lining or covering tissue
 - A. Has a tail
 - B. Allows sperm to propel itself to an egg
 - A. Cells have an elongated shape
 - B. A long axis allows a greater degree
 - A. Donut/ disc shape
 - B. Large surface, has a lot of space
- 6. Doesn't produce new proteins etc

Yes

Before its released into the bloodstream

7. Sperm

Smooth muscle

8. Metaphase

Anaphase

Prophase

9. Provide cells for growth

10.

- 11. 1. Nucleus
 - 2. Cytoplasm
 - 3. Coiled
 - 4.centromers
 - 5. Multinucleated cell

- 6. Spindle7. Interphase
- 8. Neurons
- 9. Skeletal and cardiac muscle cells

12. D

A E

Е

D

D

В

В

D

D

Ε

A and c