Prepared by Vu Literature & Education Department

1) The science of investigating small objects using a microscope is known as.....?

Answer: MICROSCOPY

2) The word microscope is derived from?

Answer: (Greek: mikron = small and skopein = to look)

3) The first Microscope is developing in which year?

Answer: 1590

4) _____coined the name microscope for the compound microscope Galileo submitted to the

look)

3) The first Microscope is developing in which year?

Answer: 1590

4) .....coined the name microscope for the compound microscope Galileo submitted to the Accademia dei Lincei?

Composed by Zaheer Ahmad

Answer: Giovanni Faber in 1625

5) Galileo Galilei develops the microscope.....?

Answer: Giovanni Faber in 1625

5) Galileo Galilei develops the microscope.....?

Answer: In 1609

6) How many general parts of a microscope?

Answer: 14 parts

7) A..... is that part of an optical

6) How many general parts of a microscope?

Answer: 14 parts

7) A..... is that part of an optical system, (in a microscope) which is directed to the viewer?

Answer: An eyepiece

•8) An eyepiece converts the real- enlarged- intermediate- image from the objective into.....?

Answer: an enlarged- virtual-image

9) The main task of Lens tube in microscope

Answer: to hold eyepiece

10) The diopter adjustment is a .....on your binocular.

Answer: Control knob

11) An .....is that part of an optical system, which is directed to the object. It's task is to collect the light rays,that are reflected from the observed

Answer: Control knob

11) An .....is that part of an optical system, which is directed to the object. It's task is to collect the light rays that are reflected from the observed item.

Answer: Objective lens

12) The..... serves as a holder for the object plate.

Answer: Clip

Answer: Clip

13) Cross table is a ..... term?

Answer: Technical term.

14) There are....., which can be used to move the table very precisely.

Answer: Adjusting screws

15) The screws are provided with a .....?

Answer: Measuring scale.

16) A ..... is an optical lens which renders a divergent beam from a point source into a parallel or converging beam to illuminate an object.

Answer: Condenser

17) How many lenses are present in condenser?

Answer: One or two lenses.

18) An .....lens avoids chromatic aberration?

Answer: Aspheric lens

19) With the .....one can regulate the distance between object and objective?

19) With the .....one can regulate the distance between object and objective?

Answer: Find focus

20) The fine focus moves the stage only.....?

Answer: Minimally

21) Like the fine focus, the .....also moves the stage to regulate the difference between object and objective?

Answer: Coarse focus

22) The early microscopes used .....mirrors to refrect light on the objects.

Answer: Concave

23) Most microscopes operate with.....light.

Answer: LED

24) The base of microscope guarantees the necessary.....to the microscope.

Answer: Stability

25) Luminous-field diaphragm can be used to

23) Most microscopes operate with……light.

Answer: LED

24) The base of microscope guarantees the necessary……to the microscope.

Answer: Stability

25) Luminous-field diaphragm can be used to ……?

Answer: Reduce the illumination and adapt it to the size of the object

26) How many types of microscope?

Answer: Two

Answer: Two

27) .....microscopes use a single lens to magnify an object and cannot reach high magnification.....?

Answer: Simple light microscopes

Compiled by Zaeem Barkat

28) Compound light microscope has a higher.....power?

Answer: Magnification

29) The simplest microscope of all is a ……?

Answer: Magnifying glass

30) Microscopes used in homes, schools, and professional laboratories are actually compound microscopes and use at least two lenses to produce a magnified image. True

31) Most compound microscopes can magnify by……. or …… times.

Answer 10, 20, 40, or 100.

32) MAGNIFICATION is defined as……?

Answer: Degree of enlargement

33) Magnification is depends upon how many factors?

Answer: 3(Optical tube length 2. Focal length of objective 3. Magnifying power of eye piece)

Designed by Zahid Arshad

34) the .....which is a measure of how great a substance slows the speed of light.

Answer: Refractive index.

35) .....is the change in direction of a wave

34) the .....which is a measure of how great a substance slows the speed of light.

Answer: Refractive index.

35) .....is the change in direction of a wave passing from one medium to another?

Answer: Refraction

36) .....also called index of refraction, measure of the bending of a ray of light when passing from one medium into another.

Answer: Refraction index

passing from one medium into another.

Answer: Refractive index

37) In microscopy, the term ..... is used to describe the ability of a microscope to distinguish details of given specimen. This is the resolving power of microscope.

Answer: Resolution

38) .....refers to various phenomena that occur when a wave encounters an obstacle or opening?

Answer: Diffraction

39) .....is used to examine a specimen.

Answer: Wavelength of light (λ) I

40) The smaller is the wavelength of light (λ), the greater is its ability to .....?

Answer: resolve the points on the object

41) The .....is the wavelength of light, the greater is its resolving power.

Answer: resolve the points on the object

41) The .....is the wavelength of light, the greater is its resolving power.

Answer: Smaller

42) .....is a number that expresses the ability of a lens to resolve fine details in an object being observed.

Answer: Numerical aperture

43) Light diffracted by the specimen is presented as an.....

Answer: inverted cone of half-angle (a)

44) Higher values of numerical aperture permit

43) Light diffracted by the specimen is presented as an.....?

Answer: inverted cone of half-angle (α)

44) Higher values of numerical aperture permit increasingly oblique rays to.....?

Answer: enter the objective front lens

Composed by Emad Rashad

45) Most objectives in the magnification range

45) Most objectives in the magnification range between .....and ..... (And higher) are designed for use with immersion oil.

Answer: 60x and 100x

46) .....can be defined as the opening in a lens through which light passes to enter the camera.

Answer: Aperture

47) Aperture It is expressed in .....numbers.

Answer: F-numbers

48)..... is the distance at which a beam of light will be focused to a single spot.

Answer: Focal length

through which light passes to enter the camera.

Answer: Aperture

47) Aperture It is expressed in .....numbers.

Answer: F-numbers

48)..... is the distance at which a beam of light will be focused to a single spot.

Answer: Focal length

49) .....is useful for samples which have an intrinsic color.

Answer: Bright field illumination

50) .....is often required to increase contrast, which prevents use of live cells in many situations.

Answer: STAINING