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Crash Course Biology #22: Microscopes: How We See What We Can't See

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/N68WBv7Ufw?si=ic73tdfkQH5yLXK>

1. The scientist who first observed bacteria using a microscope was _____.
2. The tool used to magnify small objects in biology is called a _____.
3. The tiny living organisms observed by Leeuwenhoek were originally called _____.
4. The field of science that involves observation using microscopes is called _____.
5. A _____ microscope uses visible light to magnify objects.
6. The ability of a microscope to make objects appear larger is called _____.
7. The clarity or sharpness of an image under a microscope is referred to as _____.
8. A type of microscope that uses a beam of electrons instead of light is called an _____ microscope.
9. The part of the microscope that you look through is called the _____ lens.
10. The _____ adjustment knob is used to make small focus changes at high magnifications.
11. The part of the microscope that holds the slide in place is called the _____.
12. A technique that separates chemical compounds in biological research is called _____.
13. The process of identifying molecules based on the wavelengths of light they absorb is called _____.
14. A modern technique that freezes samples to capture detailed images is known as _____ microscopy.
15. The negatively charged particles used in electron microscopes to produce images are called _____.

Crash Course Biology #22: Microscopes: How We See What We Can't See - KEY

1. The scientist who first observed bacteria using a microscope was *Leeuwenhoek*.
2. The tool used to magnify small objects in biology is called a *microscope*.
3. The tiny living organisms observed by Leeuwenhoek were originally called *animalcules*.
4. The field of science that involves observation using microscopes is called *microscopy*.
5. A *light* microscope uses visible light to magnify objects.
6. The ability of a microscope to make objects appear larger is called *magnification*.
7. The clarity or sharpness of an image under a microscope is referred to as *resolution*.
8. A type of microscope that uses a beam of electrons instead of light is called an *electron* microscope.
9. The part of the microscope that you look through is called the *ocular* lens.
10. The *fine* adjustment knob is used to make small focus changes at high magnifications.
11. The part of the microscope that holds the slide in place is called the *stage*.
12. A technique that separates chemical compounds in biological research is called *chromatography*.
13. The process of identifying molecules based on the wavelengths of light they absorb is called *spectroscopy*.
14. A modern technique that freezes samples to capture detailed images is known as *cryo-electron* microscopy.
15. The negatively charged particles used in electron microscopes to produce images are called *electrons*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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