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Visual Anatomy & Physiology Lab Manual, 2e (Sarikas) Exercise 2 Care and Use of the Compound Light Microscope

| 2.1 Pre-lab Questions |
|--|
| 1) The controls the brightness of the light emitted from the substage light source. A) iris diaphragm B) stage |
| C) mechanical stage |
| D) condenser lens |
| Answer: A |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 2) The is a revolving structure that holds the objective lenses. |
| A) coarse adjustment knob |
| B) nosepiece |
| C) mechanical stage control knobs |
| D) fine adjustment knob |
| Answer: B |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 3) The total magnification of a specimen can be calculated by multiplying the ocular lens |
| magnification by the lens magnification. |
| A) low power |
| B) scanning |
| C) high power |
| D) objective |
| Answer: D |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 4) The proper way to carry a microscope is in front of your body with one hand gripping the |
| and the other hand supporting the |
| A) arm; base |
| B) head; stage |
| C) objective lenses; base |
| D) ocular lenses; arm |
| Answer: A |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |

| 5) The distance between the objective lens and the microscope stage is called the |
|---|
| A) mechanical stage |
| B) working distance |
| C) resolving power |
| D) total magnification |
| Answer: B |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 6) All microscope lenses should be cleaned with |
| A) lens paper |
| B) tissue paper |
| C) paper |
| D) paper towels |
| Answer: A |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 7) If a microscope is, then the user will not have to make adjustments to focus the specimen when switching between objective lenses. |
| A) compound |
| B) binocular |
| C) parfocal |
| D) monocular |
| Answer: C |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 2) Inversion of image many that when viewing a precious with a light microscope the image |
| 8) Inversion of image means that when viewing a specimen with a light microscope, the image |
| that you see will be and |
| A) distorted; magnified |
| B) magnified; inverted |
| C) inverted; reversed D) magnified; reversed |
| D) magnified; reversed Answer: C |
| |
| Learning Outcome: 2.3 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 9) The lens is known as the oil immersion lens. |
| A) 4× |
| B) 10× |
| C) 40× |
| D) 100× |
| Answer: D |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |

| 10) As the user switches to a higher-power lens to increase total magnification, the field of view |
|---|
| A) decreases B) decreases 4× |
| C) increases |
| D) remains the same |
| Answer: A |
| Learning Outcome: 2.5 Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing |
| Diooni's Taxonomy. Applying/Analyzing |
| 2.2 Post-lab Questions |
| 1) Calculate the total magnification of a specimen if the magnification of the ocular lens is $10\times$ and the magnification of the objective lens is $45\times$. A) $450\times$ |
| B) 4.5× |
| C) 45× |
| D) 4500× |
| Answer: A |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing |
| 2) The ability to distinguish close objects as separate and distinct is known asA) working distanceB) field of viewC) resolving power |
| C) resolving power D) depth of field |
| Answer: C |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |
| 3) The coarse and fine adjustment knobs are used to A) nosepiece |
| B) make initial and subsequent focusing adjustments when viewing a specimen.C) secure the specimen on the stageD) illuminate the specimen |
| Answer: B |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding |

| 4) As the coarse adjustment knob is turned, the stage (or in some cases the nosepiece) |
|---|
| A) remains stationary |
| B) moves forward or backward |
| C) moves up or down, depending on the direction that the knob is turned |
| D) moves left or right, depending on the direction that the knob is turned |
| Answer: C |
| Learning Outcome: 2.1 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing |
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| 5) As the resolving power of the objective lens increases, the working distance |
| A) increases |
| B) decreases |
| C) increases by a factor of 10 |
| D) remains the same |
| Answer: B |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing |
| bloom's Taxonomy. Applying/Analyzing |
| 6) If the microscope is not parfocal, the user should make focusing adjustments using the |
| adjustment knob when viewing a specimen under high power. |
| A) coarse |
| B) condenser |
| C) stage |
| D) fine |
| Answer: D |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing |
| Bloom's Taxonomy. Applying/Analyzing |
| 7) To avoid damaging a lens or breaking a slide, the user should always begin viewing a |
| specimen with the power objective lens. |
| A) medium |
| B) lowest |
| C) oil immersion |
| D) highest |
| Answer: B |
| |
| Learning Outcome: 2.2 |
| Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing |

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- 8) If a student uses a parfocal compound light microscope, which of the following would be true?
- A) The focus will have to be adjusted using the mechanical stage control knob.
- B) After the initial focus adjustments are made, the image should remain in focus as the specimen is viewed with each objective lens.
- C) The focus will have to be adjusted using the coarse adjustment knob.
- D) The focus will have to be adjusted using the fine adjustment knob.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

- 9) At a total magnification of $100\times$, the diameter of the field of view is 6 mm. If the total magnification is increased to $1000\times$, the diameter of the field of view is _____.
- A) 0.6 mm
- B) 0.06 mm
- C) 60 mm
- D) 600 mm

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 2.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

- 10) Assume a structure within a specimen fills approximately 25 percent of the diameter of the field of view. If the field diameter is known to be 3.5 mm, calculate the size of the structure.
- A) 0.14 mm
- B) 14 mm
- C) 0.875 mm
- D) 0.0875 mm

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 2.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing