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| Compound Microscope | Eyepiece Lens |
| Body Tube | Coarse Adjustment |
| Fine Adjustment | Arm |
| Nose Piece | Low Power Objective |
| High Power Objective | Stage |
| The lens the viewer looks through to see the specimen. The eyepiece usually contains a 10X or 15X power lens. | A microscope consisting of an objective and an eyepiece mounted in a drawtube. |
| Moves the stage up and down to bring the specimen into general focus.  | Connects the eyepiece to the objective lenses. |
| Connects the body tube to the base of the microscope..  | Fine tunes the focus and increases the detail of the specimen. |
| The lenses closest to the specimen (5x and 10x) | A rotating turret that houses the objective lenses. The viewer spins the nosepiece to select different objective lenses. |
| The horizontal surface upon which the slide is placed. | The lenses closest to the specimen (100x) |
| Diaphragm | Mirror or Lamp |
| Base | Stage Clips |
| Wet Mount Slide | Cover Slip |
| Specimen | Microscope Slide |
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| The light source for a microscope; mirrors reflect light from an external source up through the bottom of the stage, but most microscopes now use a low-voltage bulb. | Controls the amount of light entering the lens system. |
| Metal clips that hold the slide in place. | The base supports the microscope and it’s where illuminator is located. |
| A small and very thin piece of glass used to cover the specimen on a microscope slide. | A glass **slide** holding a specimen suspended in a drop of liquid (as water) for microscopic examination |
| A small flat rectangular piece of glass on which specimens can be mounted for microscopic study. | The object being examined. |
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