## Microscope Review

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| **Across**  **3.** The \_\_\_\_ lens usually has a strength of 10x.  **5.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adjustment knob can be used with any power lens.  **7.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lens contains the main magnification strength of a compound light microscope.  **9.** This is found by multiplying the ocular lens by the objective lens.  **11.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adjustment knob should only be used with the low and medium power lenses.  **13.** This is the last name of the two men that invented microscopes.  **14.** This is the type of light microscope used in the classroom.  **15.** This is the acronym for a type of microscope that uses lasers to create 3-D images.  **16.** This is the last name of the scientist that used a three-lens microscope to make his observations. | **Down**  **1.** This special type of molecule glows under UV light to pinpoint the location of a cellular structure.  **2.** This type of electron microscope uses very thin slices of a specimen to produce 2-D images.  **4.** This type of electron microscope creates a 3-D image of the surface of a cell.  **6.** This general type of microscope uses a beam of electrons instead of a light wave.  **8.** When carrying the microscope, one hand should always be on this structure.  **10.** The revolving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holds the different objective lenses.  **12.** This aims the light at the specimen. |