SMPK BPK PENABUR BANDAR LAMPUNG
ACADEMIC YEAR 2026/2027
STUDENT WORKSHEETS

Member:

Class:

1.3 Microscopes

1. Underline the correct words.
   a) A cell is the **(basic, complex)** unit that makes up all living things.
   b) Cells are very **(big, small)** and we **(can, cannot)** see them with the naked eye.
   c) There are **(many, few)** cells in our body.
   d) Scientists use **(petri dishes, microscopes)** to study cells.

2. Tick (✓) the correct statements.
   a) Cells divide so that organisms can grow ( )
   b) All the cells in our body have the same shape and size ( )
   c) Cells provide structural support to organisms ( )
   d) Cells carry out many processes to sustain life ( )

3. Complete the table below to compare light microscopes and electron microscopes.

Light microscopes	Aspects	Electron microscopes
⬅	Size and weight	➡
⬅	Illuminating source	➡
⬅	Magnifying power	➡
⬅	Resolving power	➡
⬅	Specimen type	➡
⬅	Is the specimen preparation complex?	➡
⬅	How is the image seen?	➡
⬅	Is the image seen coloured?	➡

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4. Label the parts of the light microscope with the words given.

Diaphragm, Stage, Base, Coarse focus knob, Fine focus knob, Objective lens, Eyepiece, Mirror

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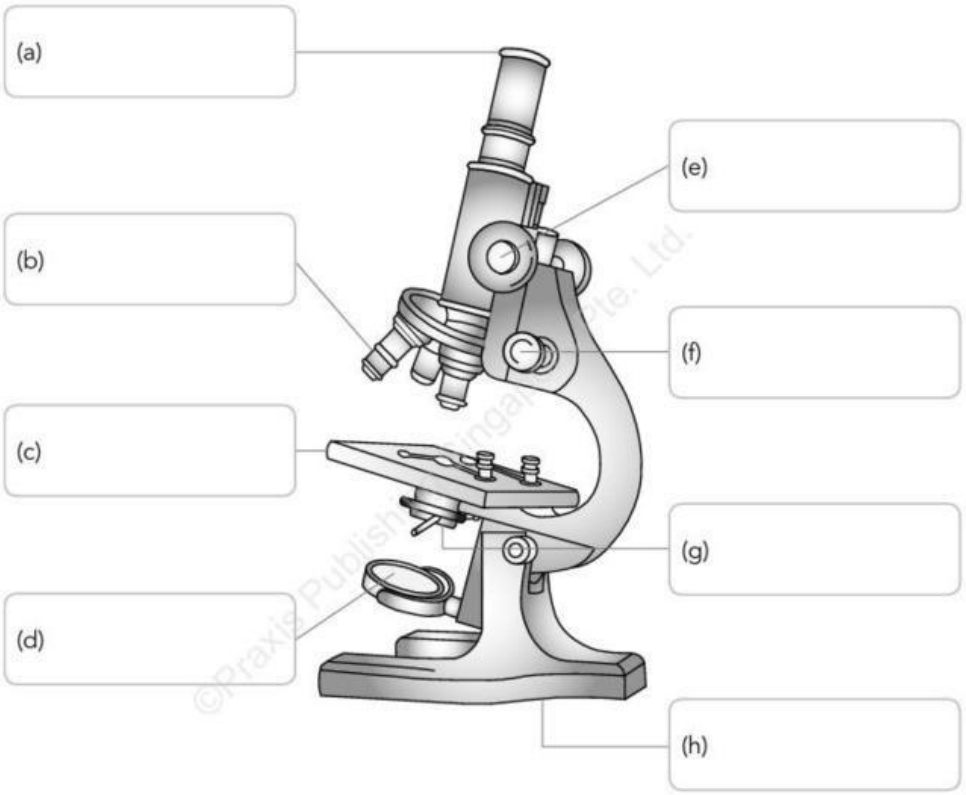

5. Number the steps below to show the correct sequence to use a light microscope.

Place the slide on the stage and use the clips to hold it.	
Look through the eyepiece and turn the coarse focus knob until the image comes into focus.	
Place the microscope on a flat surface in a bright place.	
Turn the coarse focus knob for the lens to be as close to the specimen as possible.	
Adjust the fine focus knob until a sharp image is formed.	
Select the low-power objective lens and adjust it to be above the hole of the stage.	
Adjust the diaphragm and mirror so that there is enough light to view the specimen through the microscope.	

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