Introduction to Microscopes and Magnifying Lenses
Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:
Microscopes and magnifying lenses are essential tools in science, allowing us to explore the microscopic world and discover new things. In this worksheet, we will learn about the history, principles, and applications of microscopes and magnifying lenses.
1. What are microscopes and magnifying lenses used for?
2. Why are microscopes and magnifying lenses important in science?
History of Microscopes
Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:
The first compound microscope was invented by Zacharias Janssen in 1590. The compound microscope uses two or more lenses to magnify objects, allowing us to see smaller details than with a single lens. Over time, microscopes have evolved to include different types, such as light microscopes and electron microscopes.
1. Who invented the first compound microscope?
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2. What was the main improvement of the compound microscope over earlier microscopes?

Principles of Microscopy
Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:
The main principle of microscopy is the use of lenses to magnify objects. Magnification is the ability to see small objects, while resolution is the ability to see details. The resolution of a microscope depends on the quality of the lenses and the wavelength of light used.
1. What is the main principle of microscopy?
2. What is the difference between magnification and resolution?
Types of Microscopes
Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:
There are two main types of microscopes: light microscopes and electron microscopes. Light microscopes use visible light to illuminate the object, while electron microscopes use a beam of electrons. Each type of microscope has its own advantages and disadvantages.
1. What are the two main types of microscopes?
2. What is the main difference between a light microscope and an electron microscope?
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Applications of Microscopy
Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:
Microscopy has many applications in science, including biology, medicine, and materials science. Microscopes are used to study the structure of cells and tissues, diagnose diseases, and develop new treatments.
1. What are some of the applications of microscopy?
2. How is microscopy used in medicine?
Microscope Safety and Maintenance
Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:
Microscopes require proper handling and maintenance to ensure safe and effective use. This includes nandling the microscope with care, avoiding touching the lenses, and using proper illumination.
1. What are some safety precautions when using a microscope?
2. How often should a microscope be cleaned and maintained?
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Activity 1: Microscope Exploration
Observe a specimen using a microscope and record your observations.
1. Draw a diagram of the microscope and label its parts.
 Answer the following questions: What is the magnification power of the microscope?
2. What is the resolution of the microscope?
3. What are some of the limitations of the microscope?
Activity 2: Magnifying Lens Investigation
Investigate the properties of a magnifying lens using a flashlight and a piece of paper.
Record your observations and answer the following questions: Nhat is the focal length of the magnifying lens?
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2. How does the magnifying lens affect the appearance of the object?
3. What are some of the limitations of the magnifying lens?

Activity 3: Microscopic World Scavenger Hunt
Create a list of items to find using a microscope or magnifying lens.
1. Search for the items on the list and record your observations.
Answer the following questions: Nhat did you learn about the microscopic world?
2. How did the microscope or magnifying lens help you observe the items on the list?
3. What are some of the challenges of observing the microscopic world?
Conclusion and Assessment
Answer the following questions:
1. What did you learn about microscopes and magnifying lenses?
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2. How do you think microscopes and magnifying lenses are used in real-world applications?
3. What are some of the limitations and challenges of using microscopes and magnifying lenses?