POND WATER IDENTIFICATION LAB

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

Instructions: Make a wet mount slide of some pond water. Draw 6 organisms/objects you see. Use the identification sheets to make a guess as to what micro-organisms you might have seen in your pond water sample under the microscope. You should identify at least 6 different specimens from your wet mount slides.

One organism I saw:

I think this organism is a _____
I because it had the following features in common with the diagram on the "Pond Identification Sheet":

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

One organism I saw:

I think this organism is a _____ I because it had the following features in common with the diagram on the Pond Identification Sheet":

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

One organism I saw:

I think this organism is a _____ I because it had the following features in common with the diagram on the Pond Identification Sheet":

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

One organism I saw:

I think this organism is a _____
I because it had the following features in common with the diagram on the "Pond Identification Sheet":

_____

_____

_____

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_____

One organism I saw:

I think this organism is a _____ I because it had the following features in common with the diagram on the Pond Identification Sheet":

_____

_____

_____

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_____

One organism I saw:

I think this organism is a _____ I because it had the following features in common with the diagram on the Pond Identification Sheet":

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Observations: Qualitative vs. Quantitative

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

Throughout the year in science class, you will have to make detailed observations. There are two categories of observations you can make: Qualitative observations and Quantitative observations.

Quantitative observations use numerical data to describe something, such as how many minutes, how tall, how many polka dots, or anything else with a number that you could calculate or count. Qualitative observations describe the quality of something such as color, shape, texture, smell, etc.

Here's an example. Let's say you need to make observations about a carrot. Some qualitative observations would be: it's orange, it's rough, it's pointy, it's firm. Some quantitative observations would be: it's 8 inches long, it has 3 brown spots, it weighs 1/3 lb., and it has a circumference of 3 inches at the top.

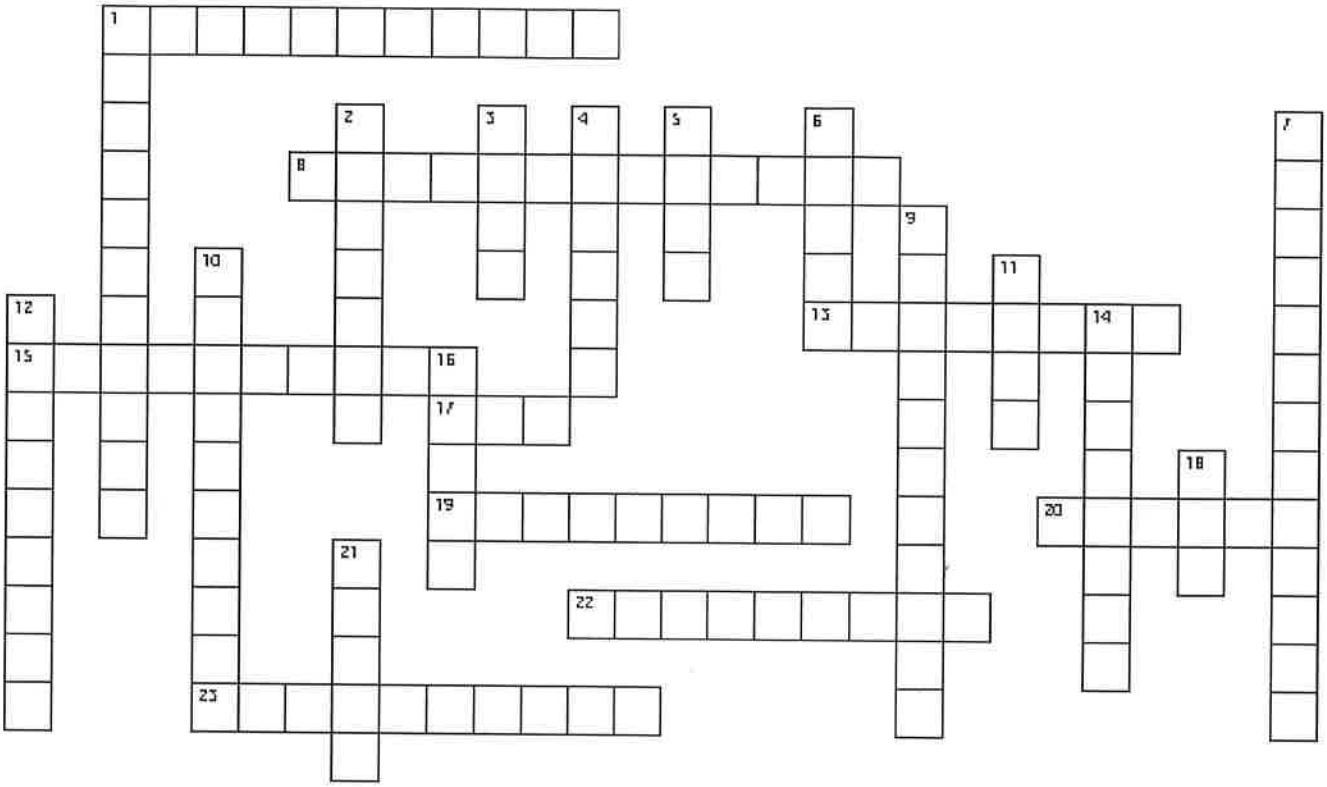
Now you try! Pick an object in the room and record *at least 5* qualitative observations and at least 5 quantitative observations about that object. Remember you may use rulers from the craft cabinet, just make sure to put them back!

My object is: _____

Qualitative Observations	Quantitative Observations
	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5	5.

Microscope Mania Unit Review

Name _____



Puzzle Clues

Across:

1. Known as the "Father of Microscopy"
8. Refers to the power of a microscope; calculated by multiplying the power on the objective by the power on the eyepiece
13. Part of the microscope that contains the ocular lens
15. Type of lens found in the eyepiece
17. When viewing objects under ___-power, you are able to see a larger field of view, but not as much detail.
19. Small disk found under the stage that regulates the amount of light that reaches the specimen
20. Large knob on the side of a microscope that should be used first when viewing a slide
22. Small glass or plastic piece that is used to cover a water drop on a slide.
23. Refers to the type of microscope Leeuwenhoek created with one lens

Down:

1. Provides light to allow you to view materials on a glass slide
2. Developed one of the first compound microscopes by placing several lenses in a tube
3. When viewing objects under ___-power, the field of view is smaller, but you are able to see more details.
4. Type of light source that reflects light rays
5. Bottom portion of the microscope
6. Used a compound microscope to discover that living things are composed of cells
7. Found on the nosepiece; range from low to high power
9. Refers to the amount of a specimen we are able to see; decreases as the power of magnification increases
10. Used to hold a slide in place on the stage
11. Small knob on the side of a microscope that helps you focus the microscope
12. Part of the microscope that holds the objective lenses and is able to rotate to change magnification
14. Type of microscope made up of two or more lenses
16. Rectangular glass plate used to view samples of water or other materials
18. Part of the microscope that should be used when it is carried
21. Part of the microscope that supports the slide being viewed.