**WET MOUNT OF ONION CELL:**

1. Peel a very thin layer of onion skin off the inside of your onion sample
2. Place the onion layer on a plain glass slide, then add two drops of stain.
3. Carefully place a cover slip over top of the sample at a 45-degree angle to reduce the amount of bubbles
4. You should see something like a “brick wall”. Draw a **FEW** onion cells (at least 5 cells) under **High Power.**
5. **LABEL** all structures you can see (cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus, etc)

Specimen: “Onion Cell”

Total Magnification: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **SWITCH BACK TO MEDIUM POWER**.

Choose a representative cell. Knowing the size of your Field of View you determined earlier under medium power, estimate the size of one onion cell:

ESTIMATED length OF ONION CELL: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mm

**HUMAN RED BLOOD CELL**

1. Obtain a prepared slide of a **blood smear** from the box.
2. *You should see many very small, faint pink circles.*

DRAW a few cells under medium or high magnification:

Specimen: “Human Blood Smear”

Total Magnification: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Exta: Estimated **SIZE** of a red blood cell: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mm.

**Questions**

1. What **types** of specimens would require wet mount?
2. Why do you think a **coverslip** is needed in a wet mount?
3. Based on your diagrams, how do the shapes of the two cell types compare?
4. What are some other differences between plant and animal cells?
5. Share your drawings with your classmates. How do their drawing different from your? Are they more accurate? Do they have more detail? Explain your answers.
6. How could you improve your drawings? Why is it important that drawings of observations be made as clearly and accurately as possible?