

WJEC England Biology A Level

SP C3 02b: Scientific drawing of low power plan of a prepared slide of T.S. artery and vein Practical notes

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Introduction

There are **three** main types of blood vessel in the body (arteries, veins and capillaries) which carry blood around the body. This practical focuses on the structure of **arteries** and **veins**.

Arteries carry blood away from the heart under high pressure whilst veins carry blood towards the heart under low pressure. The structural adaptations of each blood vessel can be investigated using a light microscope.

Equipment

- Slide of T.S. artery
- Slide of T.S. vein
- Light microscope
- Eyepiece graticule
- Stage micrometer

Risk assessment

Hazard	Risk	Precaution	Emergency
Broken glass	Cuts	Keep glassware away from the edge of the desk; handle microscope slides carefully	Dispose of broken glassware carefully; elevate cuts; do not remove glass from cuts; seek medical assistance

Method

- 1. **Calibrate** the microscope for all three objective lens magnification (see 'Calibration of a light microscope' practical)
- 2. Place the microscope slide of T.S. artery under the clips on the microscope stage
- 3. Turn the lowest power objective lens (×4) on the nose piece
- 4. Turn the **coarse adjustment knob** to move the stage closer to the lens
- 5. Look down the microscope and turn the coarse adjustment knob to focus the image

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- 6. Turn the fine adjustment knob until the best image is obtained
- 7. Rotate to the medium power objective lens (×10) and focus using the **fine adjustment knob**
- 8. Draw a **low power plan** to show the distribution of tissues but **not** individual cells. *The high power objective lens* (×40) *can be used to aid in the identification of the different tissue layers.*
- 9. Using the eyepiece graticule, draw two lines on the low power plan, measured in eyepiece units
- 10. Label the following structures: endothelium; tunica intima; tunica media; tunica externa and lumen
- 11. Calculate the actual size of the low power plan and hence the magnification of the drawing
- 12. Repeat steps 2-11 using the microscope slide of T.S. vein

Example diagram





Tips for biological drawings

- Drawing should fill at least half of the provided space
- Only draw what you can see
- Use a sharp pencil
- Ensure lines are single, complete and non-overlapping
- Do not use shading or colour
- Create straight lines for labels using a ruler
- Label lines should **not** have arrow heads
- Label lines should not intersect
- Include a scale in terms of eyepiece units
- Include a title and objective lens power
- Include a magnification

Magnification of drawings

magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of object}}$

▶ Image: PMTEducation