

1.) The letter "E" that we were told to cut out looked solid from the naked eye's point of view. In reality, with 100 times magnification, one could see that the E had many large spots inside it which looked like scratches, which was not colored by the ink. From our normal point of view we think that the "E" is fully colored, but truly, it is not.
 - 2.) When we were told to move the slide with the mechanical stage clips, moving the clip in the left direction moved the letter to the right. Moving the slide up made the letter "e" move down, and moving the slide down with the mechanical stage clips, moved the "e" up.
 - 3.) The ink looks scratched up close with sudden blotches of red mixed inside. From normal view one could not tell that there is red inside of the ink or if it is somewhat scratched or not.
 - 4.) In order for the light to show through the cells, the object of examination should not be thick for the light will not go through the cells so that one can see the cells better. Of course, the diaphragm of the microscope allows you to change the amount of light entering the object.
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1.) The chloroplasts in the cells of the Elodea are spread out and quite random in the cell. There is not really any organization.
 - 2.) All the chloroplasts moved to the center of the cell because Elodea is a freshwater plant. That means it cannot have salt. Putting it in salt made all the energy making components of the cell, the chloroplasts, were dragged into the center of the cell by the plasma membrane to save the essential organelles.
 3.) When the sodium chloride touched the wet mount, it solidified making crystal salt remnants round the wet mount. Also, the cell's plasma membrane contracted to make the chloroplasts stay alive
 4.) The water moved to the ends because we were told to not let bubbles in by applying the wet mount on a 45 degree angle.
 5.) Plasmolysis is when a cell is tainted with a circumstance that it is not used to, an example being a salt water plant being in freshwater.
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1.) Cheek cells are transparent making it almost impossible to see what we are doing with them with the naked eye. Iodine stains and is brown making the cell almost completely visible.
2.) The cell wall was stained the most because it was blocking the iodine from entering the cell, which would poison it.

3.) Yes, the cheek is an animal cell for they don't contain chloroplasts.