1.1 The microscope in cell studies

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 19 marks**

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **the microscope in cell studies** —calculating **magnification** 放大倍数 and actual size, calibrating an **eyepiece graticule** 目镜测微尺, and comparing magnification with **resolution** 分辨率.

You must be able to:

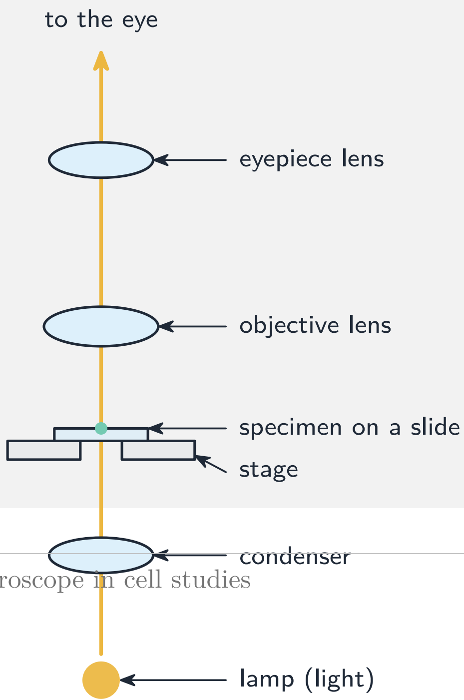
- use the magnification equation to find magnification, image size, or actual size (convert to the same unit first)
- convert between millimetre (mm), micrometre (µm) and nanometre (nm)
- calibrate an eyepiece graticule with a **stage micrometer** 载物台测微尺, then measure a cell
- define magnification and resolution, and explain why the electron microscope shows more detail

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the **method** 方法 for a question type used later — examiners give marks for the working, not only the final number.

■ Magnification, image size and actual size

A **light microscope** 光学显微镜 forms an enlarged image of a thin **specimen** 标本. How many times larger the image is depends on the magnification.



These three quantities are linked by one equation:

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

Rearrange it to find whichever value is missing:

$$\text{actual size} = \frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{magnification}}, \qquad \text{size of image} = \text{magnification} \times \text{actual size}.$$

The image size and actual size **must be in the same unit** before you divide. Cells are tiny, so work in small units:

$$1\ \text{mm} = 1000\ \mu\text{m}, \qquad 1\ \mu\text{m} = 1000\ \text{nm}, \qquad 1\ \text{mm} = 1\,000\,000\ \text{nm}.$$

Example. A **transmission electron micrograph** 透射电子显微照片 shows a mitochondrion 60 mm long at a magnification of $\times 30\,000$. Its actual length is

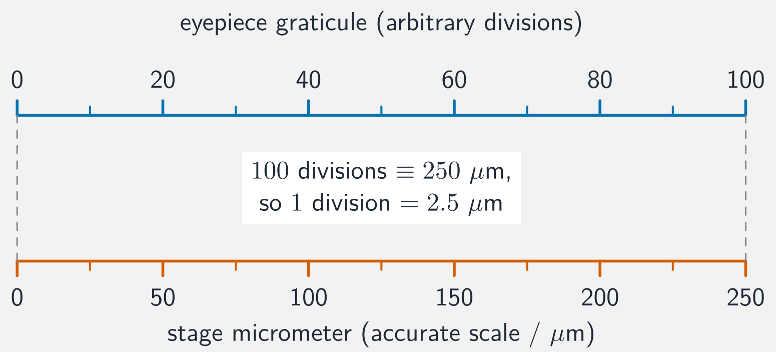
$$\frac{60\ \text{mm}}{30\,000} = 0.0020\ \text{mm} = 2.0\ \mu\text{m}.$$

Reverse example. A cell of actual width 8 µm is drawn at $\times 400$. The drawing width is $400 \times 8\ \mu\text{m} = 3200\ \mu\text{m} = 3.2\ \text{mm}$.

Tip: when a question says ”to 3 significant figures”, keep the full value until the last step, then round.

Calibrating an eyepiece graticule

An **eyepiece graticule** is a scale inside the eyepiece. Its divisions have **no fixed size** —the real length of one division changes with the objective lens. A **stage micrometer** is a tiny ruler on a slide with **known** divisions. You use it to find the real size of one graticule division.



Calibrating the eyepiece graticule against the stage micrometer

Method: line the two scales up, count how many graticule divisions match a known length on the stage micrometer, then divide.

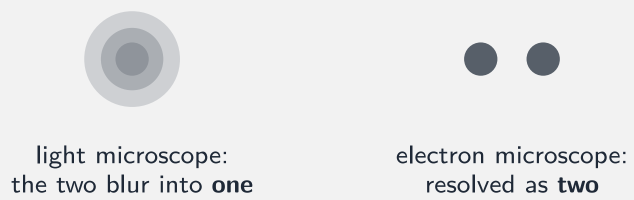
Example. In the figure above, 100 graticule divisions line up with 250 µm on the stage micrometer. So

$$1 \text{ graticule division} = \frac{250 \text{ µm}}{100} = 2.5 \text{ µm}.$$

A cell now measured at 20 graticule divisions has an actual width of $20 \times 2.5 = 50$ µm. **Recalibrate** whenever you change the objective lens.

■ Magnification versus resolution

- **Magnification** is how many times larger the image is than the object.
- **Resolution** is the smallest distance between two points that can still be seen as **separate**. It sets how much *detail* you can see.



A light microscope blurs two very close points into one; an electron microscope still resolves them

A light microscope resolves down to about 200 nm; a transmission electron microscope resolves to about 0.5 nm. Making an image bigger **without** better resolution just gives a larger blur (”empty magnification”). This is why small structures such as **ribosomes** 核糖体 (about 25 nm) are only seen with an electron microscope.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Convert each length. [3]

length	convert to
0.005 mm	µm
2 µm	nm
1.5 mm	µm

2.2 A cell of actual width 50 µm is drawn 100 mm wide. Calculate the magnification of the drawing. *(Hint: put both sizes in μm first.)* [2]

2.3 Using the same eyepiece graticule and objective, 100 graticule divisions line up with 1.0 mm on a stage micrometer.

(a) Calculate the actual length of **one** graticule division, in μm. [2]

(b) A nucleus measures 8 graticule divisions across. State its actual width. [1]

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3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In a photomicrograph of magnification ×5000, a **chloroplast** 叶绿体 measures 25 mm in diameter. The actual diameter of the chloroplast is: [1]

- **A** 0.5 μm
- **B** 5 μm
- **C** 50 μm
- **D** 125 μm

3.2 Which structure can **only** be seen using an electron microscope, not a high-power light microscope? [1]

- **A** cell wall
- **B** chloroplast
- **C** nucleus
- **D** ribosome

3.3 A student lines up an eyepiece graticule with a stage micrometer whose smallest divisions are 0.01 mm. The diagrams show that 40 graticule divisions cover 0.20 mm.

The same eyepiece is used to view a blood smear, and a **lymphocyte** 淋巴细胞 measures 2 graticule divisions across.

(a) Calculate the actual length of one graticule division, in µm. [2]

(b) Calculate the diameter of the lymphocyte, in µm. [1]

3.4 Fig. 3.1 is a scanning electron micrograph of a *Plasmodium* ring cell inside a red blood cell. The actual diameter of the ring cell is 2.0 µm. In the image, this diameter measures 80 mm.

(a) Calculate the magnification of the image. Give your answer to 3 significant figures. [2]

(b) The ring cell could not be seen clearly with a light microscope. Use the idea of **resolution** to explain why. [2]

3.5 Define each term. [2]

(a) magnification

(b) resolution

4 Go further

You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic. Open the **1.1 The microscope in cell studies** past-paper sheet in the Library, or try these in **Practice mode**:

- 9700/11 N25 —Q1 (magnification calculation)
- 9700/12 N25 —Q1 (graticule and stage micrometer)
- 9700/14 N25 —Q2 (graticule calibration, vascular tissue width)
- 9700/33 N25 —Q2 (plan diagram and magnification)
- 9700/34 N25 —Q2 (plan diagram and magnification)

Solutions

2.1 0.005 mm = 5 µm; 2 µm = 2000 nm; 1.5 mm = 1500 µm.

2.2 Both in µm: image = 100 mm = 100 000 µm. magnification $= \dfrac{100\,000}{50} = \times 2000$.

2.3 (a) $\dfrac{1.0 \text{ mm}}{100} = 0.010 \text{ mm} = 10$ µm.
(b) $8 \times 10 = 80$ µm.

3.1 B. $\dfrac{25 \text{ mm}}{5000} = 0.005 \text{ mm} = 5$ µm.

3.2 D. A ribosome (≈ 25 nm) is far below the ≈ 200 nm resolution of a light microscope; the others are large enough to see.

3.3 (a) 40 divisions = 0.20 mm, so 1 division $= \dfrac{0.20}{40} = 0.005 \text{ mm} = 5$ µm.
(b) $2 \times 5 = 10$ µm.

3.4 (a) Same unit: image = 80 mm = 80 000 µm. magnification $= \dfrac{80\,000}{2.0} = 40\,000$, i.e. $\times 4.00 \times 10^4$.
(b) The ring cell (2 µm) and its detail are near or below the light microscope's resolution (≈ 200 nm $= 0.2$ µm); the electron microscope has far higher resolution, so it shows the ring cell as a separate, detailed structure.

3.5 (a) magnification = how many times larger the image is than the actual object.
(b) resolution = the smallest distance between two points that can still be seen as two separate points.