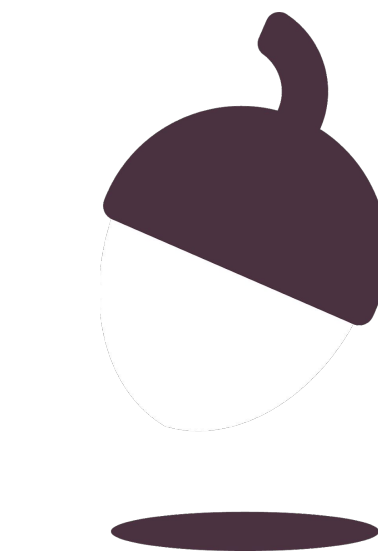


Combined Science - Biology - KS4  
Cell Biology

# Viewing animal cells and applying the magnification equation

(Downloadable student document)

Miss Wong



**OAK**  
NATIONAL  
ACADEMY

**Recap: How do we view a plant cell under the microscope?**



# Viewing onion cells under the microscope

1. Collect a glass slide and an onion.
2. Carefully peel off a very thin layer of onion skin.
3. Place a small piece of the onion skin on a glass slide and add two drops of iodine solution.
4. Place the cover slip at an angle to avoid air bubbles. Blot off excess iodine solution if necessary.
5. Start observing using the objective lens with the lowest magnification. Use the coarse focus knob to manually focus the image. Switch to a higher magnification and use the fine focus knob to focus.



## Quick recap:

1. Why is iodine solution added to the onion cells?
2. Why is the cover slip lowered at an angle?
3. Why must we use the fine focus at a high magnification when using the microscope?



# Answers

1. Iodine solution is added to the cells to stain them. This makes the structures of the cells easier to observe.
2. The cover slip is lowered at an angle to avoid air bubbles forming under the cover slip.
3. The fine focus must be used because the objective lens and the specimen are very close together. Using the coarse focus will cause the two to come into contact.



# Applying the magnification equation



# What is the magnification?

The image of the worm is 80mm long while its actual size is 400µm. What is the magnification?

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$



# What is the magnification?

The image of the worm is 80mm long while its actual size is 400µm. What is the magnification?

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{80\text{mm}}{400\mu\text{m}} \\ &= \frac{8,000\mu\text{m}}{400\mu\text{m}} \\ &= 20\times \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$





# What is the magnification?

The width of the root is 30mm under the microscope while its actual size is 150µm.  
What is the magnification?

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$



# What is the magnification?

The width of the root is 30mm under the microscope while its actual size is 150µm.  
What is the magnification?

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{30\text{mm}}{150\mu\text{m}} \\ &= \frac{30,000\mu\text{m}}{150\mu\text{m}} \\ &= 200\text{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$



# Applying the magnification equation in an exam question

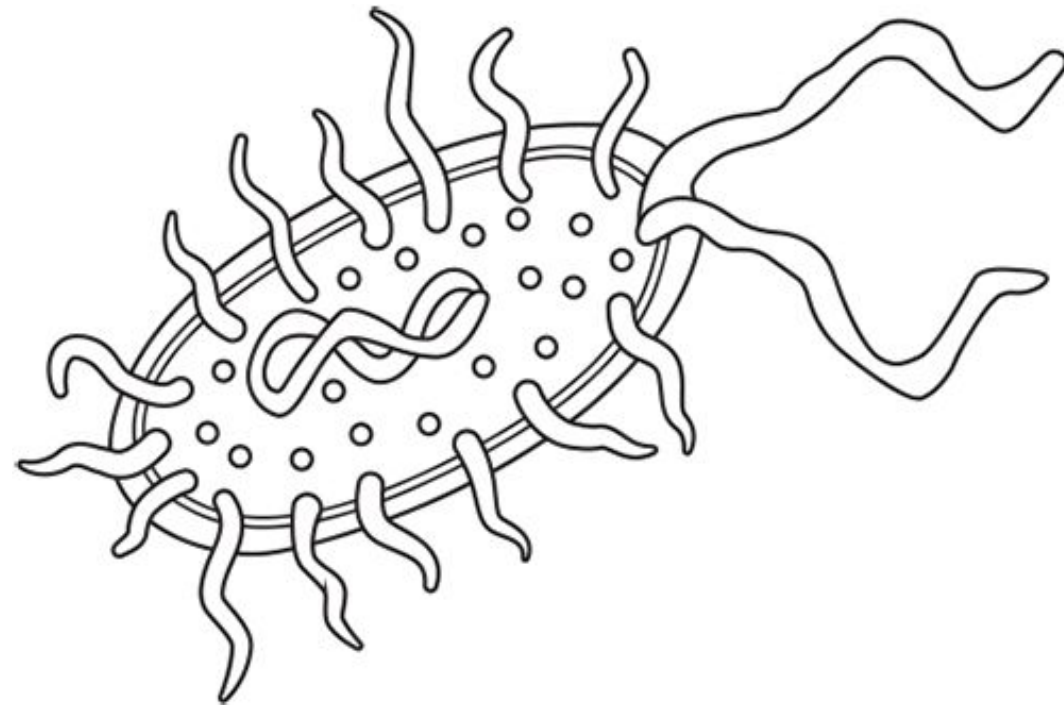


# Exam questions

OCR, Jun2019 J250/01

A student draws this image of a prokaryotic cell. The cell image drawn by the student is 55 mm long. The actual length of the prokaryotic cell is 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

What is the magnification of the student's drawing?



$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$

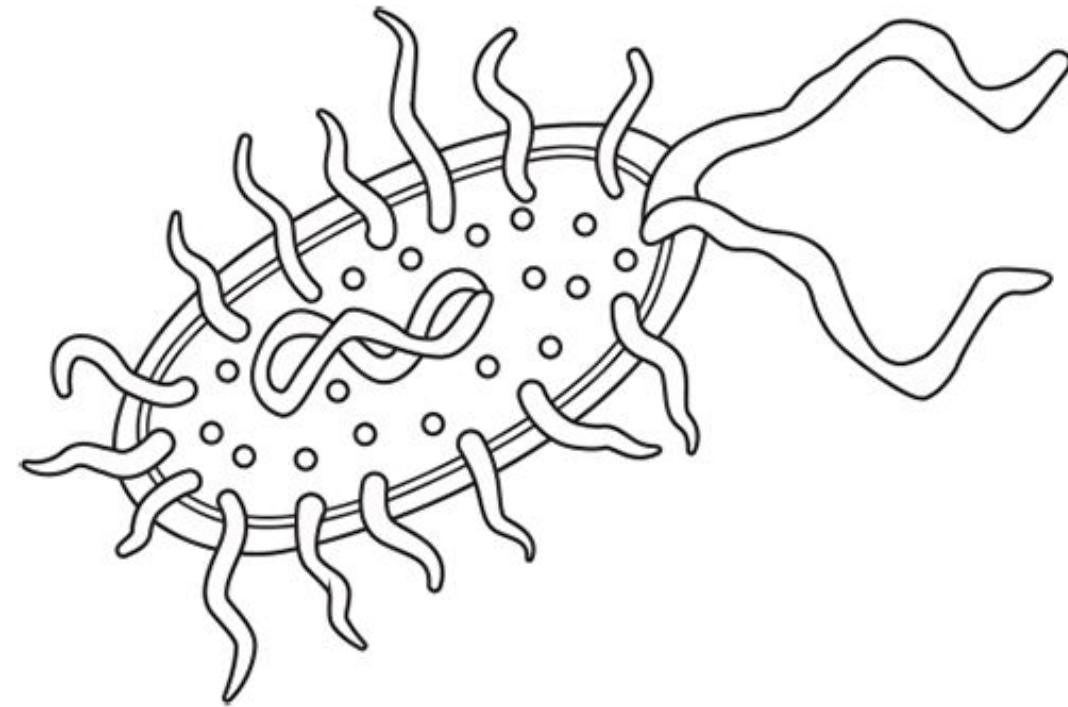


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What is the magnification of the student's drawing?



$$55 \text{ mm} = 5 \times 1000 = 55,000 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\frac{55,000}{1} = 55,000x$$

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$



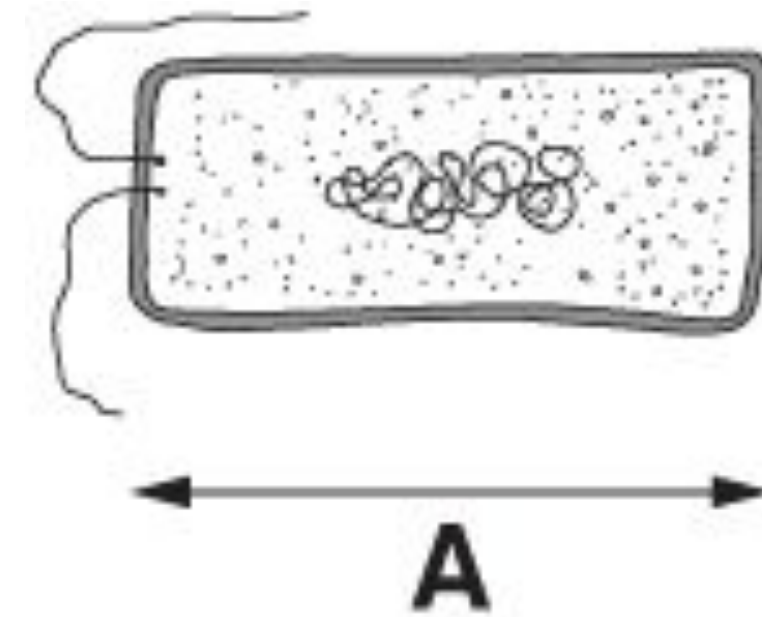
# Exam questions

OCR, Jun2019 J250/02

A scientist observes some bacteria growing on agar plates using a microscope. The diagram shows a bacterium cell.

The length (A) of the bacterium on the right has been magnified 2500x.

What is the actual length of the bacterium?  
Give your answer in standard form.



The image size is 6.8 cm (on my screen).

The magnification is 2500x.

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$



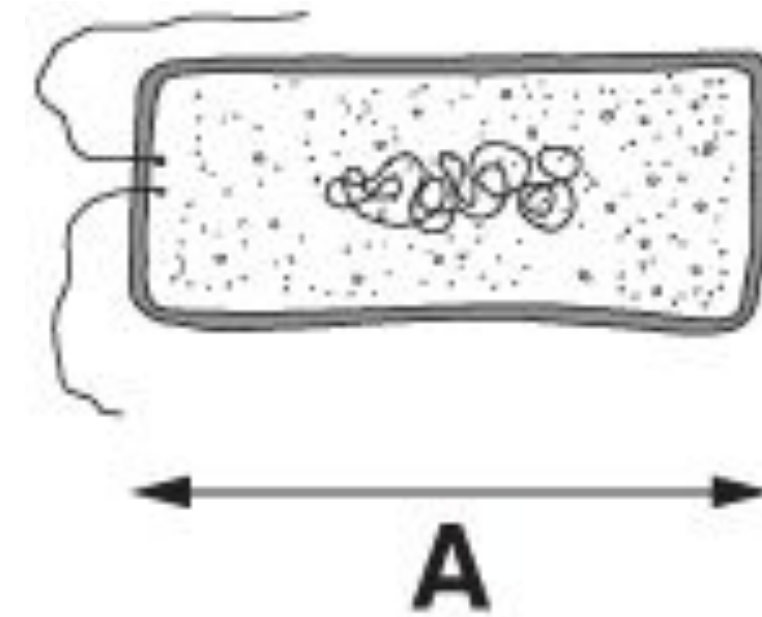
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The image size is 6.8 cm (on my screen).

The magnification is 2500x.

$$2500 = \frac{6.8}{\text{Actual size}}$$
$$= 2.72 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{Image size}}{\text{Actual size}}$$

