

Microscopes and the Impact on Healthcare

1. Objects with a diameter smaller than ____ μm cannot be recognized by the naked eye.
 - a. 45
 - b. 60
 - c. 75
 - d. 90
2. Which of the following cannot be seen by the naked eye?
 - a. Bacteria
 - b. Cells
 - c. Molecules
 - d. All the above
3. How many rules are there to describe image formation from a geometrical optics perspective?
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
4. The compound microscope uses at least _____ converging lens.
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
5. What is the microscope lens closer to the specimen called?
 - a. Eyepiece
 - b. Compound lens
 - c. Objective lens
 - d. Component lens
6. The microscope user observes the sample through the _____.
 - a. Compound lens
 - b. Eyepiece
 - c. Objective lens
 - d. Component lens
7. In modern microscopes, the _____ is characterized by its magnification and numerical aperture.
 - a. Objective lens
 - b. Compound lens
 - c. Eyepiece
 - d. Component lens
8. What plays the role of concentrating light coming from a light source at the specimen?
 - a. Compounder
 - b. Condense
 - c. Detector
 - d. Simulator
9. What is the most common technique for bright field microscopy?
 - a. Cytology
 - b. Histology
 - c. Pathology
 - d. A & B

10. The most common form of stain in histology is a mixture of hematoxylin and _____.
- Eosin
 - Formaldehyde
 - Giemsa
 - Fuchsine
11. In slide preparation, what stops a great part of the biobiologicalocess and ensures a proper slide quality?
- Giemsa
 - Hematoxylin
 - Fixation
 - Block of wax
12. A fluorescence microscope has at least _____ shortcomings.
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five