AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE

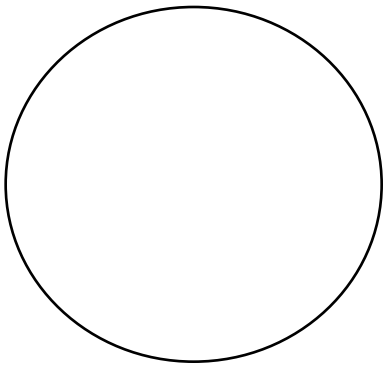
Name_____

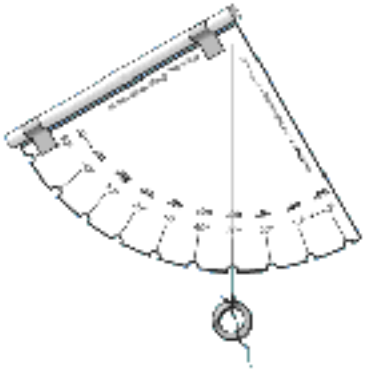
Block_____

1. What is a **compass**?

2. Define **azimuth**:

3. Complete the following using the circle:
   a. Label the degrees on the circle.
   b. Draw and label the N-S Line.
   c. Label N, S, E, and W.
   d. Place NE beside 45^{o} to represent northeast.
   e. Place SE beside 135^{o} to represent southeast.
   f. Place SW beside 225^{o} to represent southwest.
   g. Place NW beside 315^{o} to represent northwest.





4. What is an **astrolabe**?

5. Define **altitude**.

6. Azimuth readings go from 0^{o} to ____^{o}. Altitude readings go from 0^{o} to ____^{o}.

7. An object located at 90^{o} altitude would be located at the _____.

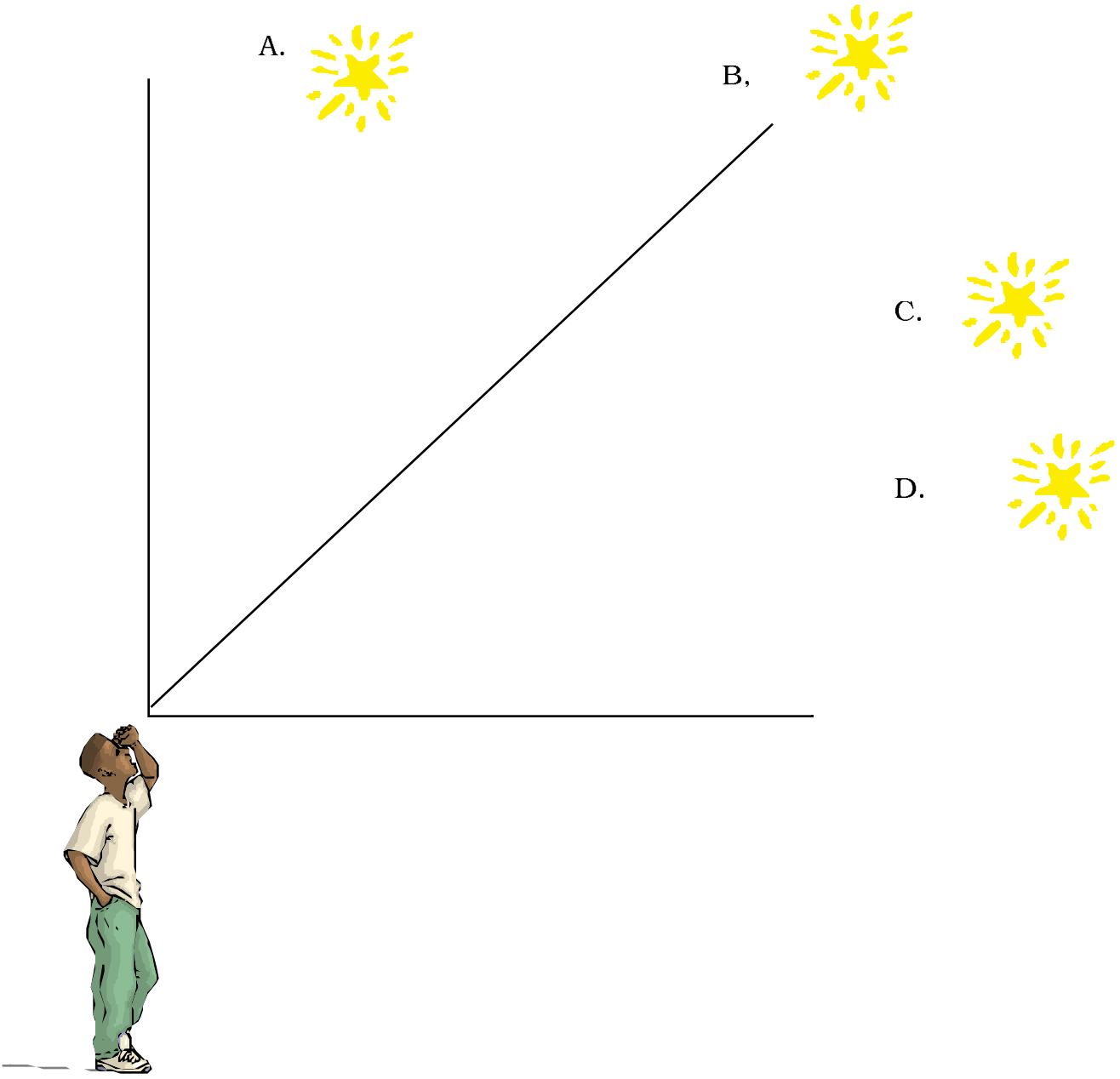
8. What do we call the line that passes directly overhead, through the zenith?

9. Give the altitude of the following star points. **Hint:** Use a protractor!

a. Star A = ____ ^{o} Star B = ____ ^{o} Star C = ____ ^{o} Star D = ____ ^{o}

b. Make an X for a star located at 0 ^{o} altitude.

c. Make a Y for a star located at 90 ^{o} altitude.



13. Why are two measurements needed to determine the location of objects in the sky?

14. Why is **azimuth** measured from 0 ^{o} to 360 ^{o}, while **altitude** is only measured from 0 ^{o} to 90^{o}?

15. What effect does **observation position** have on measurements of azimuth and altitude?