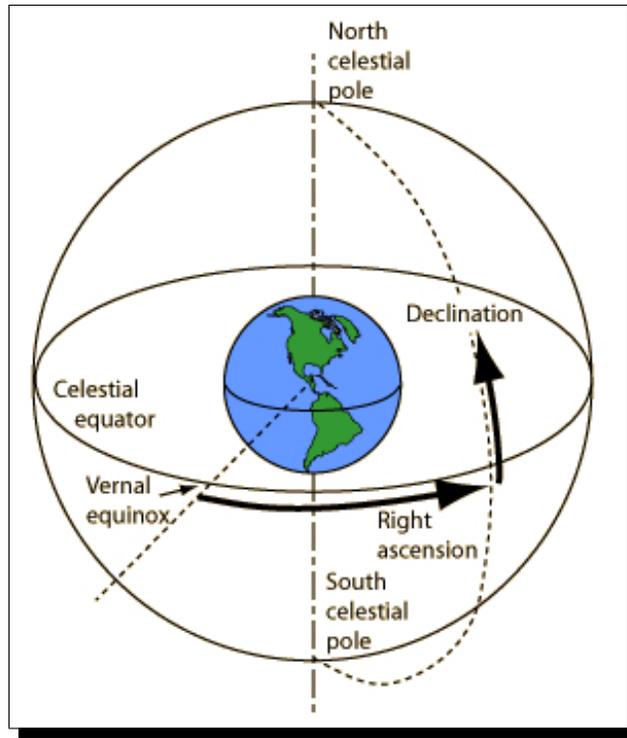


Name: _____

POST-LAB QUIZ #1 (10pts)

1. (4pts) Fill in the label boxes in the figure below.



2. (2pts) Name a constellation in the Northern Sky,

DRACO, URSA MINOR, ANDROMEDA, URSA MAJOR, CYGNUS . . .

3. (2pts) In Lab #1, you found the current RA and Dec values of all of the planets and several stars. If I were to compare the current positions to those several years from now, which ones (planets and/or stars) would likely change the most, and which the least? Explain your reasoning.

The RA and Dec's of the stars would not change at all, the stars are too far away to see them move from earth. The planets do change positions because they are close to the earth and orbit around the Sun.

4. (2pts) The positions of **ALL** of the planets (except Pluto) are close to the ecliptic plane.

(a) None (b) Some (c) Almost All (d) All

PRE-LAB QUIZ #2 (10pts)

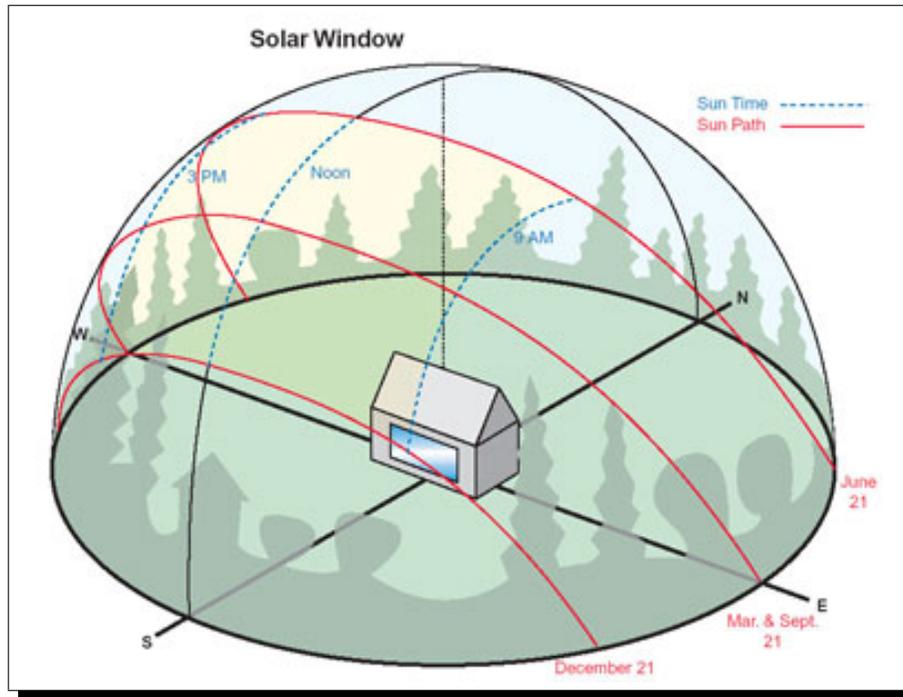


FIG. 1: Paths of the sun across the sky at different times of the year.

The path that the Sun takes across the sky changes every day. Answer the following questions about the path of the Sun.

1. Label in the figure the approximate dates corresponding to the 3 paths of the Sun across the sky shown.
2. Only on the exact day of the **SPRING (VERNAL)** and the **FALL (AUTUMNAL)** equinoxes does the Sun rise in the direction due **EAST**, and set due **WEST**.
3. **DECLINATION (DEC)** is the latitudinal angle of the equatorial system. It measures the angle of an object above or below the celestial equator.
4. Objects in the northern celestial hemisphere have a **POSITIVE** declination, and those in the southern celestial hemisphere have a **NEGATIVE** declination. The declination of the star Polaris is approximately 90° .
5. **RIGHT ASCENSION (RA)** is the longitudinal angle. It measures the angle of an object east of the apparent location of the center of the Sun at the moment of the vernal equinox.