

Review of Constellations & Basic Telescope  
Astronomy 25

- 1) What are some prominent constellations up now?
- 2) What bright stars are in them?
- 3) What planets can we see easily now?
- 4) How many moons of Jupiter are visible in a small telescope? Saturn?
- 5) What is the lucida? an asterism?
- 6) What are the first six letters of the Greek alphabet? Can you write them? What do we use them for?
- 7) What star do we use to align our telescopes? Why?
- 8) What are the celestial north and south poles and equator?
- 9) What is declination?
- 10) What is our latitude? What is the declination of a star at our zenith?
- 11) What do we call constellations that never rise or set? Name a couple of them. Above what declination do they lie?
- 12) Below what declination are we unable to see the stars from here?
- 13) Can we safely look at the sun using a genuine solar filter in our eyepiece?
- 14) Is the Big Dipper a constellation? Andromeda? Orion's belt?
- 15) What are Messier objects?
- 16) In adjusting a Telrad, how do you establish an object to adjust to? How do you get it to turn on?

- 17) What size and type of telescope are we using on the roof?
- 18) When adjusting the right ascension knob, how tight should the brake be?  
How about when adjusting the declination knob?
- 19) What is the farthest object you can see with your naked eye on a good night?
- 20) Constellations rise in the \_\_\_\_\_ and set in the \_\_\_\_\_. (Direction)
- 21) About how much westward do the constellations "slip" each night due to the revolution of the earth around the sun?
- 22) In one hour, how much westward does a star move due to earth's rotation?
- 23) Why is there a yellow "B" on our telescopes?
- 24) The constellations that we can see on any night depend on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 25) How many degrees are there from the horizon to the zenith?