

Navigation Worksheet #2 Answer Sheet

Match the instrument to the description by writing a letter in the blank.

D back-staff
H compass
I quadrant
B dividers
J armillary

G cross-staff
F nocturnal
E chart
C globe
A sundial

- A** Used to find the time of day. It is aligned with north and a shadow falls on the gauge to show the time.
- B** Distance between two objects on a map is measured with this instrument and a scale of miles.
- C** This kind of innovative map was first used in the 15th century to show a view of the earth from outer space.
Also called a Davis Quadrant after its inventor, this instrument was used
- D** to sight the sun to find latitude. Since looking at the sun could injure the eye, shadows were employed to get a reading.
- E** This map of the water was originally called a portolan. It was the first map of its kind: a literal representation of the coastline.
An unusual instrument which told time at night. The north star was
- F** sighted through the hole in the center. Knowing the day of the year and locating the position of the Big Dipper found the time.
- G** Used to find the time of day. It is aligned with north and a shadow falls on the gauge to show the time.
This device relies on the magnetic fields of the earth. Contrary to
- H** popular belief, this instrument never points the way to go; it simply points north. The navigator needs to know which direction to travel or it is useless.
Usually made from wood. its name means a fourth of a circle. Like many
- I** of these instruments it was used to measure the height of a star or the sun above the horizon.
- J** A three-dimensional diagram of the stars, it looks like a series of rings attached to form a sphere.