Practical Test<br>Astronomy Questions

Time: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 34

## Instructions:

1. Please write your student code on the cover page as well as on the top right of every page of answer sheet / calculations sheets.
2. Please write your answers legibly. Illegible answers will be counted as incorrect.
3. Please write your final answers in appropriate boxes in the main answer sheet. For numerical questions, show the calculations on blank calculation sheets provided.
4. For numerical questions, you may attempt part of the answer even if you don't know the final result. There will be stepwise marking.
5. You can get as many calculations sheets as you want. Just raise your hand to ask for extra sheets. The volunteers will bring extra sheets to your table.
6. Write question number clearly at the top of the calculations sheet.
7. Read the entire question group carefully before starting to answer. Each question has a point value assigned and indicated on the right hand side of the question.
8. Any inappropriate examination behaviour will result in your withdrawal from the IESO.
9. Construct a Sundial for Mysore (Latitude $=+12^{\circ} 16^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, Longitude $=77^{\circ} 33^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ ). You can ignore corrections due to equation of time.
Materials given: a square plastic board of size of $40 \mathrm{~cm} \times 40 \mathrm{~cm}$, a 1 metre long metal rod, 2 nut bolts, a 30 cm scale and marker pens to make Sundial markings on the plasticboard. Use the following procedure.
To make a simple Sundial, you should make the shadow of the rod fall in the equatorial plane. For this, push the rod through the hole at the centre of the board.
Now put this device on a flat surface such that it rests on a board edge and one end of the rod. The board should be exactly perpendicular to the rod. For this, fix the nut bolts on the rod on both the sides of the board. The other end of rod should be pointing towards the north celestial pole. Write your student code on the plastic board. Show this arrangement to the examiner.
(1 point)
(a) Measure length of the rod from the end towards the North Celestial Pole to the board and write on the answer sheet. Mark North facing and South facing sides of the board with letters $\mathbf{N}$ and $\mathbf{S}$ respectively.
(3 points)
(b) Mark lines showing the direction of the shadow of the rod on the board for the winter solstice day. Make markings for every 2 hours.
(4 points)
(c) Mark the similar lines for summer solstice day.
(3 points)
(d) Where do you expect the shadow of the rod will be seen on the equinox days? Write answer as N (North side) / S (South side) / B (both sides) / X (neither side).(1 point)
10. You are given a sky map which shows sky for 24 hours $x 120$ degrees. You are also given a list of all constellations with their IAU designations. Assume that today is the date of closing ceremony i.e. $19^{\text {th }}$ September 2013 and you are told that it is a full moon day.
(2 points each)
(a) Mark the Celestial Equator on the map at appropriate place. Denote it with letter 'Q'.
(b) Mark the Ecliptic (apparent path of the Sun over one year) on the map at appropriate place. Denote it with letter 'E'.
(c) Mark the Sun's position on the map for the noon of given day. Denote it with letter 'S'.
(d) Mark the Moon's position on the map for the noon of given day. Denote it with letter ' $\mathbf{M}$ '.
(e) Write the three letter IAU code of the constellation you will observe on the zenith at the time of Moonrise. Mark the position of the zenith on the map as ' $\mathbf{Z}$ '.
(f) Write the three letter IAU code of the constellation you will observe on the nadir at the time of Moonrise. Mark the position of the nadir on the map as ' $\mathbf{N}$ '.
11. Picture 1 shows star trails captured by an Astronomy Olympiad student.
(a) Identify constellation(s) in the picture. Write the three letter IAU code of the constellation(s) in your answer sheet. There are more than one constellations / parts of constellations visible in the picture. Identify as many as you can.
(4 points)
(b) Write the letters from the following table, corresponding to the stars, if they are present in the picture.
(2 points)
A. Deneb
D. Dubhe
G. Denebola
B. Rigel
E. Algol
H. Mizar
C. Spica
F. Regulus
I. Betelgeuse
(c) Let us assume that stars numbered as 1 and 2 have nearly the same Right Ascension (R.A.) Find exposure time of the photograph. (4 points)


## List of Constellations with IAU Codes

| No. | Constellation | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Andromeda | And |
| 2 | Antlia | Ant |
| 3 | Apus | Aps |
| 4 | Aquarius | Aqr |
| 5 | Aquila | Aql |
| 6 | Ara | Ara |
| 7 | Aries | Ari |
| 8 | Auriga | Aur |
| 9 | Bootes | Boo |
| 10 | Caelum | Cae |
| 11 | Camelopardalis | Cam |
| 12 | Cancer | Cnc |
| 13 | Canes Venatici | CVn |
| 14 | Canis Major | CMa |
| 15 | Canis Minor | CMi |
| 16 | Capricornus | Cap |
| 17 | Carina | Car |
| 18 | Cassiopeia | Cas |
| 19 | Centaurus | Cen |
| 20 | Cepheus | Cep |
| 21 | Cetus | Cet |
| 22 | Chamaleon | Cha |
| 23 | Circinus | Cir |
| 24 | Columba | Col |
| 25 | Coma Berenices | Com |
| 26 | Corona Australis | CrA |
| 27 | Corona Borealis | CrB |
| 28 | Corvus | Crv |
| 29 | Crater | Crt |
| 30 | Crux | Cru |


| No. | Constellation | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | Cygnus | Cyg |
| 32 | Delphinus | Del |
| 33 | Dorado | Dor |
| 34 | Draco | Dra |
| 35 | Equuleus | Equ |
| 36 | Eridanus | Eri |
| 37 | Fornax | For |
| 38 | Gemini | Gem |
| 39 | Grus | Gru |
| 40 | Hercules | Her |
| 41 | Horologium | Hor |
| 42 | Hydra | Hya |
| 43 | Hydrus | Hyi |
| 44 | Indus | Ind |
| 45 | Lacerta | Lac |
| 46 | Leo | Leo |
| 47 | Leo Minor | LMi |
| 48 | Lepus | Lep |
| 49 | Libra | Lib |
| 50 | Lupus | Lup |
| 51 | Lynx | Lyn |
| 52 | Lyra | Lyr |
| 53 | Mensa | Men |
| 54 | Microscopium | Mic |
| 55 | Monoceros | Mon |
| 56 | Musca | Mus |
| 57 | Norma | Nor |
| 58 | Octans | Oct |
| 59 | Ophiucus | Oph |


| No. | Constellation | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | Orion | Ori |
| 61 | Pavo | Pav |
| 62 | Pegasus | Peg |
| 63 | Perseus | Per |
| 64 | Phoenix | Phe |
| 65 | Pictor | Pic |
| 66 | Pisces | Psc |
| 67 | Pisces Austrinus | PsA |
| 68 | Puppis | Pup |
| 69 | Pyxis | Pyx |
| 70 | Reticulum | Ret |
| 71 | Sagitta | Sge |
| 72 | Sagittarius | Sgr |
| 73 | Scorpius | Sco |
| 74 | Sculptor | Scl |
| 75 | Scutum | Sct |
| 76 | Serpens | Ser |
| 77 | Sextans | Sex |
| 78 | Taurus | Tau |
| 79 | Telescopium | Tel |
| 80 | Triangulum | Tri |
| 81 | Triangulum Australe | TrA |
| 82 | Tucana | Tuc |
| 83 | Ursa Major | UMa |
| 84 | Ursa Minor | UMi |
| 85 | Vela | Vel |
| 86 | Virgo | Vir |
| 87 | Volans | Vol |
| 88 | Vulpecula | Vul |



This is colour inverted copy of the central part of the picture in the question paper.

## Practical Test <br> Astronomy Answer Sheet

1. Sundial
(a) Length of the rod $=$
2. (e) IAU code $=$
(f) IAU code $=$
3. Star Trails
(a) Constellation Names
(b) Star Letters
(c) Exposure time $=$


## $7^{\text {th }}$ International Earth Science Olympiad

Sheet for numerical calculations (write question number clearly)

