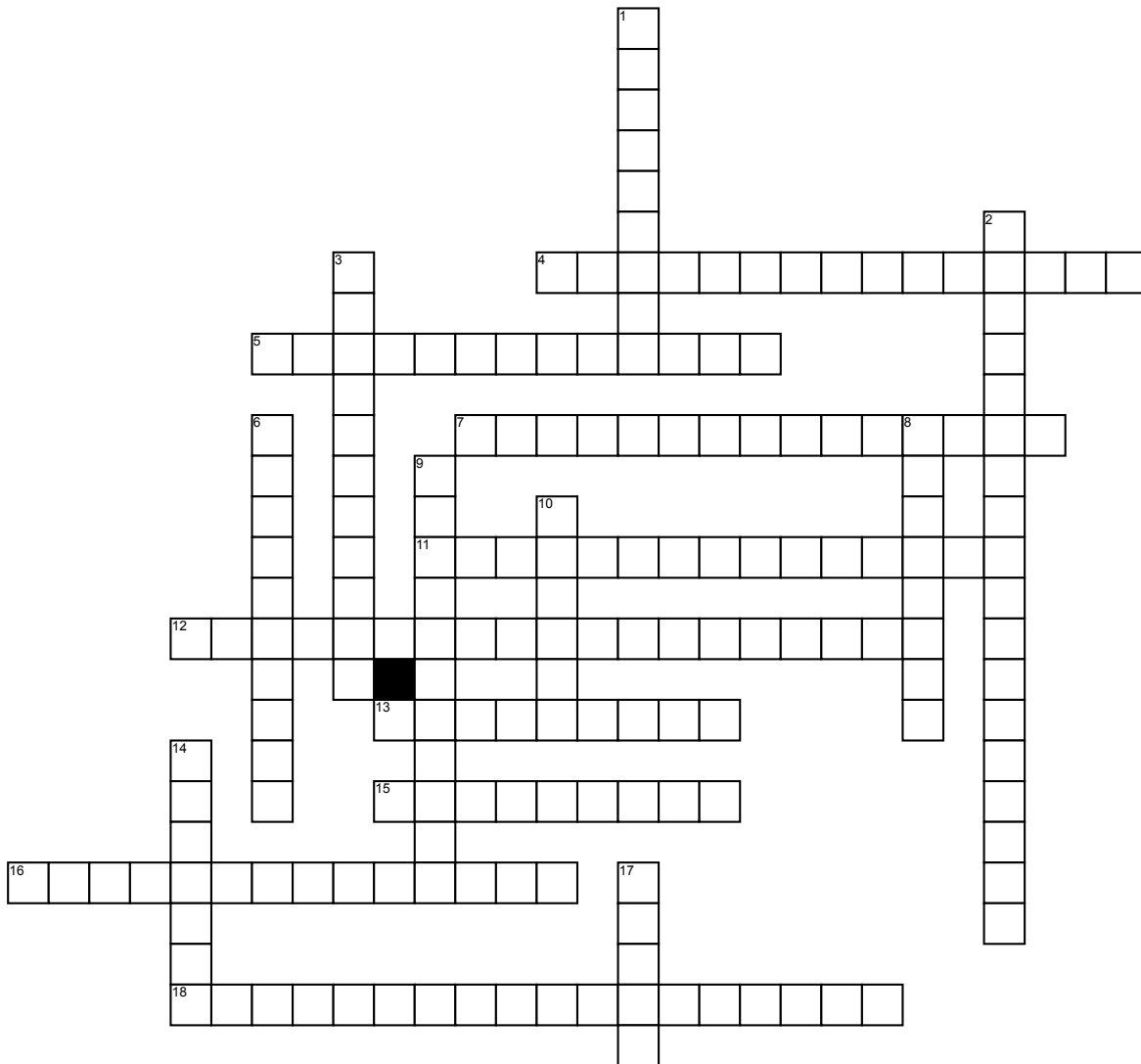


# The Sky



**Across**

- 4. Material, visual, mathematical, or computational and are often used in the construction of scientific theories.
- 5. A group of stars forming a recognizable pattern that is traditionally named after its apparent form or identified with a mythological figure.
- 7. The angular separation between two objects as perceived by an observer.
- 11. An imaginary sphere of which the observer is the center and on which all celestial objects are considered to lie.
- 12. The magnitude of a star as it appears to an observer on Earth.
- 13. Lies at the intersection of the horizon with the celestial meridian nearest the North celestial pole.

- 15. Lies at the intersection of the horizon with the celestial equator (90 degree).
  - 16. Is the logarithmic measure of the brightness of an object, measured in a specific wavelength or passband, usually in the visible or near-infrared spectrum.
  - 18. Is the point in the sky about which all the stars seen from the Northern Hemisphere rotate.
- Down**
- 1. Lies at the intersection of the horizon with the celestial equator (270 degree).
  - 2. The point in the sky about which all the stars seen from the Southern Hemisphere rotate.

- 3. A unit of angular measurement equal to one-sixtieth (160) of one degree.
- 6. Equivalent intersection point closest to the south celestial pole.
- 8. A prominent pattern or group of stars, typically having a popular name but smaller than a constellation.
- 9. A unit of measurement that amounts to one sixtieth of an arcminute.
- 10. Point on the celestial sphere directly above an observer on the Earth.
- 14. Boundary where the sky seems to meet the ground or sea.
- 17. The point on the celestial sphere directly below an observer.