

Navigational Technology Quiz

1. Fill out the blanks.

The Kamal is a navigation tool that determines the latitude at sea by observing the distance between the () and a particular () at the same time each night.

2. What navigation tool comes from the classical era in the Indian Ocean?

- a) Kamal
- b) Magnetic Compass
- c) Global Positioning System

3. When was the astrolabe technology passed from Muslims to Europeans?

- a) During the 10th century
- b) During the 11th century
- c) During the 12th century
- d) During the 13th century

4. What could the astrolabe not measure or determine?

- a) The positions of stars, sun, moon, and planets.
- b) The height of a mountain
- c) The depth of a well
- d) The distance from Mecca

5. Fill out the blanks.

The square of the earliest magnetic compass is a symbol of (), and the circle of it is a symbol of ().

6. What is a false description about Edward Wright's *New and Correct Map of the World*?

- a) It is a map used by mariners.
- b) It has the arrows showing important oceanic wind patterns.
- c) It has lines of latitude and longitude.
- d) It was accurately drawn in the size of continents.

7. Fill out the blanks.

The Indian Ocean has a unique pattern based on seasonal exchange of air masses between land and sea. This pattern is called the (). In the Indian Ocean, these winds had different names in many languages, but the () became the most common.

8. This is a way of using fine coordinates to locate anything on the earth's surface, by using latitude and longitude as measurements. What is this technology?