Compass Orienteering: Worksheet #1

Bearings and General Information

1. List and name the four Cardinal points of direction. Then, list and name the four Inter-Cardinal points. Draw a sketch to illustrate both Cardinal and Inter-Cardinal directions.

2. Copy the “map symbol” used for Cardinal and Inter-Cardinal points on a normal map. Using the words “up,” “down,” “left,” and “right,” describe each Cardinal and Inter-Cardinal point.

3. Why would one not want to use Cardinal and Inter-Cardinal points when finding most directions? What would one use instead?

4. Sketch and label the parts of a Field Compass as shown. Be sure to label what name brand you used. [*You can look at an actual field compass to help you recognize the parts*.]

5. How may degrees are in a circle? Can degrees be further subdivided? How? Draw and label the circle as shown in the reference material packet.

6. Define the following terms:

a. magnetic north on a compass

b. field bearing

c. map bearing

d. magnetic declination

7. Carefully read section IV: A-C before going any further with this worksheet.

8. With a compass, go through the outline concerning “Facing a Bearing” ON YOUR OWN, using a field bearing of 60°.

9. Summarize the rules for “Finding a Landmark in your notebook.” Why is it important to use a landmark that is far away rather than close?

10. Carefully read section V: A-B. Outline this section in your notebook.

11. Using the “Triangle Method”:

a) How many degrees must a person add to a bearing each time in order to walk a “triangle?”

b) Draw and label a triangle to show a person starting at a field bearing of 60° and walking a “triangle.” Use 25 paces for each bearing.

12. Using the “Square Method”:

a) How many degrees must a person add to a bearing each time in order to walk a “square”?

b) Draw and label a square to show a person starting at a field bearing of 100° and walking a “square.” Use 30 paces for each bearing.