Flama Collection

60pt Normal

Thin

LITHOSPHERE
zintegrowanego

Thin Italic

CONTINENTEN
Kontinentaldrift

Ultralight

MYTHOLOGIES
Constantinople

Ultralight Italic

INTERDICTION
col·lectivament

Light

CHIMBORAZO
neoproterozoic

60pt Normal

Ligth Italic

UNIDENTIFIED
championships

Book

CONTINENTS
protoplanetas

Book Italic

MATHEMATIC
voluminosities

Basic

GRAVITATION
l'hydrosphère

Basic Italic

NATUURLIJK
sonnensystem

60pt Normal

Medium

RADIOACTIVE
appreciations

Medium Italic

VOLCANIQUE
resurrections

Semibold

LITOSFÆREN
luminosidade

Semibold Italic

KNOWLEDGE
microplacche

Bold

ORDOVICIEN
trigonometry

60pt Normal

Bold Italic

KOORBITALE
hydrosphere

Extrabold

WONDERFUL
greenhouse

Extrabold Italic

CHALLENGE
precipitation

Black

STRUCTURE
translations

Black Italic

DANGEROUS
Subtropical

60pt Semi-Condensed

Thin

TEMPERATURES
accomplishment

Ultralight

ORGANIZATIONS
communications

Light

INDEFATIGABLE
reikistjörnunum

Book

CZŁOWIEKOWATYCH
overenthusiastically

Basic

AUTOINTOXICATION
histoincompatibility

60pt Semi-Condensed

Medium

MESOPOTAMIA
consternations

Semibold

EMOTIONLESS
aardoppervlak

Bold

EQUATORIALE
developments

Extrabold

SEISMISCHEN
radioactivitat

Black

MAGNETFELD
tektonischen

60pt Condensed

Thin

NONSTANDARDIZATION
compartmentalisations

Ultralight

ENVIRONMENTALISTS
maansverduisteringen

Light

SIMULTANEOUSNESS
unsubstantialization

Book

EXTRATERRESTRIAL
philosophicojuristic

Basic

ENTHUSIASTICALLY
agriculturalistically

60pt Condensed

Medium

MISCHIEVOUSNESS
elektromagnetiske

Semibold

RYJÓWKOWATYCH
neurotransmitters

Bold

MULTIPLICATIONS
simultaneousness

Extrabold

PALEONTOLOGIST
counterbalancing

Black

SYLLABICATIONS
reinterpretations

60pt Ultra-Condensed

Thin

OKSYGENKONSENTRASJONEN KUNNE
molecular cloud gravitational collapse

Ultralight

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF PEOPLE
oversimplification of mathematics

Light

ÞEGAR ÁGANGUR ÚTFJÓLUBLÁRRA
compartmentalisation of sections

Book

YOUR COUNTERBALANCING IDEAS
overcompensation characteristic

Basic

CONNOISSEURSHIP OF NOTHING
creditworthiness of knowledge

60pt Ultra-Condensed

Medium

REGROUPEMENT DE PETITES
vulcani e dorsali oceaniche

Semibold

DESERTIFICATION OF PLACES
emotionalization of objects

Bold

CONFIDENTIAL KNOWLEDGE
object distribuition center

Extrabold

PHILOSOPHICOJURISTICS
big disproportionateness

Black

PSEUDOPHILOSOPHICALS
ophthalmodynamometer

24pt Normal

Thin

For at least a portion of its life, a star shines due to thermonuclear fusion

Thin Italic

Of hydrogen into helium in its core, releasing energy that traverses the

Ultralight

Star's interior and then radiates into outer space. Almost all naturally

Ultralight Italic

Occurring elements heavier than helium are created by stellar

Light

Nucleosynthesis during the star's lifetime, and for some stars by

Light Italic

Supernova nucleosynthesis when it explodes. Near the end of its life, a

Book

Star can also contain degenerate matter. Astronomers can determine

Book Italic

The mass, age, metallicity, and many other properties of a star by

Basic

Observing its motion through space, its luminosity, and spectrum

Basic Italic

Respectively the total mass of a star is the main factor that determines

24pt Normal

Medium

Its evolution and eventual fate.
Other characteristics of a star,

Medium Italic

Including diameter & temperature,
change over its life, while the star's

Semibold

Environment affects its rotation
and movement. A plot of the

Semibold Italic

Temperature of many stars against
their luminosities produces a plot

Bold

Known as a Hertzsprung–Russell
diagram. Plotting a particular

Bold Italic

Star on that diagram allows the
age and evolutionary state of

Extrabold

That star to be determined.
A star's life begins with the

Extrabold Italic

Gravitational collapse of a
gaseous nebula of material

Black

Composed primarily of
hydrogen, along with helium

Black Italic

And trace amounts of heavier
elements. When the stellar core

24pt Semi-Condensed

Thin

Is sufficiently dense, hydrogen becomes steadily converted into helium through

Ultralight

Nuclear fusion, releasing energy in the process. The remainder of the star's interior

Light

Carries energy away from the core through a combination of radiative and

Book

Convective heat transfer processes. The star's internal pressure prevents it from

Basic

Collapsing further under its own gravity. A star with mass greater than 0,4 times

Medium

The Sun's will expand to become a red giant when the hydrogen fuel in its

Semibold

Core is exhausted.In some cases, it will fuse heavier elements at the

Bold

Core or in shells around the core. As the star expands it throws a part of

Extrabold

Its mass, enriched with heavier elements, into the interstellar

Black

Environment, to be recycled later as new stars. Meanwhile, the core

24pt Condensed

Thin

Becomes a stellar remnant: a white dwarf, a neutron star, or, if it is sufficiently massive, a black hole. Binary and multi-star

Ultralight

Systems consist of two or more stars that are gravitationally bound and generally move around each

Light

Other in stable orbits. When two such stars have a relatively close orbit, their gravitational interaction

Book

Can have a significant impact on their evolution. Stars can form part of a much larger gravitationally

Basic

Structure, such as a star cluster or a galaxy. A star is an astronomical object consisting of a luminous

Medium

Spheroid of plasma held together by its own gravity. The nearest star to Earth is the Sun.

Semibold

Many other stars are visible to the naked eye from Earth during the night, appearing as a

Bold

Multitude of fixed luminous points in the sky due to their immense distance from Earth.

Extrabold

Historically, the most prominent stars were grouped into constellations and asterisms,

Black

The brightest of which gained proper names. Astronomers have assembled star groups

24pt Ultra-Condensed

Thin

That identify the known stars and provide standardized stellar designations. However, most of the estimated 300 sextillion stars in the observable universe are invisible to the naked eye from Earth

Ultralight

Including all stars outside our galaxy, the Milky Way. For at least a portion of its life, a star shines due to thermonuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium in its core, releasing energy that

Light

Traverses the star's interior and then radiates into outer space. Almost all naturally occurring elements heavier than helium are created by stellar nucleosynthesis during

Book

The star's lifetime, and for some stars by supernova nucleosynthesis when it explodes. Near the end of its life, a star can also contain degenerate matter.

Basic

Astronomers can determine the mass, age, metallicity (chemical composition), and many other properties of a star by observing its motion through space, its

Medium

Luminosity, and spectrum respectively. The total mass of a star is the main factor that determines its evolution and eventual fate. Other

Semibold

Characteristics of a star, including diameter and temperature, change over its life, while the star's environment affects its rotation and

Bold

Movement. A plot of the temperature of many stars against their luminosities produces a plot known as a Hertzsprung–Russell

Extrabold

Diagram. Plotting a particular star on that diagram allows the age and evolutionary state of that star to be determined.

Black

A star's life begins with the gravitational collapse of a gaseous nebula of material composed primarily of hydrogen

18pt Normal

Thin
Thin Italic

A SUBJECT OF RESEARCH IS THE *FORMATION OF THE MOON*. A leading hypothesis is that it was formed by *accretion* from material loosed from Earth after a Mars-sized object, named *Theia*, hit Earth.

Ultralight
Ultralight Italic

EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE AND OCEANS WERE FORMED BY VOLCANIC ACTIVITY and outgassing. Water vapor from these sources *condensed* into the oceans, augmented by water and ice from *asteroids*,

Light
Light Italic

THE SHAPE OF EARTH IS NEARLY SPHERICAL. THERE IS A SMALL *FLATTENING AT THE POLES* and bulging around the equator due to Earth's rotation. To second order, Earth is *approximately* an

Book
Book Italic

THE MOST COMMON *ROCK CONSTITUENTS* OF THE CRUST ARE NEARLY ALL OXIDES: *chlorine, sulphur*, and *fluorine* are the important exceptions to this and their total amount in any *rock* is usually

Basic
Basic Italic

NOT ALL OF THESE CULTURAL ELEMENTS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE *NEOLITHIC* appeared everywhere in the same order: the earliest *farming societies* in the *Near East* did not

Medium
Medium Italic

AS THE TECTONIC PLATES MIGRATE, OCEANIC CRUST IS *SUBDUCTED* UNDER THE LEADING edges of the plates at *convergent boundaries*. At the same time, the *upwelling of*

18pt Normal

Semibold
Semibold Italic

THE *CONTINENTAL CRUST* CONSISTS OF LOWER DENSITY MATERIAL SUCH AS THE igneous *rocks granite* and andesite. Less common is basalt, a denser *volcanic rock* that

Bold
Bold Italic

THE *ABUNDANCE* OF WATER ON EARTH'S *SURFACE* IS A UNIQUE FEATURE THAT distinguishes the *Blue Planet* from other planets in the *Solar System*.

Extrabold
Extrabold Italic

EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE HAS NO DEFINITE BOUNDARY, *SLOWLY BECOMING* THINNER and fading into outer space. Three-quarters of the *atmosphere's mass* is contained

Black
Black Italic

WATER VAPOR GENERATED THROUGH SURFACE *EVAPORATION* IS TRANSPORTED by circulatory patterns in the *atmosphere*. When atmospheric *conditions permit*

18pt Semi-Condensed

Thin

MOST OF THE WATER IS THEN TRANSPORTED TO LOWER ELEVATIONS BY RIVER SYSTEMS AND USUALLY RETURNED to the oceans or deposited into lakes. This water cycle is a vital mechanism for supporting life on land and is a primary

Ultralight

PRECIPITATION PATTERNS VARY WIDELY, RANGING FROM SEVERAL METERS OF WATER PER YEAR TO LESS THAN A millimeter. Atmospheric circulation, topographic features, and temperature differences determine the average

Light

THE SHAPE OF EARTH IS NEARLY SPHERICAL. THERE IS A SMALL FLATTENING AT THE POLES and bulging around the equator due to Earth's rotation. To second order, Earth is approximately an oblate spheroid, whose

Book

THE AMOUNT OF SOLAR ENERGY REACHING EARTH'S SURFACE DECREASES WITH INCREASING LATITUDE. At higher latitudes, the sunlight reaches the surface at lower angles, and it must pass through thicker columns

Basic

EARTH'S SURFACE CAN BE SUBDIVIDED INTO SPECIFIC LATITUDINAL BELTS OF approximately homogeneous climate. Ranging from the equator to the polar regions, these are the tropical, subtropical

Medium

PROXIMITY TO OCEANS MODERATES THE CLIMATE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA has more moderate climate than similarly northern latitudes of northern Canada.

18pt Semi-Condensed

Semibold

MOST OF THE WATER IS THEN TRANSPORTED TO LOWER ELEVATIONS BY RIVER SYSTEMS AND usually returned to the oceans or deposited into lakes. This water cycle is a vital mechanism for

Bold

THE WIND ENABLES THIS MODERATING EFFECT. THE WINDWARD SIDE OF A LAND MASS experiences more moderation than the leeward side. In the Northern Hemisphere, the prevailing

Extrabold

THIS IS SEEN IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE, where rough continental climates appear on the east coast on parallels with mild climates on the other side of the

Black

THE DISTANCE FROM EARTH TO THE SUN VARIES. EARTH IS CLOSEST TO THE SUN in January, which is summer in the Southern Hemisphere. It is furthest away in July

18pt Condensed

Thin

THE COMMONLY USED KÖPPEN CLIMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM HAS FIVE BROAD GROUPS (humid tropics, arid, humid middle latitudes, continental and cold polar), which are further divided into more specific subtypes.

Ultralight

PRECIPITATION PATTERNS VARY WIDELY, RANGING FROM SEVERAL METERS OF WATER PER YEAR TO LESS THAN A millimeter. Atmospheric circulation, topographic features, and temperature differences determine the average

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14pt

Normal Basic

Due to their good performance and ease of manufacture hence low cost the vast majority of microphones made today are electret microphones; a semiconductor manufacturer estimates annual production at over one billion units. The underground

Old Style Figures

chamber measuring 34 meters by 56 meters was constructed with five rows of five stone pillars. Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequency between 30 hertz (Hz) and 300 gigahertz (GHz). They are generated by an electronic device called a transmitter connected to an antenna which radiates the waves and received by a radio receiver connected

Bold Italic

to another antenna. In French is ***soixante dix-neuf*** (60+10+9) remote sensing and other applications. In radio communication used in radio and television broadcasting cell phones two-way radios wireless networking and satellite communication among

Basic Italic

numerous other uses radio waves are used to carry information across space from a transmitter to a receiver by modulating the radio signal (impressing an information signal on the radio wave by varying some aspect of the wave) in the transmitter.

Semibold

In radar used to locate and **track objects** like aircraft ships a beam of radio waves emitted by a radar transmitter reflects off the target object and tunes for dancing were called “stomps.” The requirement for

Thin Italic

volume led to continued use of the *sousaphone* over the string bass with the larger ensembles which dictated a more conservative approach to rhythm based on ¾ time signatures. An example of an organometallic

Semi-Condensed Medium

molecule a catalyst called **Grubbs' catalyst**. Its formula is often given as RuCl2(PCy3)2(=CHPh) where the ball-and-stick model is based on X-ray crystallography. Applications of radio waves which do not involve transmitting the waves significant distances such as

Ultra-Condensed Basic

RF heating used in industrial processes and microwave ovens and medical uses such as diathermy and MRI machines are not usually called radio. The noun radio is also

12pt Normal

Thin
Thin Italic

EARTH'S MECHANICALLY *RIGID OUTER LAYER*, THE LITHOSPHERE, IS DIVIDED INTO TECTONIC PLATES. These plates are rigid segments that move relative to each other at one of three boundaries types: At *convergent boundaries*, two plates come together; at divergent boundaries, two plates are pulled apart; and at transform boundaries, two plates slide past one another laterally. Along these *plate boundaries, earthquakes, volcanic activity, mountain-building*, and *oceanic trench formation* can occur.

Ultralight
Ultralight Italic

DIE WASSERFLÄCHE HAT IN DER *GEGENWÄRTIGEN GEOLOGISCHEN* EPOCHE EINEN GESAMTANTEIL VON 70,7 % AN DER ERDOBERFLÄCHE. Die restlichen 29,3 %, die Landfläche, entfallen hauptsächlich auf sieben Kontinente; in der Reihenfolge ihrer Größe: *Asien, Afrika, Nordamerika, Südamerika, Antarktika, Europa* und *Australien*. Die Fläche des Weltmeeres wird allgemein in drei Ozeane einschließlich der Nebenmeere unterteilt: den Pazifik, den Atlantik und den Indik. Die tiefste *Meeresstelle*, das *Witjastief*, liegt im *Marianengraben*, 11.034 m unter dem *Meeresspiegel*.

Light
Light Italic

DEUX PRINCIPAUX MODÈLES ONT ÉTÉ PROPOSÉS POUR EXPLIQUER LA *VITESSE DE CROISSANCE CONTINENTALE* : une croissance constante jusqu'à nos jours et une croissance rapide au début de l'histoire de la Terre. Les recherches actuelles montrent que la *deuxième hypothèse* est la plus probable avec une formation rapide de la croûte continentale suivie par de faibles variations de la surface *globale des continents*. Sur une échelle de temps de plusieurs centaines de millions d'années, les continents ou *supercontinents* se forment puis se divisent.

Book
Book Italic

L'INTERNO DELLA TERRA, COME QUELLO DEGLI *ALTRI PIANETI TERRESTRI*, È DIVISO CHIMICAMENTE IN UNA CROSTA FORMATA da rocce da basiche ad acide, un mantello ultrabasico e un nucleo terrestre composto principalmente da ferro. Il pianeta è abbastanza grande da avere un *nucleo differenziato* in un nucleo interno solido e un nucleo esterno liquido che produce un *debole campo magnetico* a causa della convezione del suo materiale elettricamente conduttivo. La *capacità elettrica* della Terra vale invece 710, abbastanza piccola in rapporto alle sue dimensioni.

Basic
Basic Italic

DE AARDE IS BIJNA *BOLVORMIG*, MAAR HEEFT EEN GERINGE *AFPLATTING* AAN DE POLEN (de diameter is van pool tot pool ongeveer 43 kilometer kleiner dan door de evenaar). De vorm is eerder e*en sferoïde* met een uitdijing bij de evenaar dan een bol, maar de precieze vorm (de zogenaamde geoïde) wijkt ook nog eens *maximaal 100 meter* van een *perfecte sferoïde af*. Om de geoïde in berekeningen te benaderen worden referentie-ellipsoïdes gebruikt. De *gemiddelde diameter* van een referentie-ellipsoïde is 12 742 km.

12pt Normal

Medium
Medium Italic

PIERWOTNIE *WSZYSTKIE ORGANIZMY* ŻYWE BYŁY CUDZOŻYWNE. PODSTAWĄ ICH ROZWOJU BYŁA *ENERGIA CHEMICZNA*. ROZWÓJ fotosyntezy u niektórych prokariotów umożliwiał im wykorzystanie energii słonecznej jako źródła energii; wydalany przez nie tlen gromadził się w *atmosferze i w związku z oddziaływaniem wysokoenergetycznego* promieniowania słonecznego doprowadził do powstania w jej górnej *warstwie powłoki* ozonu.

Semibold
Semibold Italic

ESTIMA-SE QUE APENAS UM *OITAVO DA SUPERFÍCIE DA TERRA* SEJA ADEQUADA PARA OS HUMANOS HABITAREM — três quartos estão cobertos por *oceanos*, e metade da área de terra ou é *deserto* (14%), *alta montanha* (27%), ou outro *terreno menos adequado*. O assentamento humano situado mais a norte é Alert, na ilha de *Ellesmere* em *Nunavut, Canadá*. (82°28'N) O assentamento humano situado mais a sul é a Estação Polo Sul *Amundsen-Scott*, na *Antártica*, no Polo Sul geográfico.

Bold
Bold Italic

I PROTEROZOIKUM VAR DE *PLATETEKTONISKE PROSESSENE SOM I DAG*, MED OPPSTIGNING AV VULKANSK MASSE, og nedsynking av havbunnsskorpe med senere omdanning. De gamle, arkeiske kratonene fikk påvekst av ny *kontinentalskorpe*, slik som eksempelvis de svekonorvegiske massivene av proterozoisk grunnfjell i *Sør-Norge* og *Sør-Sverige*. Det baltiske skjoldet vokste i etapper gjennom vulkanisme, havbunnsspredning eller *Baltica-kontinentets* kollisjon.

Extrabold
Extrabold Italic

SAGA J*ARÐARINNAR HEFUR VERIÐ ÍTARLEGA* RANNSÖKUÐ OG ER ÞEKKT MEÐ NOKKURRI VISSU. TALIÐ ER AÐ JÖRÐIN hafi myndast í árdaga sólkerfisins fyrir um 4,55 milljörðum ára, á svipuðum tíma og sólin og hinar *reikistjörnurnar*. Tunglið myndaðist skömmu síðar, fyrir um 4,5 milljörðum ára. Þegar jörðin *myndaðist fyrst var yfirborð hennar bráðið*, en þegar hún kólnaði storknaði yfirborðið. Ýmsar *lofttegundir* sem losnuðu frá jörðinni.

Black
Black Italic

ABOVE THE *TROPOSPHERE*, THE *ATMOSPHERE* IS USUALLY DIVIDED INTO THE *STRATOSPHERE, MESOSPHERE*, AND *THERMOSPHERE*. Each layer has a different lapse rate, defining the rate of change in *temperature with height*. Beyond these, the exosphere thins out into the *magnetosphere*, where the *geomagnetic* fields interact with the solar wind.Within the stratosphere is the ozone layer, a component that partially shields the surface from *ultraviolet light* and thus is important.

12pt Semi-Condensed

Thin

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Ultralight

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Light

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Book

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12pt Semi-Condensed

Medium

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12pt Condensed

Thin

EARTH'S MECHANICALLY RIGID OUTER LAYER, THE LITHOSPHERE, IS DIVIDED INTO TECTONIC PLATES. These plates are rigid segments that move relative to each other at one of three boundaries types: At convergent boundaries, two plates come together; at divergent boundaries, two plates are pulled apart; and at transform boundaries, two plates slide past one another laterally. Along these plate boundaries, earthquakes, volcanic activity, mountain-building, and oceanic trench formation can occur.

Ultralight

DIE WASSERFLÄCHE HAT IN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN GEOLOGISCHEN EPOCHE EINEN GESAMTANTEIL VON 70,7 % AN DER ERDOBERFLÄCHE. Die restlichen 29,3 %, die Landfläche, entfallen hauptsächlich auf sieben Kontinente; in der Reihenfolge ihrer Größe: Asien, Afrika, Nordamerika, Südamerika, Antarktika, Europa und Australien. Die Fläche des Weltmeeres wird allgemein in drei Ozeane einschließlich der Nebenmeere unterteilt: den Pazifik, den Atlantik und den Indik. Die tiefste Meeresstelle, das Witjastief, liegt im Marianengraben, 11.034 m unter dem Meeresspiegel.

Light

DEUX PRINCIPAUX MODÈLES ONT ÉTÉ PROPOSÉS POUR EXPLIQUER LA VITESSE DE CROISSANCE CONTINENTALE : une croissance constante jusqu'à nos jours et une croissance rapide au début de l'histoire de la Terre. Les recherches actuelles montrent que la deuxième hypothèse est la plus probable avec une formation rapide de la croûte continentale suivie par de faibles variations de la surface globale des continents. Sur une échelle de temps de plusieurs centaines de millions d'années, les continents ou supercontinents se forment puis se divisent.

Book

L'INTERNO DELLA TERRA, COME QUELLO DEGLI ALTRI PIANETI TERRESTRI, È DIVISO CHIMICAMENTE IN UNA CROSTA FORMATA DA ROCCE DA BASICHE AD ACIDE, UN MANTELLO ULTRABASICO e un nucleo terrestre composto principalmente da ferro. Il pianeta è abbastanza grande da avere un nucleo differenziato in un nucleo interno solido e un nucleo esterno liquido che produce un debole campo magnetico a causa della convezione del suo materiale elettricamente conduttivo. La capacità elettrica della Terra vale invece 710, abbastanza piccola in rapporto alle sue dimensioni.

Basic

DE AARDE IS BIJNA BOLVORMIG, MAAR HEEFT EEN GERINGE AFPLATTING AAN DE POLEN (de diameter is van pool tot pool ongeveer 43 kilometer kleiner dan door de evenaar). De vorm is eerder een sferoïde met een uitdijing bij de evenaar dan een bol, maar de precieze vorm wijkt ook nog eens maximaal 100 meter van een perfecte sferoïde af. Om de geoïde in berekeningen te benaderen worden referentie-ellipsoïdes gebruikt. De gemiddelde diameter van een referentie-ellipsoïde is 12 742 km.

Medium

PIERWOTNIE WSZYSTKIE ORGANIZMY ŻYWE BYŁY CUDZOŻYWNE. PODSTAWĄ ICH ROZWOJU BYŁA ENERGIA CHEMICZNA. Rozwój fotosyntezy u niektórych prokariotów umożliwiał im wykorzystanie energii słonecznej jako źródła energii; wydalany przez nie tlen gromadził się w atmosferze i w związku z oddziaływaniem wysokoenergetycznego promieniowania słonecznego doprowadził do powstania w jej górnej warstwie powłoki ozonu.

12pt Condensed

Semibold

ESTIMA-SE QUE APENAS UM OITAVO DA SUPERFÍCIE DA TERRA SEJA ADEQUADA PARA OS HUMANOS HABITAREM — três quartos estão cobertos por oceanos, e metade da área de terra ou é deserto (14%), alta montanha (27%), ou outro terreno menos adequado. O assentamento humano situado mais a norte é Alert, na ilha de Ellesmere em Nunavut, Canadá. (82°28'N) O assentamento humano situado mais a sul é a Estação Polo Sul Amundsen-Scott, na Antártica, no Polo Sul geográfico.

Bold

I PROTEROZOIKUM VAR DE PLATETEKTONISKE PROSESSENE SOM I DAG, MED OPPSTIGNING AV VULKANSK MASSE, og nedsynking av havbunnsskorpe med senere omdanning. De gamle, arkeiske kratonene fikk påvekst av ny kontinentalskorpe, slik som eksempelvis de svekonorvegiske massivene av proterozoisk grunnfjell i Sør-Norge og Sør-Sverige. Det baltiske skjoldet vokste i etapper gjennom vulkanisme, havbunnsspredning eller Baltica-kontinentets kollisjon.

Extrabold

SAGA JARÐARINNAR HEFUR VERIÐ ÍTARLEGA RANNSÖKUÐ OG ER ÞEKKT MEÐ NOKKURRI VISSU. TALIÐ ER AÐ JÖRÐIN hafi myndast í árdaga sólkerfisins fyrir um 4,55 milljörðum ára, á svipuðum tíma og sólin og hinar reikistjörnurnar. Tunglið myndaðist skömmu síðar, fyrir um 4,5 milljörðum ára. Þegar jörðin myndaðist fyrst var yfirborð hennar bráðið, en þegar hún kólnaði storknaði yfirborðið. Ýmsar lofttegundir sem losnuðu frá jörðinni.

Black

ABOVE THE TROPOSPHERE, THE ATMOSPHERE IS USUALLY DIVIDED INTO THE STRATOSPHERE, MESOSPHERE, AND THERMOSPHERE. Each layer has a different lapse rate, defining the rate of change in temperature with height. Beyond these, the exosphere thins out into the magnetosphere, where the geomagnetic fields interact with the solar wind.Within the stratosphere is the ozone layer, a component that partially shields the surface from ultraviolet light and thus is important for life on Earth.

9pt Normal

Ultralight / Ultralight Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
The leakage of hydrogen into space contributes to the shifting of Earth's atmosphere and surface from an initially reducing state to its current oxidizing one. Photosynthesis provided a source of free oxygen, but the loss of reducing agents such as hydrogen is thought to have been a necessary precondition for the widespread accumulation of oxygen in the atmosphere.Hence the ability of hydrogen to escape from the atmosphere may have influenced the nature of life that developed on Earth.

Light / Light Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
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Book / Book Italic

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Basic / Basic Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
The leakage of hydrogen into space contributes to the shifting of Earth's atmosphere and surface from an initially reducing state to its current oxidizing one. Photosynthesis provided a source of free oxygen, but the loss of reducing agents such as hydrogen is thought to have been a necessary precondition for the widespread accumulation of oxygen in the atmosphere. Hence the ability of hydrogen to escape from the atmosphere may have influenced the nature of life that developed on Earth.

9pt Normal

Medium / Medium Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
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Semibold / Semibold Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
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Bold / Bold Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
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Extrabold / Extrabold Italic

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.
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9pt Semi-Condensed

Light

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Book

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.

Basic

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Medium

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.

Medium

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.

Semibold

Thermal energy causes some of the molecules at the outer edge of the atmosphere to increase their velocity to the point where they can escape from Earth's gravity. This causes a slow but steady loss of the atmosphere into space. Because unfixed hydrogen has a low molecular mass, it can achieve escape velocity more readily, and it leaks into outer space at a greater rate than other gases.

Bold

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Language Support

Danish
Historie henviser enten til det der skete i fortiden eller forskningen i og formidlingen af denne fortid dvs. historieskrivning. Der skelnes ofte mellem historisk tid og forhistorisk tid. Historisk tid er den tid hvor vi har

Dutch
Geschiedenis verwijst in de eerste plaats naar de vakdiscipline die zich bezighoudt met de studie van chronologische ordening van gebeurtenissen zich daarbij baserend op een kritisch onderzoek van bronnen.

English
History is the past as it is described in written documents, and the study thereof. Events occurring before written records are considered prehistory. “History” is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well

French
L’histoire souvent écrit avec la première lettre majuscule est à la fois l’étude et l’écriture des faits et des événements passés quelles que soient leur variété et leur complexité. L’histoire est également une science.

German
Unter Geschichte versteht man im Allgemeinen diejenigen Aspekte der Vergangenheit derer Menschen gedenken und die sie deuten um sich über den Charakter zeitlichen Wandels und dessen Auswirkungen auf die

Icelandic
Saga getur átt við hverskyns frásögn hvort sem hún er í rituðu eða töluðu formi. Orðið merkir líka það sem gerst hefur í fortíðinni (stundum kallað Saga með stóru s-i eða sagan með ákveðnum greini) eða frásögn af

Italian
La storia è la disciplina che si occupa dello studio del passato tramite l’uso di fonti cioè di documenti testimonianze e racconti che possano trasmettere il sapere. Più precisamente la storia è la ricerca sui fatti del passato e il

Polish
Historia – nauka humanistyczna i społeczna która zajmuje się badaniem przeszłości a w znaczeniu ścisłym badaniem działań i wytworów ludzkich aż do najstarszych poświadczonych pismem świadectw w odróżnieniu od

Portuguese
História é a ciência que estuda o ser humano e sua ação no tempo e no espaço concomitantemente à análise de processos e eventos ocorridos no passado. O termo «História» também pode significar toda a informação do

Spanish
La historia es la ciencia que tiene como objetivo el estudio de sucesos del pasado, tradicionalmente de la humanidad, y como método, el propio de las ciencias sociales/humanas, así como el de las ciencias naturales en un

+

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, Galician, Hungarian, Indonesian, Irish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Zulu & more

OpenType Features

Default figures 2 457 meters

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Ligatures	official fix	official fix
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Character Set Upright

Basic

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Accented Characters

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Ligatures

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Numerals
Currency
Math Operators

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Fractions
Small Numerals

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Punctuaction
Symbols

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Arrows
Miscellaneous

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Character Set Italic

Basic

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Accented Characters

Á Â À Ä Ã Å Ă Ā Ą Æ Ǽ Ǻ Ć Č Ĉ Ċ Ç Ð Ď Đ É Ê È Ë Ě Ē
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Ligatures

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Numerals
Currency
Math Operators

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆ ₇ ₈ ₉ ₀
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Fractions
Small Numerals

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Punctuaction
Symbols

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*. : ; · … , „ ‘ ’ “ ” † ‡ * ª º ° ™ ® % ‰ # " ' & & @ § ¶ © ℗*

Arrows
Miscellaneous

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Designed by Mário Feliciano, 2015

Styles:

Normal

Thin
Thin Italic
Ultralight
Ultralight Italic
Light
Light Italic
Book
Book Italic
Basic
Basic Italic
Medium
Medium Italic
Semibold
Semibold Italic
Bold
Bold Italic
Extrabold
Extrabold Italic
Black
Black Italic

Semi-Condensed

Thin
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Condensed

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