

Flama Normal

a A

60pt

Thin

LITHOSPHERE
zintegrowanego

Thin Italic

CONTINENTEN
Kontinentaldrift

Ultralight

MYTHOLOGIES
Constantinople

Ultralight Italic

INTERDICTION
col·lectivament

Light

CHIMBORAZO
neoproterozoic

60pt

Ligth Italic

UNIDENTIFIED
championships

Book

CONTINENTS
protoplanetas

Book Italic

MATHEMATIC
voluminosities

Basic

GRAVITATION
l'hydrosphère

Basic Italic

NATUURLIJK
sonnensystem

60pt

Medium

RADIOACTIVE
appreciations

Medium Italic

VOLCANIQUE
resurrections

Semibold

LITOSFÆEREN
luminosidade

Semibold Italic

KNOWLEDGE
microplacche

Bold

ORDOVICIEN
trigonometry

60pt

Bold Italic

KOORBITALE
hydrosphere

Extrabold

WONDERFUL
greenhouse

Extrabold Italic

CHALLENGE
precipitation

Black

STRUCTURE
translations

Black Italic

DANGEROUS
Subtropical

24pt

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

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***

18ptThin
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*

18ptSemibold
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*

14pt

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 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 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
Old Style Figures	<i>numerous other</i> 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.
Bold Italic	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 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 $\frac{2}{4}$ time signatures. An example of an organometallic molecule a catalyst called <i>Grubbs' catalyst</i> . Its formula is often given as $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2(=\text{CHPh})$ 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 RF heating used in industrial processes and microwave ovens and medical uses such as diathermy and MRI machines
Basic Italic	
Semibold	
Medium	
Ultralight Italic	
Black Italic	

12ptThin
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 ultrabasicco 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 een *sferoïde* met een uitdijning 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

Medium
Medium Italic

PIERWOTNIE WSZYSTKIE ORGANIZMY ŻYWE BYŁY CUDZOŻYWNE. PODSTAWĄ ICH ROZWOJU BYŁA ENERGIA CHEMICZNA. ROZWÓJ fotosyntezy u niektórych prokariotów umożliwił 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 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
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.

9pt**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

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Book / Book Italic

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Basic / Basic Italic

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9pt

Medium / Medium Italic

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Semibold / Semibold Italic

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Bold / Bold Italic

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Extrabold / Extrabold Italic

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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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

	Deactivated	Activated
Case sensitive forms	¡HOLA! —	¡HOLA! —
Ligatures	official fix	official fix
Old Style figures	IT'S 1983	IT'S 1983
Table figures	14:30 – 21:30	14:30 – 21:30
Fractions	2/5 3/5 and 7/8	² / ₅ ³ / ₅ and ⁷ / ₈
Superiors	3 × 10 20	3 × 10 ²⁰
Numerators denominators	1/1000	¹ / ₁₀₀₀
Ordinals	2a 3o & 4o	2 ^a 3 ^o & 4 ^o
Stylistic alternates	ISLANDIA	ISLANDIA

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 Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ

Ligatures

fi

Numerals
Currency
Math Operators

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
\$ £ ¥ € ¢ + - x ÷ = ≠ < > ≤ ≥ ± ≈ Δ Ω μ π ò ∏ Σ √ ∞ ∫

Fractions
Small Numerals

1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/5 2/5 3/5 4/5 1/6 5/6 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8
+ - = . (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0) (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0) + - = .

Punctuation
Symbols

- - — « » < > • [H] () { } \ | / ¡ ¢ ! ?
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Arrows
Miscellaneous

← ↑ → ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ⬅ ➡ ⬅ ➡ ⬅ ➡ ⬅ ➡ ⬅ ➡
👉 👈 🍀 ☄ ⚔ ⚔ ⚔ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Designed by Mário Feliciano, 2015

Styles:

Thin

Thin Italic

Ultralight

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