

# Stella

a A

60pt

Extralight

ASTRONAUTS  
thermonuclear

Extralight Italic

*STJÄRNSYSTEM  
nucleosynthesis*

Light

PARLAKLIĜINI  
dichtstbijzijnde

Light Italic

*DOPPELSTERN  
Nucleossínteses*

Regular

COMPOSIÇÃO  
kjarnasamruna

60pt

Regular Italic

*LUMINOSITIES*  
*Thermonuclear*

Medium

**GRAVITATION**  
**dubbelstjärnor**

Medium Italic

*PARLAKLIĞINI*  
*belirleyebilirler*

Semibold

**GEDEELTELIJK**  
**Steratmosfeer**

Semibold Italic

***FREKVENCIOU***  
***electromagnets***

60pt

Bold

**TELESCOPIOS**  
**gravitationally**

Bold Italic

***PLASMATIQUE***  
***Oddziaływanie***

Extrabold

**DEMOCRITUS**  
**Luminosidade**

Extrabold Italic

***MOVIMENTOS***  
***Constelaciones***

Heavy

**ASTERISMOS**  
**trigonometry**

60pt

Heavy Italic

**RADIOACTIVE**  
***hydrostatique***

**36pt**

Extralight

APESAR DA APARENTE  
imutabilidade dos céus,

Extralight Italic

*MEIR HAFI RYKSKÝ ÞÉST  
vegna eigin þyngdarafis og*

Light

WÄHREND EIN STERN  
im Inneren mehrere

Light Italic

*DE DICHTSTBIJZIJNDE  
ster is voor ons de zon.*

Regular

BIR YILDIZIN GELİŞİM  
süreci içinde bulunduğu

Regular Italic

*EN STJÄRNA BÖRJAR  
som ett kollapsande moln*

Medium

HMOTNOSTNOM  
limite sa však teoretici

Medium Italic

*MULTE STELE SE POT  
vedea ca strălucitoare pe*

**36pt**

Semibold

**CIASNYCH UKŁADACH  
podwójnych, gdzie oba**

Semibold Italic

***ØKER I STØRRELSE OG  
tetthet ved å tiltrekke seg***

Bold

**LA STELLA PIÙ VICINA  
alla Terra è il Sole, di**

Bold Italic

***DANS TOUT LE SPECTRE  
électromagnétique, au***

Extrabold

**ESTRELLA COMIENZA  
el colapso gravitacional**

Extrabold Italic

***SYSTEMY, KTERÉ SE  
skládají ze dvou či více***

Heavy

**WILLIAM HERSCHEL  
the first astronomer**

Heavy Italic

***TO DETERMINE THE  
distribution of stars in***

**24pt**

Extralight

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

Extralight Italic

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

Light

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

Light Italic

*Occurring elements heavier than helium are created by stellar*

Regular

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

Regular Italic

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

Medium

Star can also contain degenerate matter. Astronomers can determine

Medium Italic

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



**24pt**

Semibold

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

Semibold Italic

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

Bold

**Environment affects its rotation  
and movement. A plot of the**

Bold Italic

***Temperature of many stars against  
their luminosities produces a plot***

Extrabold

**Known as a Hertzsprung-Russell  
diagram. Plotting a particular star**

Extrabold Italic

***On that diagram allows the age and  
evolutionary state of that star to be***

Heavy

**Determined. A star's life begins  
with the Gravitational collapse of**

Heavy Italic

***A gaseous nebula of material  
composed primarily of hydrogen***

**18pt**

Extralight  
Extralight Italic

ASTRÔNOMOS ISLÂMICOS MEDIEVAIS  
ATRIBUÍRAM *NOMES ÁRABES* a muitas *estrelas*,  
utilizados até hoje, e *inventaram numerosos*  
instrumentos astronômicos que podiam calcular as

Light  
Light Italic

CONSTRUÍRAM OS *PRIMEIROS OBSERVATÓRIOS*  
*DE PESQUISAS*, para produzir os catálogos de  
estrelas *Zij*. Entre esses, o *Livro de Estrelas Fixas* foi  
escrito pelo astrônomo persa *Abd al-Rahman al Sufi*

Regular  
Regular Italic

LE ALTRE STELLE, AD ECCEZIONE DI ALCUNE  
*SUPERNOVE*, SONO *VISIBILI solamente* durante  
la notte come dei *puntini luminosi*, che appaiono  
tremolanti a causa degli *effetti distorsivi* operati

Medium  
Medium Italic

HVĚZDA ZAČÍNÁ JAKO KOLABUJÍCÍ MRAK  
MATERIÁLU SLOŽENÝ HLAVNĚ Z VODÍKU, héliu  
a stopových množství těžších prvků. *Jakmile*  
dosáhne jádro *hvězdy dostatečné* hustoty, vodík se

Semibold  
Semibold Italic

DEN ÅTERSTÅENDE DELEN AV STJÄRNANS INRE  
FÖR BORT ENERGIN FRÅN KÄRNAN GENOM  
en *kombination av strålnings- och konvektiva*  
processer. Detta hindrar *stjärnan* från att

Bold  
Bold Italic

O ASTRÔNOMO ANDALUZ AVEMPACE PROPÔS  
QUE A *VIA LÁCTEA* ERA constituída de muitas  
estrelas que quase se *tocavam e parecia uma*  
*imagem contínua* devido ao efeito da refração

**18pt**Extrabold  
Extrabold Italic

**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 traverses the *star's interior* and the**

Heavy  
Heavy Italic

**LOS SISTEMA BINARIOS Y MULTIELLARES CONSTAN DE DOS O MÁS ESTRELLAS QUE están *unidas gravitacionalmente* entre sí, y por lo general *se mueven en torno a otra* en órbitas**

**14pt**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Regular           | A star is an astronomical object consisting of a luminous spheroid of plasma held together by its own gravity. The nearest star to Earth is the Sun. Many other stars are visible to the naked eye from Earth during the night, appearing as a multitude of fixed luminous points   |
| Extralight        | in the sky due to their immense distance from Earth. Historically, the most prominent stars were grouped into constellations and asterisms, the brightest of which gained proper names. Astronomers have assembled star catalogues that identify the known stars and provide standardized stellar designations. The observable              |
| Superiors         | Universe contains an estimated $1 \times 10^{24}$ stars, but most are invisible to the naked eye from Earth, including all stars outside our galaxy, the Milky Way.   |
| Regular Italic    | A star's life begins with the gravitational collapse of a gaseous nebula of material composed primarily of hydrogen, along with <i>helium and trace amounts of heavier elements</i> . When the stellar core is sufficiently dense, hydrogen becomes steadily converted into helium through nuclear fusion, releasing energy in the process. |
| Semibold          | The first star catalogue in Greek astronomy was created by <b>Aristillus</b> in approximately 300 BC, with the help of Timocharis. The star catalog of Hipparchus included 1020 stars, and was used to assemble Ptolemy's star catalogue.   |
| Medium            | Hipparchus is known for the discovery of the first recorded nova. Many of the constellations and star names in use today derive from Greek astronomy.   |
| Small Caps        | In spite of the apparent immutability of the heavens, Chinese astronomers were aware that new stars could appear. In 185 AD, they were the first to observe and write about a supernova, now known as the SN185. The  |
| Old Style Figures | brightest stellar event in recorded history was the SN1006 supernova, which was observed in 1006 and written about by the Egyptian astronomer Ali ibn Ridwan and several Chinese astronomers. The SN1054 supernova, which gave birth to the Crab Nebula, was also observed by <b>Chinese</b>  |
| Heavy Italic      | and <b>Islamic astronomers</b> .  |

**12pt**

Extralight  
Extralight Italic

HISTORICALLY, STARS HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT TO CIVILIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THEY HAVE BEEN part of *religious practices* and used for *celestial navigation* and *orientation*. Many ancient astronomers believed that stars were *permanently affixed to a heavenly sphere* and that they were immutable. By convention, astronomers grouped stars into constellations and used them to *track the motions of the planets* and the inferred position of the Sun. The motion of the Sun against the background stars was used to *create calendars*, which could be used to regulate agricultural practices.

Light  
Light Italic

Z HISTORICKÉHO POHLEDU BYLY HVĚZDY DŮLEŽITÉ VE VŠECH CIVILIZACÍCH PO CELÉM SVĚTĚ, ZEJMÉNA jako součásti náboženských praktik. Krom toho se též *používaly k navigaci a orientaci* na noční obloze. Mnoho starověkých astronomů věřilo, že jsou hvězdy na nebeské sféře umístěny trvale a že jsou jinak neměnné. Podle *zvyklostí astronomové* seskupili hvězdy do souhvězdí a používali je ke sledování pohybů planet a odvození polohy Slunce. Pohyb Slunce vůči *hvězdnému pozadí posloužil k vytvoření kalendáře*, který pak našel využití hlavně v zemědělství.

Regular  
Regular Italic

HISTÓRICAMENTE, LAS ESTRELLAS HAN SIDO IMPORTANTES PARA LAS CIVILIZACIONES EN TODO EL MUNDO, han sido parte de las prácticas religiosas y se utilizaron para la navegación celeste y la orientación. Muchos *astrónomos antiguos* creían que las estrellas estaban fijadas permanentemente a una esfera celeste y eran inmutables. Por convención los astrónomos agrupaban las estrellas en *constelaciones* y las usaban para rastrear los movimientos de los planetas y la posición inferida del Sol. El *movimiento del Sol contra las estrellas* de fondo fue utilizado para crear calendarios, que podrían ser utilizados para regular las prácticas agrícolas.

Medium  
Medium Italic

HISTORIQUEMENT, LES ÉTOILES SONT LES POINTS LUMINEUX DU CIEL VISIBLES UNIQUEMENT LA NUIT ET FIXES LES uns par rapport aux autres, par opposition aux planètes qui suivent des *trajectoires errantes* dans le ciel nocturne au cours de l'année. Les anciens avaient une connaissance *approfondie de la répartition* des étoiles dans le ciel : ils les utilisaient pour la navigation et attribuaient des noms à certaines d'entre elles ainsi qu'aux formes qu'elles dessinent, les *constellations*. Cependant ils ignoraient tout de leur nature exacte, pensant souvent qu'il s'agissait *d'orifices percés à travers la sphère céleste*.

**12pt**

Semibold  
Semibold Italic

**HISTORICAMENTE, AS ESTRELAS FORAM IMPORTANTES PARA AS CIVILIZAÇÕES EM TODO O MUNDO.** Elas foram parte de *práticas religiosas* e usadas para navegação e *orientação astronômica*. Muitos astrônomos antigos pensavam que as estrelas estavam permanentemente fixadas a uma esfera celestial e eram *imutáveis*. Por convenção, os astrônomos agruparam estrelas em constelações e as usaram para acompanhar os movimentos dos planetas e a *posição inferida do Sol*. O movimento do Sol em relação ao fundo de estrelas foi usado para criar calendários, que podiam ser usados para regular as *práticas agrícolas*.

Bold  
Bold Italic

**Z HISTORICKÉHO POHLEDU BYLY HVĚZDY DŮLEŽITÉ VE VŠECH CIVILIZACÍCH PO CELÉM SVĚTĚ, ZEJMÉNA** jako součásti náboženských praktik. Krom toho se též používaly k navigaci a orientaci na noční obloze. *Mnoho starověkých astronomů věřilo, že jsou hvězdy na nebeské sféře umístěny trvale a že jsou jinak neměnné. Podle zvyklostí astronomové seskupili hvězdy do souhvězdí a používali je ke sledování pohybů planet a odvození polohy Slunce. Pohyb Slunce vůči hvězdnému pozadí posloužil k vytvoření kalendáře, který pak našel využití hlavně v zemědělství.*

Extrabold  
Extrabold Italic

**HISTÓRICAMENTE, LAS ESTRELLAS HAN SIDO IMPORTANTES PARA LAS CIVILIZACIONES EN TODO EL MUNDO,** han sido parte de las *prácticas religiosas* y se utilizaron para la *navegación celeste* y la *orientación*. Muchos astrónomos antiguos creían que las estrellas estaban fijadas *permanentemente* a una esfera celeste y eran *inmutables*. Por convención los astrónomos agrupaban las *estrellas en constelaciones* y las usaban para rastrear los movimientos de los planetas y la posición inferida del Sol. El *movimiento del Sol* contra las estrellas de fondo fue utilizado para crear calendarios, que podrían ser utilizados para regular las *prácticas agrícolas*.

Heavy  
Heavy Italic

**HISTORIQUEMENT, LES ÉTOILES SONT LES POINTS LUMINEUX DU CIEL VISIBLES UNIQUEMENT LA NUIT ET FIXES LES uns par rapport aux autres, par *opposition aux planètes* qui suivent des trajectoires errantes dans le ciel nocturne au cours de l'année. Les *anciens avaient une connaissance approfondie* de la répartition des étoiles dans le ciel : ils les utilisaient pour la navigation et attribuaient des noms à certaines d'entre elles ainsi qu'aux formes qu'elles dessinent, les *constellations*. Cependant ils ignoraient tout de leur nature exacte, pensant souvent qu'il s'agissait d'orifices percés à travers la *sphère céleste*.**

**9pt****Extralight / Extralight Italic**

The science of stellar spectroscopy was pioneered by Joseph von Fraunhofer and Angelo Secchi. By comparing the spectra of stars such as Sirius to the Sun, they found differences in the strength and number of their absorption lines—the dark lines in stellar spectra caused by the atmosphere's absorption of specific frequencies. In 1865, Secchi began classifying stars into spectral types. However, the modern version of the stellar classification scheme was developed by Annie J. Cannon during the 1900s.

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**Light / Light Italic**

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**Regular / Regular Italic**

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**Medium / Medium Italic**

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## 9pt

## Semibold / Semibold Italic

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## Bold / Bold Italic

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## Extrabold / Extrabold Italic

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## Heavy / Heavy 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! —  |
| Small Caps                 | interstellar    | INTERSTELLAR  |
| 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 | <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> and <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> |
| Superiors                  | 3 × 10 20       | 3 × 10 <sup>20</sup>  |
| Numerators<br>denominators | 1/1000          | <sup>1</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>  |
| Ordinals                   | 2a 3o & 4o      | 2 <sup>a</sup> 3 <sup>o</sup> & 4 <sup>o</sup>  |
| Stylistic alternates       | V&A             | V&A   |

**Character Set Upright**

Basic ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

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 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

Small Caps ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
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Ligatures fi fl ff fj

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

Punctuation Symbols - \_ — « » ‹ › • [ H ] ( ) { } \ | / ¡ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ ©

Arrows ← ↑ → ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ⬅ ➡ ➤ ➦ ⬅ ➡ ➤ ➦  
 Miscellaneous ↩ ➡ ↕ ↘ ↙ ↗ ↖ ↘ ↙ ↗ ↖ ↘ ↙ ↗ ↖ ↘ ↙ ↗ ↖



Designed by Mário Feliciano, 2010

Styles:

Extralight

*Extralight Italic*

Light

*Light Italic*

Regular

*Regular Italic*

Medium

*Medium Italic*

**Semibold**

***Semibold Italic***

**Bold**

***Bold Italic***

**Extrabold**

***Extrabold Italic***

**Heavy**

***Heavy Italic***

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