# The Global Visual Dictionary

## Introduction

Pasquale De Marco has spent years compiling the most comprehensive and visually stunning dictionary ever created. With over 20,000 terms and 3,600 illustrations, The Global Visual Dictionary is the perfect resource for students, travelers, and anyone who wants to learn more about the world around them.

The Global Visual Dictionary is organized into 10 chapters, each of which covers a different aspect of the world. From the universe to the human body, from food to technology, The Global Visual Dictionary has everything you need to know.

The illustrations in The Global Visual Dictionary are simply stunning. They are clear, concise, and accurate.

They will help you to understand even the most complex concepts.

The Global Visual Dictionary is more than just a dictionary. It is also a visual encyclopedia. It is a book that you will turn to again and again, whether you are looking for information or just browsing for inspiration.

The Global Visual Dictionary is the perfect way to learn about the world around you. It is a book that will fascinate and educate you for years to come.

So what are you waiting for? Order your copy of The Global Visual Dictionary today!

## Book Description

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# Chapter 1: The Universe

## Stars

Stars are celestial bodies that emit light and heat. They are composed of plasma, a superheated state of matter. Stars vary in size, mass, and temperature. The Sun is a star, and it is the center of our solar system. Stars are classified by their spectral type, which is based on their temperature. The hottest stars are blue, and the coolest stars are red.

Stars are born in clouds of gas and dust. When a cloud of gas and dust collapses under its own gravity, it begins to rotate. As the cloud rotates, it flattens into a disk. The center of the disk becomes hotter and denser, and it eventually forms a star.

Stars spend most of their lives on the main sequence. During this time, they fuse hydrogen into helium in their cores. This process releases energy, which causes the star to shine. The mass of a star determines how

long it will stay on the main sequence. More massive stars have shorter main sequence lifetimes than less massive stars.

When a star runs out of hydrogen in its core, it begins to evolve off the main sequence. It becomes a red giant, and it fuses helium into carbon in its core. This process releases energy, which causes the star to expand.

Eventually, the star will run out of fuel and it will die. The way a star dies depends on its mass. Less massive stars become white dwarfs, while more massive stars become neutron stars or black holes.

Stars are important because they provide us with light and heat. They also play a role in the formation of planets and other celestial bodies.

# Chapter 1: The Universe

## Planets

Planets are celestial bodies that orbit stars. They are made of rock and gas, and they do not produce their own light. There are eight planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Planets vary greatly in size, composition, and atmosphere. Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system, while Jupiter is the largest. Earth is the only planet in our solar system that is known to support life.

Planets play an important role in our solar system. They provide us with gravity, which keeps us from floating away into space. They also reflect sunlight, which helps to warm our planet.

Planets are fascinating objects, and they have been studied by scientists for centuries. We have learned a

great deal about planets in recent years, but there is still much that we do not know.

As we continue to explore our solar system and beyond, we will learn more about planets and their role in the universe.

# Chapter 1: The Universe

## Galaxies

Galaxies are vast collections of stars, gas, and dust. They are the largest structures in the universe, and they contain billions or even trillions of stars. Galaxies come in a variety of shapes and sizes, from small, irregular galaxies to large, spiral galaxies.

The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our solar system. It is a barred spiral galaxy, which means that it has a central bar-shaped structure surrounded by a disk of stars and gas. The Milky Way is about 100,000 light-years across and contains about 100 billion stars.

Galaxies are not static objects. They are constantly evolving, and they can merge with other galaxies to form larger galaxies. The universe is thought to be about 13.8 billion years old, and galaxies have been forming and evolving throughout that time.

Galaxies are fascinating objects, and they are a major area of study for astronomers. By studying galaxies, astronomers can learn more about the evolution of the universe and the nature of dark matter and dark energy.

Here are some interesting facts about galaxies:

- The Andromeda Galaxy is the closest major galaxy to the Milky Way. It is about 2.5 million light-years away.
- The largest known galaxy in the universe is IC 1101. It is about 6 million light-years across.
- The smallest known galaxy in the universe is Segue 2. It is only about 1,000 light-years across.
- Galaxies are thought to contain about 90% of the matter in the universe.
- Dark matter is a mysterious type of matter that makes up about 27% of the universe. Dark matter does not emit any light, and it cannot be

seen directly. However, astronomers can infer the presence of dark matter by its gravitational effects on galaxies.

- Dark energy is a mysterious force that is causing the expansion of the universe to accelerate. Dark energy makes up about 68% of the universe.

**This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.**

**Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.**

# Table of Contents

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