



**Erasmus+ Programme – Strategic Partnership**  
**Project Nr: 2017-1-UK01-KA219-036542\_3**  
**EUROSTRONOMIA**  
**Astronomy Dictionary**

**Colegiul National Constantin Cantacuzino, Targoviste, Romania**

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The students from 9th grade, coordinated by the teacher Florina Sorescu, have made an astronomical dictionary in romanian and in english.

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/45275/pages/page/368398>

<https://www.storyjumper.com/book/index/50783186/5a95acfd76760>

[https://colegiul-cantacuzino.ro/?page\\_id=1533](https://colegiul-cantacuzino.ro/?page_id=1533)

- A**  
Axis of the Earth= an imaginary line around which the rotation movement of the Earth takes place  
Asteroid = a stony body which orbits around a star  
Attraction power=a power that helps bringing the bodies together, in which takes place the action  
Aurora= light emission
- B**  
Boreal=referring to The North Pole  
Biela= a comet with a rotation period around the Sun of 6.6 years
- C**  
Celestial vault=an apparent hemisphere on which visible heavenly bodies are projected  
Comet=a star with a tail which moves on very elongated orbits  
Constellations=groups of stars with a specific configuration  
Core= the most profound layer  
Crown=a superior layer of the atmosphere of one star
- D**  
Dust tail= jet of particles emitted by a comet's body  
The white dwarf= a small, very hot star
- E**  
Moon eclipse=appears when the Earth is between Sun and Moon  
Solar eclipse=appears when the Moon is between Sun and Earth  
Exoplanet=a planet which orbits a star outside of our Solar System  
Equinox=when the day and night are equal all over the Earth



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- G**  
Galactic disk=the spiral galaxies are disk shaped  
Galaxy=a wide set of galactic dust and other heavenly objects which have different shapes and size, kept together by the gravitational attraction  
Geocentrism = a conception according to which, the Earth it is the centre of the Universe and the Sun, the planets and the stars spin around the Earth  
Gravity = force of mutual attraction of all bodies of the Universe, attracted by its masses and their relative position
- I**  
Ionosphere =superior layer of the atmosphere in which the component gases are rarefied and they are fully charged with ions
- H**  
Helios=the Sun
- J**  
Jupiter = the biggest planet, ”*The giant planet*”
- M**  
Magnetosphere = it is the magnetic environment of Earth  
Meridian = it is an imaginary line from North to South on the sky  
Meteorite =a heavenly body which falls on the surface of others bodies  
Mercury= the hottest planet  
Mars= it is called “the Red planet”
- N**  
Nebula=a giant cloud of dust and gas  
The North Pole= the point from the north hemisphere around which all the stars spin  
Nova= a star which remove a big quantity of energy
- O**  
Orbit=an invisible path that a planet follows around the Sun  
Opacity= the property of the material which stops the light to go through it
- P**  
Planet=a big heavenly body  
Planetarium= a room which has a ceiling, like the sky  
Plasma=a hot gas  
The revolution **period**=the necessary time to make a full rotation around a body
- R**  
Infrared **radiation**=a kind of an invisible light  
The ultraviolet **rays**=called the UV, are capable of destroying the cells of human body
- S**  
Saturn= the planet with rings  
The South Pole= the southern point of our planet  
Solstice=the Sun is at the farthest distance from Equator



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Spatial ship= a ship which is capable to fly in the space and come back to Earth

Star=heavenly body with its own light which has a high temperature

Supernova's remnants = it is what is left after a supernova explosion

Supernova= the explosive death of a massive star

Sun= a medium sized star which is the centre of our Solar System

**T**

Telescope=reflector, it uses two mirrors which amplifies what is seen

Titanium= a metal with a high level of hardness which is found in nature under the form of compounds

Terra=Earth

**U**

Uranus= the seven<sup>th</sup> planet from our Solar System

Gravitational waves= space time waves, caused by the movement of an object in the Universe

**W**

Electromagnetic waves= another term for light

**Z**

Zenith= point from a heavenly sphere located exactly under the observatory