



Eurostronomia Dictionary

Bulgarian, English, French, German, Macedonian, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovene with English explanations

A	
Ablation (E,D) Ablacija (SI) Аблација (M) Ablação (-P) Ablație (Ro) Аблация (BG)	Ablation involves removing material from an object's surface by vaporizing, chipping, or other erosive procedures caused by friction with the atmosphere.
Azimute (P) Azimut (D, Ro,SI) Azimuth (E) Азимут (M, BG)	Means path in Arabic, and is widely used in astronomy, topography, engineering etc. In azimuth, the direction corresponds to the north, and increases according to the clockwise side.
Azimute (P) Azimut (D, Ro,SI) Azimuth (E) Азимут (M, BG)	Means path in Arabic, and is widely used in astronomy, topography, engineering etc. In azimuth, the direction corresponds to the north, and increases according to the clockwise side.
Absolute Magnitude (E) Absolute Helligkeit(D) Absolutna magnituda (SI) Апсолутна големина (M) Magnitude absoluta (P) Абсолютна величина (BG) Magnitudine absolută (Ro)	Absolute magnitude is an inverse logarithmic astronomical magnitude scale measure of the luminosity of a celestial object as it would be seen at a standard distance of 10 parsec.

<p>Absolute Zero (E) Absoluter Nullpunkt (D) Zéro absolu (F) Апсолутна нула (M) Absolutna ničla (SI) Zero absolut (Ro) Zero assoluto (P) Абсолютна нула (BG)</p>	<p>The lowest temperature that is theoretically possible, at which the motion of particles which constitutes heat would be minimal. It is zero on the Kelvin scale, equivalent to -273.15°C.</p>
<p>Absorption lines (E) Absorptionslinien (D) Апсорбционни линии (M) Lignes d'absorption (F) Absorpcijska črta (SI) Linii de absorbție (Ro) Linhas de absorção (P) Абсорбционни линии (BG)</p>	<p>Dark lines that are produced in a spectrum due to gases absorbed photons of a specific wavelength.</p>
<p>Accretion (E) Zunahme (D) Акретион (M) Акrecija (SI) Аcreção (P) Аcreție (Ro) Натрупване (BG)</p>	<p>Accretion in astrophysics is the accumulation of particles into a massive object by gravitationally attracting more matter in an accretion disk, typically gaseous matter.</p>
<p>Acceleration (E) Beschleunigung (D) Pospešek (SI) Забрзување (M) Aceleração (P) Аccelerație (Ro) Ускорение (BG)</p>	<p>Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity of an object with respect to time.</p>
<p>Accretion Disk (E) Akkretionsscheibe (D) Акrecijski disk (SI) Акrecионен диск (M) Disco de acreção (P) Disc de acreție (Ro) Диск за екскреция (BG)</p>	<p>An accretion disk is a structure created by diffuse material in orbital motion around a huge central body (often a circumstellar disk).</p>

<p>Achondrite (E) Achondrit (D) Ahondrit (SI) Acondrite (P) Acondrit (Ro) Акондрит (M) Ахондрит (BG)</p>	<p>An achondrite is a stony meteorite that does not contain chondrules. It consists of material similar to terrestrial basalts or plutonic rocks and was differentiated and reprocessed to a lesser or greater degree due to melting and recrystallization on or within meteorite parent bodies.</p>
<p>Adaptive optics (E) Adaptive Optik (D) Прилагодувачка оптика (M) Adaptivna optika (SI) Optique adaptative (F) Ótica adaptativa (P) Optică adaptivă (Ro) Адаптивна оптика (BG)</p>	<p>Adaptive optics (AO) is a technology used to enhance optical system efficiency by decreasing the impact of incoming wavefront distortions by deforming a mirror to compensate for the distortion.</p>
<p>Air pressure (E) Luftdruck (D) Воздушен притисок (M) Pressão do ar (P) Presiune atmosferică (Ro) Zračni tlak (SI) Въздушно налягане(BG)</p>	<p>Atmospheric pressure, sometimes also called barometric pressure, is the pressure within the atmosphere of Earth.</p>
<p>Albedo (E, D, SI, Ro) Rueckstrahlvermögen (D) Алbedo (M, BG)</p>	<p>Albedo is the measure of the diffuse reflection of solar radiation from an astronomical body's complete solar radiation.</p>
<p>Albedo feature (E) Albedo-Fähigkeit (D) Funkcija Albedo (SI) Recurso de Albedo (P) Regiune Albedo (Ro) Алbedo функција (M) Алbedo функција(BG)</p>	<p>An albedo feature is a big region on a planet's surface that indicates a contrast with neighbouring regions in brightness or darkness.</p>
<p>Alpha centauri (E,D,Ro) Centauri alfa (P) Alfa Kentavra (SI) Алфа кентаур (M) Алфа кентаври (BG)</p>	<p>At 4.37 light-years from the Sun, Alpha Centauri is the nearest star system and planetary system to the Solar System.</p>

<p>Altitude (E, P) Altitudine (Ro) Hoehenlage (D) Višina (SI) Надморска висина (M) Надморска височина (BG)</p>	<p>Altitude is a range measurement between a reference date and a point or object, generally in the vertical or "up" direction.</p>
<p>Andromeda galaxy (E, P) Galaxia Andromeda (Ro) Andromedina galaksija (SI) андромеда галаксија (M) Галактика Андромеда(BG)</p>	<p>The nearest galaxy to us - only 2,537,000 light years away.</p>
<p>Aphelion(E) Aphel (D) Апфел (M) Afelij / Odsončje (SI) Aphélie (F) Afeliu (Ro) Afélio (P) Афелий (BG)</p>	<p>For a body orbiting the Sun the point of greatest distance.</p>
<p>Apoapsis (E,D,Ro) Apoapsida (SI) Апоапсис (M)</p>	<p>The high point in an orbit.</p>
<p>Apogee (E) Arogäum (D) Апогеј (M) Arogej (SI) Arogée (F) Arogeu (P) Arogeu (Ro) Апогей (BG)</p>	<p>For the Moon orbiting around the Earth the point of greatest distance.</p>
<p>Apollo 11</p>	<p>An American mission that succeeded in landing on the moon. Neil Armstrong was the first person on the moon.</p>
<p>Apparent Magnitude (E) Scheinbare Helligkeit (D) Vidna magnituda (SI) Magnitude aparente (P) Magnitudine aparentă (Ro) Очигледна големина (M) Јвна величина(BG)</p>	<p>Apparent magnitude is a measure of a star or other astronomical object's relative brightness as seen by an observer.</p>

<p>Arc degree (E) Grad (D) Grau de arco (P) Степен на дъга (BG) Grad (Ro) Kotna stopinja (SI) Лачен степен (M)</p>	<p>Arc Degree generally denoted by ° (the symbol of degree) is a plane angle measurement, defined in such a way that a complete rotation is 360 degrees.</p>
<p>Asterism (E,BG, Ro) Asterismus (D) Asterismo (A) Asterizem (SI)</p>	<p>Any prominent star pattern that isn't a whole constellation, such as the Northern Cross or the Big Dipper.</p>
<p>Asteroid (E, D, SI) Астероид (M) Astéroïde (F) Asteroid (Ro) Asteróide (P) Астероид (BG)</p>	<p>A small rocky body orbiting the sun, too small to be classified as a planet.</p>
<p>Asteroid Belt (E) Asteroiden-Gürtel (D) Ceinture d'astéroïdes (F) Астероиден пояс (M) Asteroidni pas (SI) Centură de asteroizi (Ro) Cintura de asteroïdes (P) Астероиден пояс (BG)</p>	<p>The region of space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter where most of the asteroids in our Solar System are found orbiting the Sun.</p>
<p>Astrobiology (E) Astrobiologie (D) Астробиологија (M) Astrobiologie (F) Astrobiologija (SI) Astrobiologie (Ro) Astrobiologia(P) Астробиология (BG)</p>	<p>An emerging branch of science concerned with the possibility of life in space and the origins of life on Earth.</p>
<p>Astrochemistry(E) Astrochimie (D) Astrokemija (SI) Astroquímica (P) Astrochimie (Ro) Астрохемија (M) Астрофизика(BG)</p>	<p>Astrochemistry is the study of the abundance and reactions of molecules in the Universe, and their interaction with radiation.</p>

<p>Astronomical Unit (E) Astronomische Einheit (D) Астрономска единица (M) Astronomska enota (SI) Unité astronomique (F) Unitate astronomică (Ro) Astronome (F) Unidade astronómica (P) Астрономическа единица (BG)</p>	<p>The average distance between Earth and the Sun, which is about 93 million miles or 150 million kilometres, usually used to measure distances within our Solar System.</p>
<p>Astronomy (E) Астрономия (BG) Astronomie (D, F) Астрономија (M) Astronomia (P) Astronomie (Ro) Astronomija (SI)</p>	<p>The branch of science, which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.</p>
<p>Astrophysics (E) Astrophysik (D) Астрофизика (M) Astrofizika (SI) Astrophysique (F) Astrofizică (Ro) Astrofísica (P) Астрофизика (BG)</p>	<p>Investigation, through remote sensing, of the physical properties of astronomical objects.</p>
<p>Atmosphere (E, F) Atmosphäre (D) Atmosfera (SI) Атмосфера (M) Atmosfera (P) Atmosferă (Ro) Атмосфера (BG)</p>	<p>An atmosphere is a layer or set of gas layers surrounding a planet or other material body kept in location by that body's gravity.</p>
<p>Aurora (E, D, P) Аурора (M) Polarni sij / Aurora (SI) Aurore boréale (F) Auroră (Ro) Северно сияние (BG)</p>	<p>An aurora, sometimes referred to as polar lights, northern lights, southern lights, is a natural light display in the Earth's sky, predominantly seen in the high-latitude regions.</p>

B	
Barlow Lens (E) Обектив на барлоу (BG) Ленова леќа (M) Barlow-Linse (D) Lente de Barlow (P) Lentile Barlow (Ro) Barlow leče (SI)	A lens that's placed into the focusing tube to effectively double or triple a telescope's focal length and, in turn, the magnification of any eyepiece used with it.
Barometer (E,D, SI) Барометар (M) Barómetro (P) Barometru (Ro)	A barometer is a scientific instrument used in a certain setting to measure air pressure.
Barred spiral galaxy (E) Balkenspiralgalaxie (D) Прачкеста спирална галаксија (M) Spiralna galaksija s prečko (SI) Galáxia espiral barrada (P) Galaxie spirală barată (Ro) Пресечена спирална галактика (BG)	A barred spiral galaxy is a spiral galaxy with a central bar-shaped structure composed of stars.
Barycentre (E) Baryzentrum (D) Baricentro (P) Baricentru (Ro) Baricenter / Masno središče (SI) Бароцентар (M)	The barycentre is the centre of mass of two or more bodies orbiting each other and the point the bodies are orbiting about.
Big Bang (E, F, P) Urknall (D) Големата експлозија/Биг бенг (M) Veliki pok (SI) Marea explozie (Ro) Големият взрив (BG)	The rapid expansion of matter from a state of extremely high density and temperature which according to current cosmological theories marked the origin of the universe.

<p>Binary Star (E) Doppelstern (D) Двојна ѕвезда (M) Dvojna zvezda (SI) Etoile binaire (F) Stea binară (Ro) Estrela binária (P) Двойна ѕвезда (BG)</p>	<p>A system of two stars which orbit around a common centre of gravity.</p>
<p>Black Hole (E) Черна дупка (BG) Schwarzes Loch (D) Trou noir (F) Црна дупка (M) Gaură neagră (Ro) Črna luknja (SI) Buraco negro (P)</p>	<p>A concentration of mass so dense that nothing — not even light — can escape its gravitational pull. Many galaxies (including ours) have supermassive black holes at their centres.</p>
<p>Blazar (E, D, Ro, SI, F, P) Блазар (M, BG)</p>	<p>A blazar is a feeding supermassive black-hole (SMBH) in the heart of a distant galaxy that produces a high-energy jet viewed face-on from Earth. Like other forms of active galactic nuclei (AGN), blazars are the most luminous and energetic objects in the known universe.</p>
<p>Blue Moon (E) Blauer Mond (D) Lua Azul (P) сина месечина (M) Lună albastră (Ro) Modra luna (SI)</p>	<p>If there is a second full moon in a month it is referred to as a blue moon.</p>
<p>Blueshift (E, P, Ro) Blauverschiebung (D) Сино поместување (M) Modri premik (SI)</p>	<p>A blueshift is any reduction in the wavelength (increase in energy) of an electromagnetic wave with a corresponding rise in frequency; the reverse impact is called redshift. This changes the color from the red end of the spectrum to the blue end in visible light.</p>
<p>Bolide (E, D, F) Bolid (Ro, SI) Болид (M, BG) Bólide (P)</p>	<p>An Extremely bright meteor.</p>

C	
Carbon cycle (E) Bethe-Weizsäcker-Zyklus (D) Јаглероден циклус (M) Ogljikov cikel (SI) Circuitul carbonului (Ro) Cycle du carbone (F) Ciclo de carbono (P) Въглероден циклъл (BG)	A series of nuclear reactions that occur in the interior of stars, and in which carbon 12 acts as a sort of catalyst, not being consumed in the reaction.
Celestial body (E) Corpo Celestial (P) Corp ceresc (Ro) Nebesno telo (SI) Небесно тело (M)	Any natural body outside of the Earth's atmosphere.
Celestial Coordinates (E) Himmelskoordinaten (D) Coordenadas Celestiais (P) Coordonate cerești (Ro) Nebesne koordinate (SI)	A grid system for the location of things in space.
Celestial sphere (E) Himmelskuppel (D) Небесна сфера (M, BG) Nebesna sfera (SI) Sphère céleste (F) Sferă cerească (Ro) Esfera celestial (P)	An abstract sphere in the night sky.
Celsius scale (E) Celsius-Skala (D) Целзиусова скала (M) Celzijeva lestvica (SI) Scala Celsius (Ro) Echelle Celsius (F) Escala de Celsius (P) Целзиева скала (BG)	Scale for measuring temperature in which the melting point of ice is 0°C, and the boiling point of water is 100°C. Formerly known as Centigrade.

<p>Colliding Galaxies (E) Kollidierende Galaxien (D) Судирачки галаксии (M) Galaksiji v trku (SI) Coliziune de galaxii(Ro) Collision de galaxies (F) Colisão de galáxias (P) Сблъскващи се галактики (BG)</p>	<p>An event in which two galaxies pass close enough to gravitationally disrupt each other's shape.</p>
<p>Collimator(E) Kollimator (D) Колиматор (M, BG) Kolimator (SI) Collimateur (F) Colimador (P) Colimator (Ro)</p>	<p>A device that narrows a beam of waves. Usually light is used in telescopes.</p>
<p>Comet (E) Komet (D, SI) Комета (M, BG) Cometă(Ro) Comète (F) Cometa (P)</p>	<p>A comet is an icy, small Solar System body that, when passing close to the Sun, warms and begins to release gases, a process called outgassing causing a trail that can be seen from earth.</p>
<p>Comet rain (E) Kometenschauer (D) Дожд од комети (M) Meteorni dež/roj (SI) Chuva de cometas (P) Ploaie de stele (Ro) Дъжд от комети (BG)</p>	<p>A meteor shower is a celestial event observed when a number of meteors originate from one point in the night sky.</p>
<p>Conjunction (E) Konjunktion (D) Конјукција (M) Konjunkcija (SI) Conjonction(F) Conjunção (P) Conjunție (Ro) Съединение (BG)</p>	<p>It occurs when two astronomical objects are close to each other.</p>

Constellation (E,F) Sternbild (D) Cosвездие (M) Ozvezdje (SI) Constelație (Ro) Constelação (P) Съзвездие (BG)	A group of stars that forms an imaginary outline or pattern.
Cosmic Rays (E) Kosmische Strahlung (D) Космички зраци (M) Kozmični žarki (SI) Radiație cosmică (Ro) Rayons cosmiques (F) Raios cósmicos (P) Космически лъчи (BG)	Cosmic rays are a high-energy type of radiation that originates primarily outside the solar system.
Craters (E) Krater (D, SI) Кратери (M, BG) Crateras (P) Cratere (Ro)	Impact crater, a depression created by two celestial bodies, like a meteorite that hits a planet.
Culmination (E,F) Kulmination (D) Кулминација (M) Kulminacija (SI) Culminação (P) Culminație (Ro) Кулминация (BG)	Time when the object transits the local meridian.
D	
Dark Adaptation (E) темна адаптација(M) тъмна адаптация (BG) dunkle Anpassung (D) adaptação escura (P) adaptare la întuneric (Ro) temna prilagoditev (SL)	The adjustment of the eye to low light intensities, involving reflex dilation of the pupil and activation of the rod cells in preference to the cone cells.

<p>Dark energy (E) Dunkle Energie (D) Темна енергија (M) Темна energija (SI) Energie noire (F) Energia negra (P) Energie neagră (Ro) Тъмна енергия (BG)</p>	<p>An unknown form of energy which is thought to account for the expansion of the universe.</p>
<p>Dark matter (E) Dunkle Materie (D) Темна материја (M) Темна snov (SI) Matière noire (F) Matéria negra (P) Materie întunecată (Ro) Тъмна материя (BG)</p>	<p>An unseen matter which, with gravity, holds galaxies together.</p>
<p>Debris (E) Trümmer (D) Вселенски отпад (M) Detritos (P) Resturi (Ro) Razbitina (SI)</p>	<p>Debris is rubble, wreckage, ruins, litter and garbage, scattered remains of something that has been demolished, discarded.</p>
<p>Doppler effect (E) Doppler-Effekt (D) Доплеров ефект (M, BG) Dopplerjev pojav (SI) Efectul Doppler (Ro) Effet Doppler (F) Efeito Doppler (P)</p>	<p>Change in the wavelength of sound or light as the emitter moves either away from or towards the receiver.</p>
<p>Double Star (E) Doppelsitzern (D) Estrela Dupla (P) Stea dublă (Ro) Dvozzvezdje (SI)</p>	<p>Two stars that lie very close to, and are often orbiting, each other. Line-of-sight doubles are a consequence of perspective and aren't physically related. Many stars are multiples (doubles, triples, or more) gravitationally bound together. Usually such stars orbit so closely that they appear as a single point of light even when viewed through professional telescopes.</p>

E	
Earth (E) Erde (D) Земја (M) Zemlja (SI) Pământ (Ro) Terre (F) Terra (P) Земя (BG)	Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only astronomical object known to harbor life.
Earth-based telescope (E) terrestrisches Teleskop (D) Земјен телескоп (M) Constellation Teleskop na Zemlji (SI) Telescop terestru (Ro) Télescope terrestre (F) Telescópio terrestre (P) Земен телескоп (BG)	Telescope mounted on the surface of Earth.
Eclipse (E) Finsternis (D) Eclipse (P) Eclipsă (Ro) Mrk (SI)	A time in which the sun is completely covered by the moon or if the moon is covered by the shadow of the earth.
Ecliptic (E) Ekliptik (D) Еклиптика (M, BG) Ecliptică (Ro) Ekliptika (SI) Ecliptique (F) Eclíptico (P)	An apparent path of the Sun in the sky over one year.
Einstein (SI, Ro) Айнштајн (BG) Ајнштајн (M)	Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics.
Einstein-Rosen Bridge (E) Wurmloch (D) Љрвина (SI) Gaură de vierme (Ro) Црвја дупка (M) Trou de ver (F) Buraco de minhoca (P) Бяла дупка (BG)	Is a speculative structure linking disparate points in spacetime, and is based on a special solution of the Einstein field equations solved using Jacobian matrix and determinant.

<p>Elasticity (E) Elastizität (D) Еластичност (M, BG) Prožnost (SI) Elasticitate (Ro) Elasticité (F) Elasticidade (P)</p>	<p>The tendency of a material to return to its original shape after it is deformed</p>
<p>Electromagnetic spectrum (E) elektromagnetisches Spektrum (D) Електромагнетен спектар (M) Elektromagnetni spekter (SI) Spectru electromagnetic (Ro) Spectre électromagnétique (F) Espetro eletromagnético (P) Електромагнитен спектър (BG)</p>	<p>The complete range of all wavelengths/frequencies of electromagnetic radiation.</p>
<p>Elliptical galaxy (E) Elliptische Galaxie (D) Елиптична галаксија (M) Galaxie elliptique (F) Eliptična galaksija (SI) Galáxia elíptica (P) Galaxie eliptică (Ro) Елиптична галактика (BG)</p>	<p>An elliptical galaxy is a galaxy form with a roughly ellipsoidal form and a smooth, almost visually unappealing picture.</p>
<p>Elongation (E, D) Alongamento (P) Elongație (Ro) Elongacija (SI)</p>	<p>The angular distance the Moon or a planet is from the Sun. The inner planets of Mercury and Venus are best seen when at maximum elongation, and thus are highest above the horizon before sunrise or after sunset.</p>
<p>Equinox (E, D) Tag-und-Nacht-Gleiche (D) Рамнодневница (M) Енаконочје (SI) Equinoxe(F) Equinócio (P) Echinoxіu (Ro) Равноденствие (BG)</p>	<p>Day in the year when the daytime and nighttime are of equal duration.</p>

Eris (E, D, R, SI, FI, Ro) Ерис (M, BG) Éris (P)	Eris is the most massive and second-largest dwarf planet in the known Solar System. Eris was discovered in January 2005 by a Palomar Observatory-based team led by Mike Brown, and its discovery was verified later that year.
Escape velocity (E) Fluchtgeschwindigkeit (D) Ubežna hitrost (SI) Velocidade de escape (P) A doua viteză cosmică (Ro)	The lowest velocity which a body must have in order to escape the gravitational attraction of a particular planet or other object.
Event horizon (E) Ereignishorizont (D) Dogodkovno obzorje (SI) Хоризонт на настани (M) Horizon des évènements (F) Horizonte de eventos (P) Orizont de evenimente (Ro) Хоризонт на събитията (BG)	An event horizon is a region in spacetime beyond which light can not completely escape, because a massive object's gravitational pull becomes so great that it is impossible to escape.
Exoplanet (E, D) Exoplanète (F) Eksoplanet (SI) Екзопланета (M) Ехопланета (P) Ехопланетă (Ro) Екзопланета (BG)	Planet orbiting around another star (not Sun).
Expansion (E,D) Expansão (P) Expansiune (Ro) Širitev (SI)	Expansion of the universe is the increase of the distance between two distant parts of the universe with time.
F	
Focal length (E) Brennweite (D) Фокусно растојание (M) Goriščna razdalja (SI) Distanță focală (Ro) Distance focale (F) Distância focal (P) Фокусно разстояние (BG)	The distance between a telescope's primary lens or mirror and the point at which an image is brought into focus.

G	
Galaxy (E) Galaxie (D, F) Галаксија (M) Galaksija (SI) Galaxie (Ro) Galáxia (P) Галактика (BG)	A vast gathering of typically billions of stars. They come in many shapes and sizes throughout the Universe.
General relativity (E) Allgemeine Relativitätstheorie (D) Општа теорија на релативност (M) Splošna teorija relativnosti (SI) Teoria relativității (Ro) Théorie de la relativité (F) Teoria da relatividade (P) Обща теория на относителността (BG)	This is Einstein’s theory of gravity, which states that mass and energy curve space-time – the fabric of the Universe. Gravity is the result of the curvature of space-time, which causes light to bend around an object and planets to orbit stars.
Geocentric model (E) Geozentrisches Weltbild (D) Геоцентричен модел (M, BG) Geocentrični sistem (SI) Sistem geocentric (Ro) Système géocentrique (F) Modelo geocêntrico (P)	This literally means ‘Earth-centred’ and is the accepted model for the Solar System that puts the Earth at the centre, with the planets orbiting around it.
Globular cluster (E) Kugelsternhaufen (D) Kroglaste kopice (SI) Amas globulaire (F) Сферични кластери (M) Aglomerado globular (P) Roi globular (Ro) Кълбовидни купчини (BG)	A spherical collection of stars that orbit a galactic core.

<p>Gravitational Wave (E) Gravitationswelle (D) Гравитациони бранови (M) Gravitacijski valovi (SI) Undă gravitațională (Ro) Ondes gravitationnelles (F) Ondas gravitacionais (P) Гравитационна вълна (BG)</p>	<p>A ripple in the curvature of spacetime that propagates as a wave and is generated in certain gravitational interactions, travelling outward from their source.</p>
<p>Gravity (E) Gravitation (D, F) Гравитација (M) Gravitacijska sila (SI) Gravidade (P) Gravitație (Ro) Гравитация (BG)</p>	<p>The force between two objects because of their masses.</p>
<p>Gravitational Field Strength (E) Gravitationsfeldstärke (D) Força do Campo Gravitacional (P) Câmp gravitațional (Ro) Jakost gravitacijskega polja (SI)</p>	<p>The magnitude of the gravitational force per unit mass.</p>
<p>H</p>	
<p>Heyday (E) Apogeu (P) Apogeu (Ro) Apoapsida (SI)</p>	<p>It is the greatest distance of a celestial body (planet, moon, etc) from earth.</p>
<p>Heliocentric model (E) Heliozentrisches Weltbild(D) Хелиоцентричен систем (M) Heliocentrični model (SI) Model heliocentric (Ro) Modèle héliocentrique (F) Modelo heliocêntrico (P) Хелиоцентричен модел (BG)</p>	<p>This literally means ‘Sun-centred’ and is the accepted model for the Solar System that puts the Sun at the centre, with the planets orbiting around it.</p>

<p>Higgs boson (E) Higgs-Boson (D) Хигс-бозон (M) Higgsov bozon (SI) Boson de Higgs (F) Bóson de Higgs (P) Bosonul Higgs (Ro) Хигз Бозон (BG)</p>	<p>The Higgs boson is an elementary particle in the Standard Model of particle physics, produced by the quantum excitation of the Higgs field. It is thought to give mass to particles.</p>
<p>Hubble's law (E) Hubble-Gesetz (D) Hubblov zakon (SI) Хаблов закон (M) Loi de Hubble (F) Lei de Hubble (P) Legea lui Hubble (Ro) Законът на Хъбъл (BG)</p>	<p>Hubble's Law is the observation in physical cosmology that: objects observed in profound space — extragalactic space, 10 megaparsecs (Mpc) or more — are discovered to have a redshift, interpreted as a relative speed away from Earth</p>
<p>I</p>	
<p>Inferior planet (E) innerer Planet (D) Внатрешна планета (M) Notranji planet (SI) Planetă inferioară (Ro) Planète inférieure (F) Planeta inferior (P) Вътрешна планета (BG)</p>	<p>A planet that orbits between the Earth and the Sun</p>
<p>J</p>	
<p>Jupiter (E, D, Ro, SI, F) Юпитер (M) Júpiter (P) Юпитер (BG)</p>	<p>A gas giant, the fifth planet from the sun.</p>
<p>K</p>	
<p>Karman line (E) Karman-Linie (D) Linha de Karman (P) Карманова линија (M) Linia Karman (Ro) Karmanova ločnica (SI)</p>	<p>The line of Kármán, or line of Karman, is an effort to define a limit between the atmosphere of Earth and outer space.</p>

<p>Kepler's laws (E) Keplersche Gesetze (D) Кеплерови закони (M) Keplerjevi zakoni (SI) Legile lui Kepler (Ro) Lois de Kepler (F) Leis de Kepler (P) Законите на Кеплер (BG)</p>	<p>Laws describing the motion of the planets.</p>
<p>Kuiper Belt (E) Kuipergürtel (D) Куперов појас (M) Kuiperjev pas (SI) Centura Kuiper (Ro) Ceinture de Kuiper (F) Cintura de Kuiper (P) Пояс на Куипер (BG)</p>	<p>A large ring of icy, primitive objects beyond the orbit of Neptune.</p>
<p>L</p>	
<p>Light gathering power (LGP) (E) Lichtstärke (D) Светлосна моќ на телескопот (M) Intensitate luminoasă (Ro) Intensité lumineuse(F) Svetlobna moč teleskopa (SI) Poder de captação de luz (P) Сила на събиране на светлината (BG)</p>	<p>The ability of an optical instrument to collect light.</p>
<p>Light Pollution (E) Lichtverschmutzung (D) Poluição luminosa (P) Poluare luminoasă (Ro) Svetlobno onesnaženje (SI)</p>	<p>A glow in the night sky or around your observing site caused by artificial light. It greatly reduces how many stars you can see.</p>
<p>Light year (E) Lichtjahr (D) Svetlobno leto (SI) An lumină (Ro) Светлосна година (M) Année-lumière (F) Ано-луз (P) Светлинна година (BG)</p>	<p>The distance that light travels in one year.</p>

<p>Limb (E, Ro) Rand (D)</p>	<p>The edge of a celestial object's visible disk.</p>
<p>Lunar cycle (E) Mondzyklus (D) Lunin cikel (SI) Лунарен циклус(M) Ciclo lunar (P) Ciclul Lunii (Ro) Лунен цикъл (BG)</p>	<p>The Moon's lunar phase or stage is the shape of the Moon's straight sunlit part as seen from Earth.</p>
<p>Lunar Eclipse (E) Mondfinsternis (D) Лунарна еклипса (M) Lunin mrk (SI) Eclipsă de Lună (Ro) Eclipse de Lune (F) Eclipse lunar (P) Лунно затъмнение (BG)</p>	<p>When the Moon lies in the shadow of the Earth.</p>
<p>Lunar terminator (E) Tag-Nacht-Grenze (D) Terminator (SI) Terminator (M) Terminateur lunaire (F) Terminador lunar (P) Terminator lunar (Ro) Лунен терминатор (BG)</p>	<p>The division between the illuminated and dark hemispheres of the Moon.</p>
<p>M</p>	
<p>Magellanic Clouds (E) Magellansche Wolke (D) Magellanova oblaka (SI) Nuvens de Magalhães (P) Norii lui Magellan (Ro) Магеланови облаци (M)</p>	<p>Magellanic Clouds are noticeable in the Southern Celestial Hemisphere as two irregular dwarf galaxies ;they are members of the Local Group and orbit the galaxy of the Milky Way.</p>
<p>Magnetic Field/Pole (E) Magnetfeld (D) Magnetno polje (SI) Магнетно поле (M) Campo magnético (P) Pol magnetic (Ro)</p>	<p>A magnetic field is a vector field that defines the relative motion and magnetized materials magnetic influence of electrical charges. In a broad spectrum of size scales, from subatomic particles to galaxies, magnetic fields are noted.</p>

Magnetosphere(E) Magnetosphäre (D) Magnetosfera (SI, P) Magnetosferă (Ro) Магнетосфера (M)	A magnetosphere is a region of space that surrounds an astronomical object in which the magnetic field of that object manipulates or affects charged particles. A planet with an active inner dynamo creates it.
Magnitude (E, D,F, P) Magnituda (SI) Магнитуда (M) Magnitudine (Ro) Магнитуд (BG)	Measurement of the brightness of an object.
Main Belt(E) Asteroidengürtel (D) Glavni asteroidni pas (SI) Cintura principal (P) Centura de asteroizi (Ro) Главен појас (M)	The asteroid belt is the circumstellar disc in the Solar System located roughly between the orbits of the planets Mars and Jupiter. It is occupied by numerous irregularly shaped bodies called asteroids or minor planets.
Mars (E, D, SI, F) Марс (M, BG) Marte (Ro, P)	Fourth planet of our solar system.
Meteor (E, D, SI) Метеор (M, BG) Meteor (Ro) Météore (F) Meteoro (P)	A small piece of space debris entering the Earth's atmosphere. It travels so fast it compresses the air ahead of it. This causes it to glow and creates a streak across the night sky.
Meteor shower (E) Chuva de meteoros (P) Ploaie de meteoriți (Ro) Meteorski dež (SI)	An increase in meteor activity at certain times of the year due to Earth passing through a stream of particles along the comet's orbit around the Sun.
Mercury (E) Merkur (D, SI) Меркур (M) Mercur (Ro) Mercure (F) Mercúrio (P) Меркурий (BG)	First planet of our solar system.

<p>Meridian (E, D) Nebesni poldnevnik (SI) Меридијан (M) Méridien(F) Meridiano (P) Meridian (Ro) Меридиан (BG)</p>	<p>The great circle passing through the celestial poles, as well as the zenith and nadir of an observer's location.</p>
<p>Microwaves (E) Micro-ondas (P) Microunde (Ro) Mikrovalovi (SI)</p>	<p>Microwaves are a form of electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths ranging from about one metre to one millimetre; with frequencies between 300 MHz (1 m) and 300 GHz (1 mm).</p>
<p>Milky way (E) Milchstraße (D) Rimska cesta (SI) Млечен пат (M) Voie lactée (F) Via láctea (P) Calea Lactee (Ro) Млечен път (BG)</p>	<p>The galaxy that contains our Solar System.</p>
<p>Moon (E) Mond (D) Lua (P) Lune (F) Luna (Ro) Luna (SI)</p>	<p>The only natural satellite of significant size that orbits the Earth.</p>
<p>Moon Phases (E) Mondphasen (D) Fases da Lua (P) Fazele Lunii (Ro) Lunine Mene (SI)</p>	<p>The lunar phases are the illuminated form of the moon seen by a person on earth. There are four phases: full moon, last quarter, new moon, first quarter.</p>
<p>Momentum (E) Impuls (D) Impuls (Ro) Gibalna količina (SI)</p>	<p>A quantity that any object in motion that has mass possesses.</p>
<p>Mount (E) Montierung (D) Trepied (Ro) Montaža (SI)</p>	<p>The device that supports your telescope, allows it to point to different parts of the sky, and lets you track objects as Earth rotates.</p>

<p>Muon (E) Nyón (D) Muão (P) Mion (Ro) Mion (SI)</p>	<p>Elementary particle (Lepton).</p>
<p>N</p>	
<p>NASA(National Aeronautics and Space Administration) (E) NASA(Administração Nacional da Aeronáutica e Espaço) (P) NASA (Administrația Națională Aeronautică și Spațială) (Ro) NASA (Nacionalna zrakoplovna in vesoljska uprava) (SI)</p>	<p>Is an independent agency of the United States Federal Government responsible for the civilian space program, as well as aeronautics and aerospace research. Also responsible for the Apollo 11 mission.</p>
<p>Nebula (E) Nebel (D) Небула (M) Meglica (SI) Nebuloasă (Ro) Nébuleuse (F) Nebulosa (P) Мъглявина (BG)</p>	<p>Clouds of gas from which new stars are born.</p>
<p>Neptune (E, F) Neptun (D, SI) Нептун (M) Neptun (Ro) Neptuno (P) Нептун (BG)</p>	<p>Eighth planet of our solar system.</p>
<p>Neutrino (E, D, P) Neutrin (Ro) Nevtrino (SI)</p>	<p>Neutrinos are electrically neutral elementary particles with very low mass.</p>
<p>Neutron star (E) Neutronenstern (D) Неутронска звезда (M) Nevtronska zvezda (SI) Stea neutronică (Ro) Etoile à neutrons (F) Estrela de neutrões (P) Неутронна звезда (BG)</p>	<p>A star, about 10 kilometres in diameter, composed of neutrons. They are very dense objects.</p>

Nip tidies (E) Nippflut (D) Oseka (SI)	Tides that are low and not peak tidies.
Newton (E, SI, Ro, F, P,D) Њутн (M) Њютон (BG)	Sir Isaac Newton was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author who is widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time, and a key figure in the scientific revolution.
Newtonian telescope (E) Newton-ov teleskop (D) Телескоп од Њутнов тип (M) Newtonov tip teleskopa (SI) Telescop newtonian (Ro) T�lescope de Newton (F) Telesc�rio de Newton (P) Њутонов телескоп (BG)	A telescope that uses mirrors to collect and focus incoming light. A primary mirror collects the light, which is then reflected out of the side of the telescope for a convenient viewing angle.
New moon (E) Neumond (D) Lun� Nou� (Ro) Mlada luna (SI) Млада месечина(M)	The first lunar phase, the moon is not visible.
Nutation (E, D, F)) Nutacija (SI) Исхрана (M) Nuta�o (P) Nuta�ie (Ro) Њутация (BG)	Nutation is a rocking, swinging, or nodding movement in the rotation axis of a mainly axially symmetric object, such as a gyroscope, planet, or bullet in flight, or as a mechanism's intended behavior.
O	
Observatory (E) Observatorium, Sternwarte (D) Observatorij (SI) Опсерваторија (M) Observatoire (F) Observat�rio (P) Observator (Ro) Обсерватория (BG)	A site used to observe terrestrial or celestial occurrences with telescopes.

<p>Occultation (E,F) Okkultation / Bedeckung (D) Okultacija / Prekritje (SI) Окултурација (M) Ocultação (P) Ocultație (Ro) Затъмнение (BG)</p>	<p>It occurs when one object is hidden by another object that passes between it and the observer.</p>
<p>Open cluster (E) Offener Sternhaufen (D) Razsuta zvezdna kopica (SI) Редните ѕвездени јата (M) Super amas (F) Roi de stele (Ro) Cluster aberto (P) Разсеян ѕвезден куп (BG)</p>	<p>A group of stars that were formed from the same molecular cloud.</p>
<p>Opposition (E, D, F) Орозиција (SI) Опозиција (M) Oposição (P) Орозиție (Ro) Опозиция (BG)</p>	<p>For two celestial bodies it occurs when they are on opposite sides of the celestial sphere.</p>
<p>Optic lens (E) Optische Linse (D) Lente ótica (P) Lentilă optică (Ro) Optična leča (SI) Оптичка леќа(M) Оптични лещи (BG)</p>	<p>A lens is a transmissive optical device that, through refraction, focuses or disperses a light beam.</p>
<p>Orbit (E) Umlaufbahn (D) Орбита (M) Orbita (SI) Orbită (Ro) Orbite (F) Órbita (P) Орбита (BG)</p>	<p>The path of a celestial body as it moves through space.</p>
<p>Outer space (E) Weltraum (D) Espaço sideral (P) Spațiu cosmic (Ro) Vesolje (SI) Вселена (M)</p>	<p>The physical universe beyond the earth's atmosphere.</p>

<p>Oxygen tank (E) Sauerstoff-Tank (D) Резервоар за кислород (M, BG) Rezervor de oxigen (Ro) Rezervoar za kisik (Sl) Tanque de oxigénio (P)</p>	<p>An oxygen tank is an oxygen storage vessel, which is either held under pressure in gas cylinders, or as liquid oxygen in a cryogenic storage tank</p>
<p>P</p>	
<p>Parallax (E) Parallaxe (D,F) Паралакса (M) Paralaksa (Sl) Paralaxă (Ro) Paralaxe (P) Паралакс (BG)</p>	<p>The apparent shift of a nearby star relative to distant background stars caused by the Earth's rotation around the Sun. The parallax angle is equal to half of the angular distance that the nearby star appears to move by.</p>
<p>Particle physics (E) Teilchenphysik (D) Física de partículas (P) Particule elementare (Ro) Fizika delcev (Sl)</p>	<p>The smallest and elementarist part in physics</p>
<p>Perigee (E) Perigäum (D) Perigej / Prizemlje (Sl) Périgée (F) Периц (M) Perigeu (P) Perigeu (Ro) Перигей (BG)</p>	<p>For the Moon orbiting around the Earth the nearest point.</p>
<p>Perihelion (E) Perihel (D) Perihelij / Priončje (Sl) Périhélie (F) Перихелија(M) Periélio (P) Periheliu (Ro) Перихелий (BG)</p>	<p>Apsis indicates either of the two extreme points in a planetary body's orbit about its main body, the farthest or nearest point.</p>

<p>Photometry (E) Photometrie (D,F) Фотометрија (M) Fotometrija (SI) Fotometrie (Ro) Fotometria (P) Фотометрия (BG)</p>	<p>Measurement of the intensity of light.</p>
<p>Photon (E, D,F) Фотон (M, BG) Foton (SI) Foton (Ro) Fótfão (P)</p>	<p>A quantum or individual packet of electromagnetic energy.</p>
<p>Photosphere (E,F) Photosphäre (D) Фотосфера (M, BG) Fotosfera (SI, P) Fotosferă (Ro)</p>	<p>The visible surface of the Sun.</p>
<p>Planetarium (E, D,F) Planetarij (SI) Планетариум (M, BG) Planetário (P) Planetariu (Ro)</p>	<p>A planetarium is a theater constructed mainly to present instructional and enjoyable astronomy and night sky displays or celestial navigation training.</p>
<p>Pluto (E, D, Ro) Pluton (F, SI) Plutão (P) Плутон (BG, M)</p>	<p>Dwarf planet, formerly the 9th planet of our solar system. Mascot of the Scottish team.</p>
<p>Protoplanetary disc (E) Protoplanetare Scheibe (D) Protoplanetarni disk (SI) Протопланетарен диск(M) Disco protoplanetário (P) Disc protoplanetar (Ro) Протопланетен диск (BG)</p>	<p>A disk of matter rotating around a young newly formed star.</p>
<p>Proxima Centauri (E, Ro, D) Proksima Kentavra (SI) Проксима Кенатаур (M) Proxima du Centaure (F) Próxima de Centauro (P) Проксима Кентавър (BG)</p>	<p>A red dwarf, a small low-mass star about 4.244 light-years from the sun in the constellation of Centaurus.</p>

Plasma (E, P,D) Плазма (M) Plazma (SI) Plasmă (Ro)	Plasma is one of the four basic states of matter, first described in the 1920s by the chemist Irving Langmuir. It comprises an ion gas, atoms that have removed some of their orbital electrons, and free electrons.
Pulsar (E, Ro, D,F, P) Пулсар (M, BG) Pulzar (SI)	A stellar radio source that emits radio waves in a pulsating rhythm.
Q	
Quark (E, D, Ro, F, P) Kvark (SI) Кварк (M, BG)	A quark is a type of elementary particle and a fundamental constituent of matter.
Quasar (E, D, Ro, F, P) Квазар (M, BG) Kvazar (SI)	A very distant active galaxy that emits large amounts of energy from its centre as electromagnetic radiation. The word is a contraction of 'quasi-stellar radio source'
R	
Radiation (E) Strahlung (D) Радијација (M) Radiação (P) Radiație (Ro) Radiacija / Sevanje (SI)	Radiation is the emission or transmission of energy through space or a material medium in the form of waves or particles.
Radio waves (E) Radiowellen (D) Радио бранови (M) Radijski valovi (SI) Unde radio (Ro) Ondes radios (F) Ondas rádio (P) Радио вълни (BG)	Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths ranging from approximately 10^{-2} m to 10^4 m
Redshift (E, P) Rotverschiebung (D) Црвено поместување (M) Rdeči premik (SI) Deplasare spre roșu (Ro) Décalage vers le rouge (F) Червено отместване (BG)	The increase in the wavelength of visible light from a distant celestial body towards the red end of the electromagnetic spectrum. This is due to the Universe's expansion, which causes the wavelength of light to increase as it travels through space.

<p>Revolution(E) Umlaufzeit (D) Revolução (P) Револуција(M) Revoluție (Ro) Revolucija / Obhodni čas (SI)</p>	<p>The time needed for one celestial body to orbit another.</p>
<p>Roche limit (E) Roche-Grenze(D) Rocheova meja (SI) Limite de Roche (P) Limita Roche (Ro) Роше ограничување (M) Граница на Рош (BG)</p>	<p>The Roche limit is the distance within which a celestial body will disintegrate due to the tidal forces of a second celestial body exceeding the gravitational self-attraction of the first body, held together only by its own gravity force.</p>
<p>Rocket (E) Rakete (D) Raketa (SI) Rachetă (Ro) Ракета (M, BG) Foguete (P)</p>	<p>A rocket is a missile, spacecraft, plane or other car driven by a rocket engine.</p>
<p>Rotation time (E) Umdrehungszeit (D) Obhodni čas (SI) Timp de rotație (Ro) време за въртене (M,BG) Tempo de rotação (P)</p>	<p>The rotation time of a celestial body is the period it takes to complete a revolution around its axis of rotation relative to the stars.</p>
<p>S</p>	
<p>Satellite (E,F) Satellit (D) Satelit (SI, Ro) Сателит (M, BG) Satélite (P)</p>	<p>A satellite is an astronomical body orbiting a planet or a tiny planet (or sometimes a tiny body of the Solar System).</p>
<p>Saturn (E, D, Ro, SI) Сатурн (M, BG) Saturne (F) Saturno (P)</p>	<p>Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. It is a gas giant with an average radius about nine times that of Earth.</p>

<p>Schwarzschild-Radius (E, D) Schwarzschildov polmer (SI) Raza Schwarzschild (Ro) Rayon de Schwarzschild (F) Радиус на Шварцшилд (M) Raio de Schwarzschild (P) на ШварцРадиусшилд (BG)</p>	<p>The Schwarzschild radius is a physical parameter that shows up in the Schwarzschild solution to Einstein's field equations, corresponding to the radius defining the event horizon of a Schwarzschild black hole.</p>
<p>Sidereal month (E) Siderischer Monat (D) Mês sideral (P) Lună siderală (Ro) Siderski mesec (SI)</p>	<p>The time that Moon needs to return to the same position with respect to the fixed stars.</p>
<p>Slingshot (E) Schwerkraftumlenkung (D) Fisga (P)</p>	<p>The effect of the gravitational pull of a celestial object in accelerating and changing the course of another object or a spacecraft causes the object to forcefully accelerate through the effect of gravity.</p>
<p>Solar eclipse (E) Слънчево затъмнение(BG) Sonnenfinsternis (D) éclipse du Soleil (F) Затемнување на Сонцето (M) eclipse solar (P) Eclipsă de soare (Ro) Sončni mrk (SI) Eclipse solaire (F)</p>	<p>A part of the earth lies in the shadow or penumbra of the moon.</p>
<p>Solstice (E,F) Sonnenwende (D) Solsticij (SI) Солистициј (M) Solstício (P) Solstițiu (Ro)</p>	<p>A solstice is a bi-annual astronomical event, when the Sun's apparent position in the sky reaches its northernmost or southernmost extremes.</p>
<p>Spectrograph (E) Spektrograph (D) Спектрограф (M, BG) Spektrograf (SI) Spectrograf (Ro) Spectrophotographe (F) Espéctrografo (P)</p>	<p>An instrument used for dispersing and recording specific wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum. Sometimes known as a spectroscope.</p>

Speed of light (E) Lichtgeschwindigkeit (D) Брзина на светлината (M) Svetlobna hitrost (SI) Velocidade da luz (P) Viteza luminii (Ro) Скорост на светлината (BG)	The vacuum velocity of light, frequently referred to as c , is a significant universal physical constant in many physics fields. Its precise value is 299,792,458 metres per second (about 300,000 km / s).
Spiral galaxy (E) Spiral-Galaxie (D) Spiralna galaksija (SI) Спирална галаксија (M) Galaxie spirale (F) Galaxie spirală (Ro) Galáxia espiral (P) Спирална галактика (BG)	Spiral galaxies are named by their spiral structures that extend from the center into the galactic disc. The spiral arms are sites of ongoing star formation and are brighter than the surrounding disc because of the young, hot OB stars that inhabit them.
Spring tides (E) Springfluten (D) Marés de primavera (P) Maree de primăvară (Ro) Plima (SI)	Very strong and high tides.
Supernova (E, D, Ro, SI, F, P) Супернова (M) Сврџхнова (BG)	A stellar explosion which increases the brightness of a star by a factor of several million in a matter of days.
Summer triangle (E) Sommer-Dreieck (D) Летен триаголник (M) Triângulo de verão (P) Triunghiul de vară (Ro) Poletni trikotnik (SI)	The Summer Triangle is an astronomical asterism in the northern celestial hemisphere. The defining vertices of this imaginary triangle are at Altair, Deneb, and Vega, each of which is the brightest star of its constellation (Aquila, Cygnus, and Lyra, respectively).
Star (E) Stern (D) Zvezda (SI) Свезда (M) Etoile (F) Estrela (P) Stea (Ro) Звезда (BG)	Star definition, any of the celestial bodies, except the moon, appearing at night in the sky as fixed luminous points.

<p>Star dust (E) Sternenstaub (D) Zvezdni prah (SI) Свездена прашина (M) Pó das estrelas (P) Praf de stele (Ro) Звезден прах (BG)</p>	<p>A type of cosmic dust that consists of space particles.</p>
<p>Stargazing (E) Sternbeobachtung (D) Звездогледување (M) Оразовање zvezd (SI) Observarea stelelor (Ro) Observação das estrelas (P) Наблюдаване на звездите (BG)</p>	<p>The act of gazing at or observing the stars.</p>
<p>Synchronous (E) Sinhrono (SI)</p>	<p>Orbiting in a way that only one side ever faces the body being orbited.</p>
<p>T</p>	
<p>Tau (E, P, Ro, SI)</p>	<p>An elementary particle (lepton) similar to an electron with negative 1 charge and spin ½.</p>
<p>Telescope (E,F) Teleskop (D, SI) Телескоп (M, BG) Telescop (Ro) Telescópio (P)</p>	<p>An instrument that uses lenses or mirrors to collect large amounts of light from distant objects and enable direct observation and photography.</p>
<p>Tides (E) Gezeiten (D) Плима/осека (M) Marés (P) Maree (Ro) Plimovanje (SI)</p>	<p>Tides are the increase and fall of sea levels triggered by the combined impacts of the Moon and Sun exert gravitational forces and the Earth's rotation.</p>
<p>U</p>	
<p>Universe (E) Universum (D) Vesolje (SI) Универзум (M) Univers (F, Ro) Universo (P) Вселена (BG)</p>	<p>All of space and time and their contents.</p>

<p>Universal time (E) Weltzeit (D) Универзално време (M) Univerzalni čas (SI) Timp universal (Ro) Temps universel(F) Темпо универсал (P) Универсално време (BG)</p>	<p>A timescale based on the rotation of the Earth on its axis. UTC is measured from midnight at the Greenwich Meridian. UTC does not change with a change of season.</p>
<p>Uranus (E, Ro, D,F) Уран (M, BG) Uran (SI) Úrano (P)</p>	<p>Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. It has the third-largest planetary radius and fourth-largest planetary mass in the Solar System.</p>
<p>V</p>	
<p>Van-Allen belts (E) Van-Allen-Gürtel (D) Cinturas Van-Allen (P) Ван-Аленов појас (M) Centura de radiație Van-Allen (Ro) Van-Allenovi pasovi (SI)</p>	<p>A Van Allen radiation belt is a zone of energetic charged particles, most of which originate from the solar wind, which the magnetic field of that planet captures and holds around a planet.</p>
<p>Venus (E, Ro, D,F) Венера (M, BG) Venera (SI) Vénus (P)</p>	<p>Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days. It has the longest rotation period of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets.</p>
<p>Visible light (E) sichtbares Licht (D) Видлива светлина (M) Vidna svetloba (SI) Spectru vizibil (Ro) Lumière visible (F) Luz visível (P) Видима светлина (BG)</p>	<p>Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths ranging from approximately 400 nm to 700 nm</p>
<p>Vacuum (E, Ro) Vakuum (D) Вакуум (M) Vácuo (P) Vakuum (SI)</p>	<p>Vacuum is a matter-free area.</p>

Y	
Year (E) Jahr (D) Година (M, BG) Année (F) Leto (SI) An (Ro) Année (F) Ано (P)	Unit of time equal to one revolution of the Earth about the sun.
Z	
Zenith (E,F) Zenit (D, Ro) Зенит (M, BG) Nadglavišče / Zenit (SI) Zénite (P)	The point on the celestial sphere that is directly above an observer.
Zodiac (E) Ekliptik (D) Зодијак (M) Ekliptika / Zodiak (SI) Ecliptică/Zodiac (Ro) Ecliptique (F) Zodíaco (P) Зодиак (BG)	The apparent path of the sun through the background stars over the course of the year.