

Fill in the following blanks with suitable words after watching the video:

YouTube: TED-Ed Vocabulario eléctrico

Thales de Miletus is thought to be the first person to observe what we would today call _____ phenomena. In Thales's language, amber was called _____.

William Gilbert, a 17th century English scientist, discovered that with a carful experimentation, a number of other materials could display the attractive properties of amber. Gilbert named these amberlike objects _____.

Sir Thomas Browne carried out similar experiments. The way he saw it, when you rub, say, a crystal with a cloth, it becomes an _____ object. And just as we speak of elastic objects, and say they possess the property of elasticity, _____ objects possess the property of _____.

Charles Du Fay was the next person to make an important new discovery. He found that almost any object except for metals and fluids, could be turned _____ after subjecting them to a combination of heating and rubbing. In addition, he found that when two electrics are place near each other, they sometimes attract and sometimes repel.

Benjamin Franklin said that an object with an excess of this fluid was positively charged and something lacking this fluid was negatively charged. When objects touch, or are near each other, the _____ fluid can flow between them until they reach a balance. And it is the material of the object that determines if it gains or losses _____ fluid charging. You might have heard the phrase: "Opposite charges attract, like charges repel".

J. J. Thomson discovered that the electrical fluid is actually made up of small particles named by the physicist George Stoney as _____.

It was discovered that these _____ flow in the opposite direction to what Franklin supposed. They kept Franklin's flow of _____ fluid, renaming it _____ current.