

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 17<sup>th</sup> century English scientist, discovered that with a careful 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 placed 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.