

ЗАДАНИЕ 1

Ex 1

- 1) The French scientist Charles Francois de Cisternay Du Fay was the first to make clear the two different types of electric charge: positive and negative.
- 2) Benjamin Franklin spent much time in electrical research. His famous kite experiment proved that the atmospheric electricity that causes the phenomena of lightning and thunder is identical with the electrostatic charge on a Leyden jar.
- 3) Priestley also demonstrated that an electric charge distributes itself uniformly over the surface of a hollow metal sphere and that no charge and no electric field of force exists within such a sphere.

4) The Italian physicists Luigi Galvani and Alessandro Volta conducted the first important experiments in electrical currents.

5) Faraday, who made many contributions to the study of electricity in the early 19th century was also responsible for the theory of electric lines of force.

6) About 1848 James Prescott Joule and the German Scientist Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz demonstrated that electric circuits obey the law of the conservation of energy and that electricity is a form of energy.

7) The Dutch physicist Hendrik Antoon Lorentz first advanced the electromagnetism theory in 1892.

8) At the moment a power source and electricity are widely used in physics.

9) A metal conductor connects and neutralizes the charged current between the bodies.

10) Engineering does not stand still, since electrical engineering has an electric current, that is, the opposite, positive and negative.

11) The unit of measurement of the flow rate in the system is meters per second.

12) Limits resistance and current are related to Ohm's law and necessarily relate to the laws of physics.

13) Ohm's law is formulated by this equation - $R = \rho \cdot l / S$

14) Atomic collisions, elementary acts of interaction of atomic particles. A conductor is a substance, medium, material that conducts an electric current well, and energy is the equivalence of mass and energy.

15) The joule is a unit of measurement of work, energy and the amount of heat. Unit of measurement of work, energy and amount of heat.

16) If a permanent magnet is brought to the compass needle, it will deviate from the north-south direction.