



COLEGIO NACIONES UNIDAS I.E.D.

Aprobado según Resoluciones 10-085 DE MARZO 20 DE 2009

FORMACIÓN INTEGRAL DE LÍDERES EMPRENDEDORES COMPETENTES, CON PRINCIPIOS DEMOCRÁTICOS, TECNOLÓGICOS, CULTURALES Y DEPORTIVOS

"EDUCACIÓN, CIENCIA, CULTURA Y DEPORTE PARA TRASCENDER"



ELEVENTH GRADE

SKILLS WORKSHOP

INSTRUCTIONS

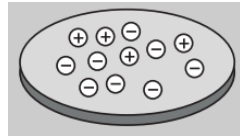
"Copy and solve the workshop in the notebook"

Date Delivery: July 15th

Read carefully and select the correct answer:

1. It is the effect produced by electrons moving from one point to another. The word electricity comes from the term "elektron" (in Greek, electron) which means amber.
 - a. Electricity
 - b. Electric Charge
 - c. Electrostatics
 - d. Electric State
2. It is a fundamental property of matter, which measures the excess or deficiency of electrons.
 - a. Electricity
 - b. Electric Charge
 - c. Electrostatics
 - d. Electric State
3. The following object shows the presence of eight electrons and four protons; determine the number "n".

- a. $n = 1$
- b. $n = 2$
- c. $n = 3$
- d. $n = 4$



4. It is a part of electricity that deals with the study of electric charges at rest.
 - a. Electricity
 - b. Electric Charge
 - c. Electrostatics
 - d. Electric State
5. It is a body in which electric charges move without encountering much resistance.
 - a. Conductor
 - b. Insulator
 - c. Dielectric
 - d. Electric State
6. The natural state of a body is:
 - a. When the atom is negatively charged
 - b. When it has an equal number of electrons and protons in the nucleus
 - c. When the atom is positively charged
 - d. When it is a poor conductor of electricity



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7. What are the ways to electrify a body?
 - a. Induction – contact
 - b. Rubbing - Induction – polarization
 - c. Rubbing - Induction – contact
 - d. Induction – Polarization
8. How does the electroscope work?
 - a. Induction – contact
 - b. Rubbing - Induction – polarization
 - c. Rubbing - Induction – contact
 - d. Induction – Polarization
9. Between static electricity charges.
 - a. Negatives attract positives.
 - b. Negatives attract negatives.
 - c. Negatives repel positives.
 - d. Positives attract positives.
 - e. Negatives sometimes repel positives.
10. If an object has 3 negative charges and 2 positive charges, it is:
 - a. Negatively charged.
 - b. Positively charged.
 - c. Positively and negatively charged.
 - d. It has no charge.
 - e. Data is missing.
11. An object will have an electric charge if:
 - a. Gain electrons.
 - b. Loses electrons.
 - c. Neither a nor b.
 - d. Either a or b.
 - e. Complies with the law of inertia
12. It is believed that an electric current is a movement of:
 - a. Protons.
 - b. Electrons.
 - c. Free electrons.
 - d. Free protons.
 - e. Neutrons
13. When bringing a negatively electrified body close to a sphere of an electric pendulum, said sphere is repelled. Then the little sphere could only:
 - a. Be positively charged.
 - b. Be negatively charged.



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- c. Be electrified or neutral.
 - d. Be neutral.
 - e. None of the above.
14. If a body is positively charged:
- a. It gained protons.
 - b. He lost weight.
 - c. He gained weight.
 - d. It does not contain positive ions.
 - e. None of the above.
15. Consider two charges ($Q_1 > Q_2$) as indicated: Where should a third charge "q" be placed so that it remains in balance on the line that joins the charges.



- a) At the midpoint of the distance that separates them.
 - b) Closer to Q_1
between both loads.
 - c) Closer to Q_2
between both loads.
 - d) To the left of Q_1
 - e) To the right of Q_2
16. A body "A" rejects one group of substances, another body "B" rejects another group of substances, but substances from both groups attract each other; then point out the wrong thing.
- a. A and B are positively charged.
 - b. A and B are negatively charged.
 - c. A is positively charged and B negatively or vice versa.
 - d. A is neutral and B is positively charged or vice versa.
 - e. A and B are polarized or discharged.
17. indicate what is incorrect:
- b. In electricity: "Earth", acts as an immense electron source.
 - a. If a positively charged body is placed under earth increases its weight and remains neutral.
 - b. Air becomes a semi-conductor with the humidity.
 - c. In paper factories it is customary to humidify the environment to avoid fires.
 - d. With a positively charged rod you touch a small body isolated and discharged, leaving it then with a positive charge, finally the rod necessarily remains with a negative charge



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18. An electroscope is positively charged, if it is approaches a body, the leaves reduce their opening. What charge do you think exists in the body?
- Positive only.
 - Negative only.
 - Negative or neutral.
 - Positive or negative.
 - You cannot know