**Diákakadémia algimnázium – kvízkérdések – Angol I. The little physicists**

1. What kind of poles does a magnet have?

 a) Positive-negative

 b) North-south

 c) East-west

2. What is – one of theese – the most ferial experimentwith electrical is?

 a) When you toss a hairdryer into water

 b) When we put a magnet on a fridge

 c) When we rub our hair whit a ballon

 3. What does a compass show us?

 a) North-south

 b) Right-left

 c) East-west

4. When are there interraction between two magnets?

 a) Always

 b) When they are opposites

 c) When they mach

5. What was the first interaction that we have showed you?

 a) Electrical

 b) Magnet

 c) None of them

6. When can not we use the compass?

 a) We can use always

 b) If we put an magnetic iron near

 c) If we are in a boat

7. Does a magnet only attract the iron ?

 a) Yes

 b) No, it attracts other kinds of metal too

 c) It does not even attracts iron

8. Does the magnetic power come through a desk?

 a) Yes

 b) No

 c) It depends of the size of the power

9.Why did they need the compass?

 a) for the soldiers

 b) for the people

 c) for the travellers

10. When was the compass invented?

 a) About 1000 B.C.

 b) In the 15th century

 c) 300 AC.

**Angol II. : Physical experiments with water**

 **1. How many glasses do we need for making a light blast?**

 a,1 b, 3 c,4

 **2. Why do we need paint the water?**

 a, because we like the red colour

 b, because the experiment is spectacular if there is coloured water

 c, because the experiment can’t happen with water in its natural state

 **3. What did we put into the dough?**

 a, some small cannons b, little pirates c, two matches

 **4. Kinetic energy of molecules influences ……of the water.**

 a) temperature

 b) solubility

 c) density

 **5. Why did the fire go out?**

 a) because of water

 b) because there was no oxygen

 c) because of a lack of phosphor

 **6. Which statement is correct?**

 a) If temperature is rising, the intermolecular attraction weakens.

 b) Solubility is worse if the intermolecular attraction is higher.

 c) If kinetic energy of liquids is reducing the intermolecular attraction weakens.

**7. What force kept the water in the glass?**

1. gravity
2. surface tension
3. blast

**8. What makes possible for insects to stand on water?**

1. hydrostatic pressure
2. buoyancy force
3. surface tension

**9. Why did I drop coins, why didn’t I throw them?**

1. because if I threw them into the water, the water would have come out
2. because the coins could have been broken
3. because the glass could have been broken

**10. Is water the only liquid which have this property?**

1. just the water
2. the water and some more liquids
3. every liquid

**Angol III. : Vinegar rocket**

1. What do we need to vinegar rocket?

1. a rocket, a pipe, a small spoon, some baking soda, some vinegar.
2. a rocket, a pipe, a small spoon, some baking soda, some wine.
3. a rocket, a pipe, a small spoon, baking soda, some wather.

2. How many baking soda do we need?

1. a big spoon
2. a small spoon
3. we don’t need baking soda

3. Where do we do the rocket?

a) into a pipe

b) on the table

1. we hold it in hand

4. When does the reaktion takes place?

1. when the wather is mixed with baking soda

b) when the wine is mixed with the baking soda

c) when the vinegar is mixed with the baking soda

5. What do escape inside the pipe?

a) wather

b) oxygen

c) carbon-dioxid

**Német: Unsichtbare tinte**

**6. Was brauchen wir zur unsichtbaren Tinte?**

a) ¼ Tasse Wasser, Salz, Johannisbeerkonzentrat

b) ¼ Tasse Vinegar, Backpulver, Johannisbeerkonzentrat

c) ¼ Tasse Wasser, Backpulver, Johannisbeerkonzentrat

**7. Wie entsteht unsichtbare Tinte?**

a) Wir verrühren Vinegar mit Backpulver

b) Wir verrühren Wasser mit Backpulver

c) Wir verrühren Johannisbeerkonzentrat mit Salz

**8. Was müssen wir nach dem schreiben machen?**

a) Wir lassen den Botschaft vollständig trocknen

b) Wir streichen noch einmal Wasser auf das Papier

c) Wir streuen Salz auf das Papier

**9. Wie machen wir die Botschaft erneut sichtbar?**

a) Die Botschaft erscheint von sich selbst, wenn das Papier trocken ist

b) Wir streichen etwas Tinte auf das Blatt

c) Wir streichen etwas Johannisbeersaft auf das Blatt

**10. Wann erfolgt die chemische Reaktion, die das Schrift sichtbar macht?**

a) Wir brauchen keine chemische Reaktion um das Schrit sichbar zu machen

b) Wenn wir Fruchtsaft auf das Backpulver geben, erfolgt eine chemische Reaktion

c) Wenn wir Salz auf das beschrifteten Papier streuen erfolgt eine chemische Reaktion