Static Electricity	Name:	
<i>y</i>		

Charging by Friction

Rea	d from Lesson 2 o	of the Static Electricity chapter at The Physics Cl	assroom:	
		http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/estatio	es/u812a.html	
MC	P Connection:	Static Electricity: sublevel 3		
Rev	view:			
1.	Fill in the follow:	ing blanks with the words electrons or protons .		
		are negatively charged and	are	
	On the oth easily rem	are negatively charged and charged. The reside in the ind; they will never leave an atom as a result of ever hand, are located outsi oved from or added to atoms. As an object begin from its atoms, it becomes positively charged object has more they charged object has more	de the nucleus and are s to gain or lose r or negatively charged. A	
2.	a. the plastic str b. the plastic str c. protons were	s lab, a plastic strip was rubbed with cotton and be con for why the plastic strip becomes positively chip acquired extra protons from the cotton. ip acquired extra protons from the charging procested as the result of the charging process. ip lost electrons to the cotton during the charging	ess.	
3.	to draw electron electron-greedy th variety of materi electrons of anot of a triboelectric have a stronger a When two materi from the material material that has gains the electron	om one another in terms of their relative tendency is towards themselves. Some materials are more an others. A triboelectric series is a listing of a dals in order of their relative attraction for the other material. The listing at the right is an example series. Materials listed near the top of the table affinity for electrons than those located below the original are rubbed together, electrons are transferred at that has the lesser affinity for electrons to the set the greater affinity for electrons. The object that has acquires a (+ or -) charged at loses the electrons acquires a (+ or -).	e Celluloid Sulfur Rubber Copper, Brass Amber Wood Cotton Human Skin	
Use 4.	When you pull a	eries to answer the following questions: a cotton sweater off your skin, electrons are the (cotton, skin) to the body acquires a (+ , -) charge and (-, -) charge.	Rabbit Fur	
5.	When you rub a glass rod with a silk cloth, electrons are transferred from the (glass, silk) to the (glass, silk). As a result, the glass rod acquires a (+ , -) charge and the silk cloth acquires a (+ , -) charge.			
6.	silk cloth will acc	o a rubber rod with a silk cloth and a second rubb quire a (+ , -) charge; the wool sweater and the cloth will then be observed to) each other.	ter will acquire a (+ , -	
7.	will acquire a	o a glass rod with a silk cloth and a second glass r (+,-) charge; the rabbit fur will acquir e silk cloth will then be observed toch ch other.	re a (+ , -) charge. The	

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8. Consider the statements below. Identify them as being either True or False.

T or F?	Stat a.	when two objects made of different materials are rubbed together, they each acquire a charge.
	b.	When two objects made of different materials are rubbed together, they will either be both charged positively or both charged negatively.
	c.	When two objects made of different materials are rubbed together, they will attract each other after the charging process.
	d.	When two objects made of different materials are rubbed together, one object gains electrons and the other objects gains protons.
	e.	When two objects made of different materials are rubbed together, the total amount of charge among the two objects remains unchanged.

- 9. Saran Wrap has a larger electron affinity than Nylon. If Nylon is rubbed against Saran Wrap, which would end up with the excess negative charge? ______ Explain.
- 10. Object A is rubbed with object B. Object C is rubbed with object D. Objects A and D are observed to repel each other. Object B is observed to repel a negatively charged balloon. This is conclusive evidence that ...

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... object A acquired a ______(+ , -) charge.
... object B acquired a ______(+ , -) charge.
... object C acquired a ______(+ , -) charge.
... object D acquired a ______(+ , -) charge.
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- 11. A teacher rubs a glass object and a felt cloth together and the glass becomes positively charged. Which of the following statements are true? Circle all that apply.
 - a. The glass gained protons during the rubbing process.
 - b. The felt became charged negatively during this rubbing process.
 - c. Charge is created during the rubbing process; it is grabbed by the more *charge-hungry* object.
 - d. If the glass acquired a charge of +5 units, then the felt acquires a charge of -5 units.
 - e. This event violates the law of conservation of charge.
 - f. Electrons are transferred from glass to felt; protons are transferred from felt to glass.
 - g. Once charged in this manner, the glass object and the felt cloth should attract each other.
 - h. In general, glass materials must have a greater affinity for electrons than felt materials.
- 12. Balloons A and B are suspended from the ceiling by light threads; each balloon is made of rubber. Balloon A was rubbed with animal fur. Balloon B was rubbed with animal fur. If a negatively charged plastic tube were inserted between the two balloons, then one would observe that the two balloons _____. (Refer to the triboelectric series.)
 - a. would deflect even more from a vertical orientation
 - b. would relax to a more vertical orientation
 - c. would not be effected at all by the presence of the plastic tube.

