

## Charging Objects

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

3 ways in which objects can become electrically charged:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_

### Review

1. What does the term **static** mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. a) How does a *neutral* object affect another *neutral* object? \_\_\_\_\_  
b) How does a *charged* object affect a *neutral* object? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Problem: Pieces of straw are attracted to both a negative and a positive charge. What charge is on the straw? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. a) Draw the Bohr-Rutherford diagram of  ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$  in your notes.

<i>Particle</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Diagram</i>
# of protons = _____	_____	_____
# of electrons = _____	_____	_____
# of neutrons = _____	_____	_____

- b) What particles stay relatively fixed in the atom? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Which particles move easily? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Which particles are responsible for electric charges? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Describe how many more (or less) electrons the following objects would have compared to protons?
- a) a **neutral** object \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) a **positive** object \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) a **negative** object \_\_\_\_\_
6. a) An object that has a *lack* of electrons has a \_\_\_\_\_ charge.  
b) An object that has a *surplus* of electrons has a \_\_\_\_\_ charge.