${\sf MATERIALS} \; {\sf CAN} \; {\sf BECOME} \; {\sf ELECTRICALLY} \; {\sf CHARGED}.$ 

# Study Guide

BIG IDEA Moving electric charges transfer energy.

**KEY CONCEPT** Materials can become electrically charged.

## Vocabulary

**electric charge** the property that allows one thing to exert an electric force on another without touching it. Protons and electrons have electric charges.

**electric field** the space around something through which an electric charge can exert a force

**static charge** a build-up of electric charge in an object caused by charged particles **induction** a build-up of a charge without direct contact

### Review

- 1. Atoms are made up of three particles: \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and
- 2. Do any of the particles listed in question 1 have an electric charge? \_\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Take Notes**

- I. Electric charge is a property of matter. (p. 9)
  - 3. Fill in the four-square diagrams for electric charge and electric field.

Definition:	Characteristics: exerts a force
Examples:	ELECTRIC CHARGE Nonexamples:
*	neutron

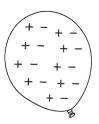
Definition:	Characteristics: stongest near the particle
Examples: FIE	OTRIC Nonexamples: area around a neutral particle

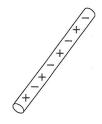
- II. Static charges are caused by the movement of electrons. (p. 11)
  - **4.** Write *more protons, more electrons,* or *build-up of electric charge* to complete the table below.

	Charge	Cause
Positive		
Negative		
Static charge		

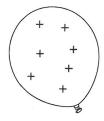
## A. Charging by Contact (p. 11)

5. Circle the two objects that were charged by contact.









- **6.** Label each object in the diagram as negative, positive, or neutral.
- B. How Materials Affect Static Charging (p. 12)

7. Charging by contact occurs when \_\_\_\_\_

A material sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_ electrons and sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ electrons.

## C. Charging by Induction (p. 13)

8. Fill in the four-square diagram for induction.

Definition: building up a charge without touching through an electric field		Characteristics:
Examples:	(INDUCTION)	Nonexamples: charging by contact

## D. Charge Polarization (p. 14)

9. Why does a charged balloon stick to a wall?

# III. Technology uses static electricity. (p. 15)

10. Fill in the combination notes for the main idea shown.

Notes	Sketch to Explain	
Examples of static electricity in technology:		
•		
•		
•		