

Chapter 9.1 Static Electricity

Remember that atoms have particles that have a positive charge (_____) and particles that have a negative charge (_____).

_____ are stuck in the nucleus and are not able to freely move about. _____, however, are free to move about.

Perhaps you have experienced static electricity at some point in your life. Get a shock by touching a doorknob? Clothes out of the dryer seem “sticky”? Bad hair day?

The term “ _____ ” refers to an electric charge at rest.

Some objects will hold a static charge for a long time. But eventually the charge will “go away” or is _____.

The study of static electricity is called _____.

Perhaps you have heard of _____ _____. He conducted a very famous experiment involving electricity. He flew a kite during a thunderstorm with a key attached to the string. The key built up a static charge.

Franklin (and others!) help to develop the idea that there are 2 types of electric charge: _____ and _____.

Charged particles act very similar to _____: like charges repel each other and opposite charges attract each other. This concept is known as the Law of _____

_____ are electrically charged atoms (☺) Electron transfer is what makes an ion. Extra electrons = _____, too few electrons = _____.

We now know it is the _____ that “make up” electricity. One error with Franklin’s theory is that he thought the

_____ particles were what moved.

Just like with atoms, some substances tend to _____

electrons and some substances tend to _____ electrons.

Static electricity is a result of the _____ _____ of two objects. When this occurs, the object giving away electrons

becomes _____ and the object taking on electrons

becomes _____.

Interestingly enough, a charged object can make a _____ object seem like it has a charge. This is called an
