

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

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

## Worksheet: Electricity and Matter

### Atomic Structure:

An atom has 3 types of particles: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

The center of an atom is called the \_\_\_\_\_. It contains \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ are in orbits which circle the \_\_\_\_\_.

If an atom loses an electron, it becomes \_\_\_\_\_ charged, and is called a \_\_\_\_\_. If an atom gains an electron it becomes \_\_\_\_\_ charged and is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Types of Charges:

The study of static electric charge is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A neutral object is electrically uncharged because it has \_\_\_\_\_.

When two objects are rubbed together one becomes \_\_\_\_\_ and the other becomes \_\_\_\_\_. This is because, by rubbing the two substances together, \_\_\_\_\_ will move from one substance to the other, and therefore will leave one substance with a \_\_\_\_\_ charge and one substance with a \_\_\_\_\_ charge.

Creating charges on substances in this way is called: **Charging by** \_\_\_\_\_.

The **Law of Electric Charges** states that: \_\_\_\_\_

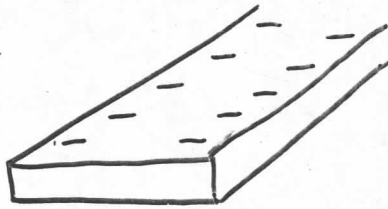
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# Electrostatics

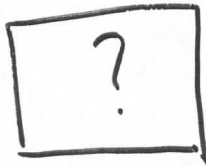
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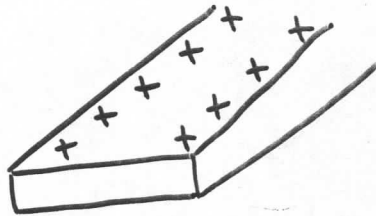
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2.



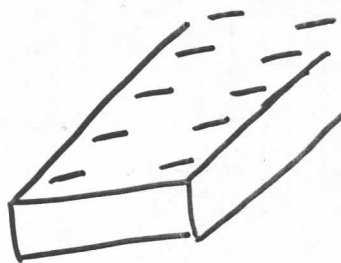
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3.



← →  
repulsion



4.



← →  
repulsion

