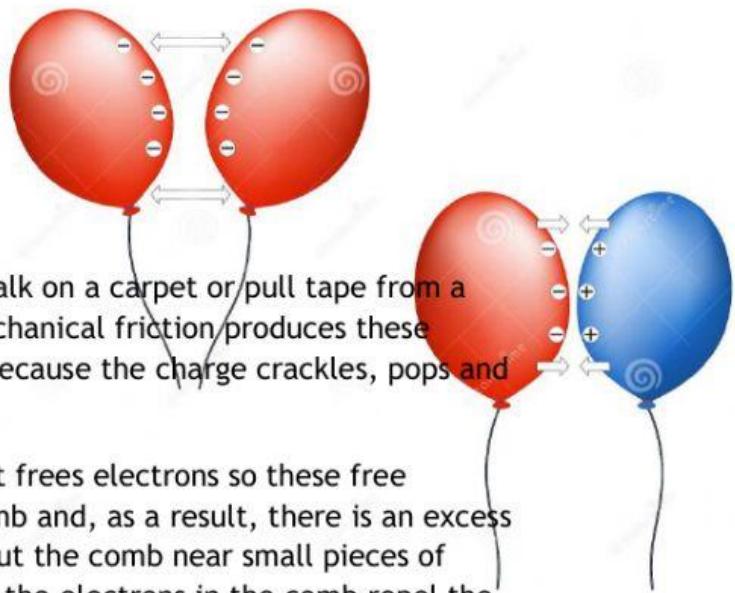


## PRACTICAL WORK N°4

### A) Read the paragraph and translate.

Every time you take off your clothes, walk on a carpet or pull tape from a roll, you generate static electricity. Mechanical friction produces these charges. You realize it if the air is dry because the charge crackles, pops and flashes its way to a new home.

If you rub a plastic comb on your hair, it frees electrons so these free electrons flow from your hair to the comb and, as a result, there is an excess of electrons on the comb. Then if you put the comb near small pieces of paper, the comb attracts them because the electrons in the comb repel the excess electrons and the protons in the paper attract them.

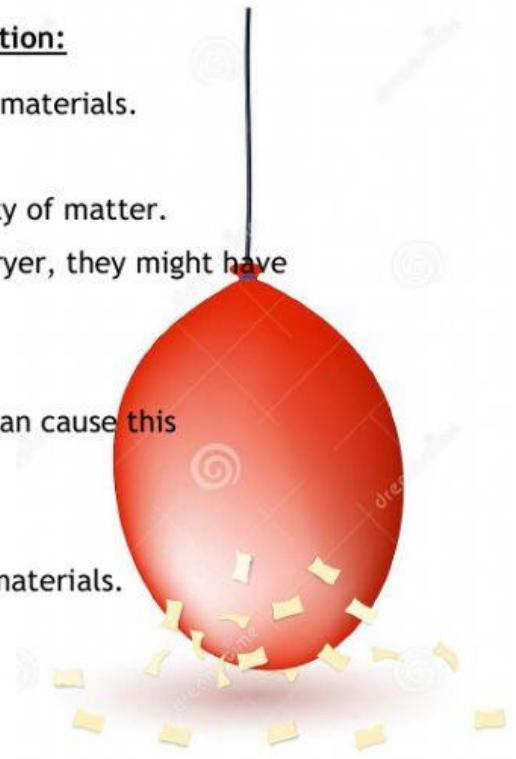


### B) Answer.

1. When do you generate Static Electricity?
2. Does manual friction produce charges?
3. When does the charge crackle and flash?
4. When does plastic comb free electrons?

**C) Select the vocabulary word with the correct description:**

- A. Rubber, plastic, and glass are good examples of these materials.
- B. Positive and negative are the two types of this property of matter.
- C. When clothes stick together after coming out of the dryer, they might have this buildup.
- D. Walking across carpet and touching something metal can cause this movement of electricity.
- E. Copper and other metals are good examples of these materials.



**D. True or False**

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F

- 1. If you rub plastic on your hair, it frees electrons.
- 2. Mechanical friction produces static electricity.
- 3. When you take off your clothes, you generate Current electricity.
- 4. A plastic with excess of electrons repels paper.

