**🎯 Activity 3: ⚡ Real-Life Scenario – “What Sticks?”**

🎙️ **Activity Introduction** 🎤  
“Everyday electric shocks and static cling are signs that tiny particles are on the move. In this activity, you will explore real-life events caused by static electricity and choose the correct particle responsible. Read each scenario, select your answer, and learn from the feedback. Let us go!”

**Developer Implementation Guide**  
• Present one scenario per screen.  
• Radio-button MCQ with Submit button per scenario.  
• Show feedback immediately upon submission.  
•For incorrect option user can try again until they select all correct answers.

**Learner Instructions (On Screen)**  
Read each scenario, select your answer, and submit to see feedback.

**Hint (On Screen)**  
Electrons are the only atomic particles that can move and create electric charges.

**Activity Content – Scenarios, Options, and Facilitative Feedbacks**

**🧪 SCENARIO 1: Balloon and Hair**

📖 Scenario:  
"After rubbing a balloon on your hair, it sticks to the wall. What particle caused this sticky surprise?"

💭 Options and Facilitative Feedbacks:  
• ☐ Protons  
❌ Protons stay inside the nucleus and do not transfer between materials.  
• ☐ Neutrons  
❌ Neutrons are neutral and also remain in the nucleus. They do not cause electric charge.  
• ☐ Electrons ✅  
✅ Correct! Electrons moved from your hair to the balloon, giving the balloon a negative charge that sticks to neutral objects.

**🧪 SCENARIO 2: Wool Sweater Shock**

📖 Scenario:  
"You take off a wool sweater and feel a zap in your fingers. What is being transferred between your skin and the sweater?"

💭 Options and Facilitative Feedbacks:  
• ☐ Neutrons  
❌ Neutrons do not carry electric charge and cannot be transferred between materials.  
• ☐ Electrons ✅  
✅ Correct! Electrons jumped from the sweater to your skin or vice versa, creating a small electric shock.  
• ☐ Heat particles  
❌ Heat is not made of particles that cause shocks. The sensation is caused by electric discharge, not temperature change.

**🧪 SCENARIO 3: Plastic Comb and Paper**

📖 Scenario:  
"You comb your hair with a plastic comb, then bring it near small pieces of paper. They jump to the comb. What caused this?"

💭 Options and Facilitative Feedbacks:  
• ☐ Electrons ✅  
✅ Correct! Electrons moved from your hair to the comb. The comb became negatively charged and attracted the neutral paper.  
• ☐ Neutrons  
❌ Neutrons do not carry charge and do not move during combing.  
• ☐ Atoms as a whole  
❌ Atoms cannot leave objects. Only electrons can transfer and create electric effects.

**🧪 SCENARIO 4: Plastic Slide Shock**

📖 Scenario:  
"After sliding down a plastic slide, you touch a metal pole and get shocked. What particle caused the spark?"

💭 Options and Facilitative Feedbacks:  
• ☐ Protons  
❌ Protons are locked in the nucleus and cannot move from one object to another.  
• ☐ Electrons ✅  
✅ Correct! Electrons built up due to friction on the slide. They jumped to the metal pole and created a spark.  
• ☐ Neutrons  
❌ Neutrons do not move or carry electric charge.

**🧪 SCENARIO 5: Clingy Clothes**

📖 Scenario:  
"Freshly dried clothes cling together in the dryer. What particle is behind this static cling?"

💭 Options and Facilitative Feedbacks:  
• ☐ Protons  
❌ Protons remain inside the nucleus. They are not transferred during drying.  
• ☐ Electrons ✅  
✅ Correct! Electrons moved between the clothes due to friction. Now they have opposite charges and attract each other.  
• ☐ Neutrons  
❌ Neutrons are neutral and cannot cause objects to attract.

🎙️ **Activity Conclusion** 🎤  
“You have completed your journey through static electricity in real life! In each scenario, electrons were the key players. They are the only atomic particles that can move and create electric charges. Well done on connecting particle behaviour to your world!”