## Isiteq2\lsusiV Science understanding

2 You rub a plastic seetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become positively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  3 When atyrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which has become.  4 On a warm and dry day, the fur of Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's positive charges in each attraction.  5 Use these diagrams to state the number of positive and negative charges in each atom, and classify each as having a positive, negative charges in each acom, and oldsative charges:  (a) Negative charges:  (b) Positive charges:  (c) Page of the charges:  (b) Positive charges:  (c) Page of the charges:  (d) Positive charges:  (e) Positive charges:  (d) Positive charges:	psrge:	© Overall charge: Overall ch
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become positively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  Mood  Mickel, copper attracted to Josef's winyl shoes. Explain what is happening in this situation.  4 On a warm and dry day, the fur of Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in this situation.  5 Use these diagrams to state the number of positive and negative charges in each atom, and classify each as having a positive, negative or no overall charge.	cysrges:	O Negative charges: O Negative charges:
A You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) Men styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which attracted to Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in this situation.  (d) Men styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which attracted to Josef's winyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Polyester Silver Aris situation.  (d) Discrete of poset's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Polyester Silver Aris situation.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate of poset's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Polyester Silver Aris situation.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate of the	cystges:	(a) Positive charges: Positive charges:
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair hood hood is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which hood material loses electrons.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (g) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (hickel, copper mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in this situation.  (f) Figure 1 Part 1 Part 1 Part 1 Part 2 Paper 1 Part 2 Paper 2 Pape	ll charge.	atom, and classify each as having a positive, negative or no overal
Voor rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which have become not lose? Silver attracted to Joses electrons.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (g) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State which has become negatively charged.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (g) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State which has become negatively charged.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (g) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State which has become negatively charged.  (h) State which has been a state of the acetate.  (h) State which has been had not have a state of the acetate has been a s	charges in each	Use these diagrams to <b>state</b> the number of positive and negative o
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which anaterial loses electrons.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which and the strateging which are the straight of the acetate.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which are the straight of the acetate.  4 On a warm and dry day, the fur of Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in this situation.  4 On a warm and dry day, the fur of Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Josef attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Josef attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Joye attrac		
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which anaterial loses electrons.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which and the strateging which are the straight of the acetate.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which are the straight of the acetate.  4 On a warm and dry day, the fur of Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in this situation.  4 On a warm and dry day, the fur of Josef's pet mouse is seen to be attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Josef attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Josef attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Joye attracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in Joye attracted to Joye attrac		
You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which  Mood  Hard rubber  Alickel, copper  Bolyester  Gold  Acetate  Syrofoam  Stracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in  Styrofoam  Polyester  Syrofoam  Stracted to Josef's vinyl shoes. Explain what is happening in  Styrofoam  Styrofoam  Polyethene	nolfəT	
Voor rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which anaterial loses electrons.  3 When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which anaterial loses electrons.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) State which has become negatively charged.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (g) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State which has become positively charged.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State which has become positively charged.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State which has become positively charged.  (e) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (g) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (h) State hair hair hair hair is attracted to the acetate.  (e) Explain why your hair hair is attracted to the acetate.  (f) Explain why your hair hair hair hair hair hair hair hai	lyniV	
When styrofosm is charged with a piece of silk, identify which material loses electrons.  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  Aluminium  Cotton  Steel  Wood  Hard rubber  Silver  Silver  Silver  Sold  Polyaster  Sold  Polyaster  Scholand  Styrofosm  Styrofosm  Styrofosm  Styrofosm  Styrofosm	Polyethene	
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) Hard rubber  Wood  Wickel, copper  Silver  Silver  Silver  Gold  Acetate  Aperate	Styrofoam	of of accession for 2,3000130 reg out hab the parameter
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) Silver S	Polyester	
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) Wood  Wood  Wood  Wickel, copper	Acetate	material loses electrons.
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  (d) Hard rubber Wood  Wood  Wood  Wood  Hard rubber Nickel, copper	bloĐ	When styrofoam is charged with a piece of silk, identify which
Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.  Wood  Hard rubber	Silver	
Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.	Nickel, copper	
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  (c) State which has become negatively charged.  Steel	Hard rubber	
Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  (b) State which has become negatively charged.  Cotton  Cotton  Cotton	booW	(c) Explain why your hair is attracted to the acetate.
2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  Paper  Paper  Paper  (b) State which has become negatively charged.	Steel	
Mylon  2 You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  Aluminium Paper	Cotton	
Allon  Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  is attracted to it.  (a) State which has become positively charged.  Silk  Silk	Paper	(b) State which has become negatively charged.
Mylon  Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair.  Is attracted to it.  Lead  Lead  Lead	muinimulA	
Mylon  Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  is attracted to it.  Lead	Silk	(a) State which has become positively charged.
Mylon  Wool  You rub a plastic acetate sheet against your hair, and your hair  Fur	Геза	
nolyM	ın∃	
toographe of the got the group of tooks of the tooks of t	looW	
J State Whether air is likely to lose of gain negative charges.	Nylon	
appl down []	Human hair	State whether air is likely to lose or gain negative charges.
become negatively charged.	Glass	есоше певайчеју сћагвед.
charged. Materials below cotton gain electrons easily and so	sotsedsA	narged. Materials below cotton gain electrons easily and so
materials in order of how easily they lose electrons. Materials above cotton tend to lose electrons easily, and may become positively	Spnsd nsmuH	
The list on the right forms part of the triboelectric series. This lists	λiΑ	