

Question	Answer from the text	Elaborate in your words (This means that...)	Picture with labels
What happens with electric charges when you wipe your rubber shoes on a mat? How are electrons being transferred?	Paragraph __: One way electric charges can build up is through friction between materials that differ in their ability to give up or accept electrons. When you wipe your rubber-soled shoes on the wool mat, for example, electrons rub off the mat onto your shoes. As a result of this transfer of electrons, positive charges build up on the mat and negative charges build up on you.		
How does the humidity (dryness of the air) affect static electricity? When are you more likely to be shocked?	Paragraph __: When the air is very dry, electric charges are more likely to build up objects because they cannot travel easily through the dry air. This makes a shock more likely when you touch another object		

Question	Answer from the text	Elaborate in your words (This means that...)	Picture
How would you know if you're in an object's electric field? What would happen, and what would you feel?	Paragraph __: .As your negatively charged hand gets very close to the positively charged side of the metal, the air between your hand and the knocker also becomes electrically charged because it's in the knocker's electric field. You might feel your arm hair stand on end.		
What happens in clouds to create lightning? What kind of electron transfer is this?	Paragraph __: The negative charges in the clouds repel electrons on the ground beneath them, so the ground below the clouds becomes positively charged through induction. At first, the atmosphere prevents electrons from flowing away from areas of negative charge and toward areas of positive charge. As more charges build up, however, the air between the oppositely charged areas also becomes charged. When this happens, static electricity is discharged as bolts of lightning.		