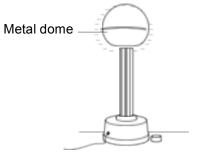
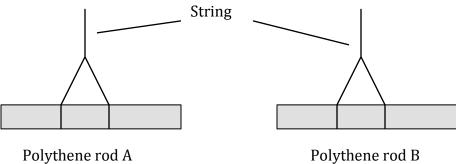
The diagram shows a Van de Graaff generator. When the generator is switched 1 (a) on, the metal dome becomes negatively charged.



Van Der Graaf Generator

1 (a) (i)	Why does the metal dome become negatively charged?
	(1 mark)
1 (a) (ii)	A student stands on a wooden box next to the generator, puts her hands on the metal dome and the generator is switched on. After a few moments, her hair stands on end.
	Explain why her hair stands on end.
	(2 marks)

In a separate experiment, a student rubbed two identical polythene rods with a 2 (a) dry cloth and suspended them with some string.



Polythene rod B

Turn over for the question

2 (a) (i)	Describe what you would expect the student to observe as the ends of the polythene rods were brought near to each other.
	Explain your answer.
	(2 marks)
	(2 marks)
(2) (b)	Explain, in terms of electron movement, what happened as the rods were rubbed with the cloths.
	(3 marks)
	(Total 8 marks)
	- End of questions -
	Login or subscribe to my-GCSEscience.com to see the answers and commentary.

Question	Answers	Guidance notes	Marks
1 (a)	Electrons are transferred onto the dome. Or	You cannot say that positive charges have moved.	
4 () (1)	The dome gains electrons.		4
1 (a) (ii)	Hair gains the same type of charge Or Hair has gained a negative charge Or Hair gains electrons	You cannot say that the hair becomes positively charged.	1
	Similar charges repel Or Negative charges repel Or Electrons repel		1
2(a)(i)	They would repel/move away from each other.		1
	They both have the same charge. Or They both have a positive charge Or They both have a negative charge.		1
2(b)	Electrons move from the cloth to the rod (or vice versa)	It's not important to know which way the electrons are going to move. You have to know that electron are	1
	Where the electrons travel to becomes negative	rubbed off, or move from one place to another.	1
	Where the electrons travel from becomes positive.		1