

Electric charge can be transferred from one object to another. This is called charging by induction. It involves the movement of electrons from one object to another. When a charged object is brought near a neutral object, the charges in the neutral object are redistributed. This creates an induced charge. The induced charge is opposite in sign to the charge of the object that is nearby. For example, if a positively charged object is brought near a neutral object, the charges in the neutral object are redistributed so that the side of the neutral object closest to the charged object becomes negatively charged. This is because the positive charges in the charged object repel the positive charges in the neutral object, causing them to move away. At the same time, the positive charges in the charged object attract the negative charges in the neutral object, causing them to move towards the charged object. The result is that the side of the neutral object closest to the charged object becomes negatively charged, while the opposite side becomes positively charged. This is called charging by induction. The induced charge is not permanent. If the charged object is removed, the charges in the neutral object return to their original state.

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