

## PHENOMENA, DRIVING QUESTIONS AND STORYLINE

### ENERGY

How can people manipulate energy transfer and transformation to use energy more efficiently?

Phenomenon	Driving Questions	Guiding Questions	Activities	PE	Storyline/Flow (How an activity leads to subsequent activities)
Some devices are less efficient than others. For example, some light bulbs are hotter than others.	Why do light bulbs produce different amounts of heat?	What does it take to reduce energy use in a home? (Activity 1)	1 (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	MS-PS3-3 MS-ETS1-4	If we want to be able to use energy more efficiently, we need to understand how it behaves.
Objects are more likely to break if they are dropped from higher up.	Why does my cell phone break when it falls from my hand while I am walking but is less likely to break when it falls from my pocket when I am sitting?	How does the height and mass of an object affect its gravitational potential energy? (Activity 2)  How is energy transformed on a roller coaster? (Activity 3)  How can kinetic energy be transformed into another energy type: thermal energy? (Activity 4)	2, 3, 4	MS-PS3-5	All types of energy can be classified as either kinetic (energy of motion) or potential (energy of position)—a simple system helps us understand how energy can be transformed.  Energy can be transformed over and over again.  One kind of kinetic energy can be transformed into another kind of kinetic energy—thermal energy.
There are many types of energy that we encounter on a daily basis.	What are the similarities and differences among these different types of energy?	What is the guiding principle behind the behavior of energy? (Activity 5)  How can you use the law of conservation of energy to describe energy transformations? (Activity 6)	5, 6	MS-PS3-5	Energy is conserved—whenever it is transferred or transformed, the total energy at the start is the same as the total energy at the end.  There are many kinds of energy transformations, and all of them follow the law of conservation of energy.

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Substances get warmer or colder depending on their environment.	What is happening when a substance gets warmer or cooler?	What happens to thermal energy when hot and cold water are combined? (Activity 7)  What affects how much thermal energy can be stored in or released from an object? (Activity 8)	7, 8	MS-PS3-4	Energy can be transferred from one object to another.  We can quantify the transfer of energy.
	Do we mean the same thing when we talk about energy transfer and transformation in other fields of science?	How does an understanding of energy help scientists explain phenomena in all fields of science?	9	MS-PS3-4 MS-PS3-5	Energy in living systems is the same as energy in physical systems and has the same behavior—it can be transformed and transferred.
Some devices are more efficient than others.	If energy is conserved, why do people say it is produced or used?	How can you increase or decrease the rate of thermal energy transfer? (Activity 10)	(1) 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	MS-PS3-3 MS-ETS1-4	We can do things to speed up or slow down energy transfer.
		What properties of matter affect how it interacts with solar energy? (Activity 11)	The sun's energy is transferred to materials differently depending on their properties.		
		What are the different ways that thermal energy is transferred? (Activity 12)	Thermal energy can be transferred three different ways.		
		How can you engineer a device to maximize its ability to transfer solar energy? (Activity 13)	We can use different materials to maximize energy transfer from the sun to serve a purpose.		
		How can we measure the efficiency of a light bulb? (Activity 14)	Sometimes energy transformations are not useful to us.		
How can features in a home affect the energy efficiency of the home? (Activity 15)	We can do things to change the efficiency of desirable energy transformations.				