**MS.PS3.A: Definitions of Energy**

Temperature is not a measure of energy; the relationship between the temperature and the total energy of a system depends on the types, states, and amounts of matter present. (MS-PS3-3), (MS-PS3-4)

**MS.PS3.A: Definitions of Energy**

Motion energy is properly called kinetic energy; it is proportional to the mass of the moving object and grows with the square of its speed. (MS-PS3-1)

**MS.PS3.A: Definitions of Energy**

A system of objects may also contain stored (potential) energy, depending on their relative positions. (MS-PS3-2)

**MS.PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer**

The amount of energy transfer needed to change the temperature of a matter sample by a given amount depends on the nature of the matter, the size of the sample, and the environment. (MS-PS3-4)

**MS.PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer**

Energy is spontaneously transferred out of hotter regions or objects and into colder ones. (MS-PS3-3)

**MS.PS3.C: Relationship Between Energy and Forces**

When two objects interact, each one exerts a force on the other that can cause energy to be transferred to or from the object. (MS-PS3-2)

**MS.ETS1.A: Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems**

The more precisely a design task's criteria and constraints can be defined, the more likely it is that the designed solution will be successful. Specification of constraints includes consideration of scientific principles and other relevant knowledge that is likely to limit possible solutions. (MS-PS3-3)

**MS.ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions**

A solution needs to be tested, and then modified on the basis of the test results in order to improve it. There are systematic processes for evaluating solutions with respect to how well they meet criteria and constraints of a problem. (MS-PS3-3)