

## Mini-Map for M.EE.HS.F.BF.1

Subject: Mathematics

Functions—Building Functions (F.BF)

Grade: 10

# **Learning Outcome**

DLM Essential Element	Grade-Level Standard
M.EE.HS.F.BF.1 Select the appropriate graphical representation	M.F.BF.1 Write a function that describes a relationship between
(first quadrant) given a situation involving constant rate of	two quantities.
change.	

## **Linkage Level Descriptions**

Initial Precursor	Distal Precursor	Proximal Precursor	Target	Successor
Arrange objects in a	Communicate	Recognize covariation	Represent a real-world	Find solutions to real-
specific order (e.g.,	understanding that a	as the pattern in which	problem in the form of	world problems by
smallest to largest).	coordinate pair	two variables or	a graph.	interpreting linear
Form a pair by putting	(ordered pair) is a set of	quantities change		function graphs.
together two objects	numbers used to show	together. Recognize the		
(e.g., putting together a	a position on a graph.	direction in which two		
pencil and a ruler).	The first number, "x," or	variables change		
	the x-coordinate in the	together (e.g., as x		
	coordinate pair (x, y),	increases, y decreases).		
	represents x units left	Describe the rate of		
	or right on the x-axis.	change in a function		
	The second number,	graph by quantifying		
	"y," or the y-coordinate,	covariation between		
	represents y units up or	two variables (e.g., as x		
	down on the y-axis [e.g,	increases by 2 units, y		
	(4, 8) represents 4 units	decreases by 3 units).		
	right on the x-axis and 8			
	units up on the y-axis].			

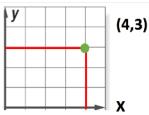
## Initial Precursor and Distal Precursor Linkage Level Relationships to the Target

#### How is the Initial Precursor related to the Target?

In order to represent real-world problems on graphs, students begin by learning to notice what is new. The educator draws the students' attention to new objects or stimuli, labels them (e.g., "this set has all red objects; this set has all blue", "these fidgets are big; these fidgets are small"), and the student observes, feels, or otherwise interacts with them. Educators encourage students to begin placing like objects together, drawing attention to the characteristics that make an item the same or different. Educators provide sorting activities that allow learners to isolate specific attributes while recognizing likenesses and differences among objects. Educators also provide activities that reinforce the skill of ordering (e.g., arrangement of objects from largest to smallest, sequencing daily events, and counting).

#### How is the Distal Precursor related to the Target?

As students' attention to objects and details develops, educators can extend their attention by providing experience with finding and creating simple patterns using objects and moving to symbols (e.g., numerals). Educators should take care to start with simple patterns (e.g., 1-2-1-2) and take advantage of the symbols that are already being used in the classroom. Educators should demonstrate how students can create and identify the pattern/rule (e.g., using colored cubes, the student creates a line of 5 cubes; the educator then creates a matching set and explains what to do to follow the student's pattern. Then, the student generates a third matching set. If the order is not followed, it is a good teaching opportunity to talk about why it doesn't fit the pattern). Learning to identify the rule of patterns will help students extend their thinking across patterns. As students are working on identifying pattern rules, educators can also begin to demonstrate how rules can be used with ordered pairs. Provide students lots of opportunities to apply rules to create their own examples of ordered pairs. Educators should demonstrate how students can use their counting skills to figure out where to mark the point by counting how far along and how far up the x- and y-axes.



## **Instructional Resources**

### **Released Testlets**

See the Guide to Practice Activities and Released Testlets.

## **Using Untested (UN) Nodes**

See the document <u>Using Mini-Maps to Plan Instruction</u>.

#### **Link to Text-Only Map**

M.EE.HS.F.BF.1 Select the appropriate graphical representation (first quadrant) given a situation involving constant rate of change.

