



**Community Consolidated
School District 46**

565 Frederick Road, Grayslake, IL 60030

24-25 Fourth Grade Math Priority Standards

© 2024 All rights reserved by CCSD 46. Do not copy without permission.

Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Numbers & Operations - Fractions
<p>4.OA.3 Student can use what they know about addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to solve multi-step word problems involving whole numbers. Student can represent word problems by using equations with a letter standing for the unknown number. Student can determine how reasonable their answers to word problems are by using estimation, mental math and rounding.</p>	<p>4.OA.3 Student can use what they know about addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to solve multi-step word problems involving whole numbers. Student can represent word problems by using equations with a letter standing for the unknown number. Student can determine how reasonable their answers to word problems are by using estimation, mental math and rounding.</p>	<p>4.NF.4 Student can apply their understanding of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.</p> <p>a. Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of $1/b$. For example, use a visual fraction model to represent $5/4$ as the product $5 \times (1/4)$, recording the conclusion by the equation $5/4 = 5 \times (1/4)$.</p> <p>b. Understand a multiple of a/b as a multiple of $1/b$, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. For example, use a visual fraction model to express $3 \times (2/5)$ as $6 \times (1/5)$, recognizing this product as $6/5$. (In general, $n \times (a/b) = (n \times a)/b$.)</p> <p>c. Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, if each person at a party will eat $3/8$ of a pound of roast beef, and there will be 5 people at the party, how many pounds of roast beef will be needed? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?</p>
<p>4.OA.4 Student can find all factor pairs for a whole number from 1 to 100. Student can recognize a whole number as a multiple of each of its factors. Student can determine whether a whole number from 1 to 100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Student can determine whether a given whole number up to 100 is a prime or composite number.</p>	Numbers & Operations in Base Ten	<p>4.NF.7 Student can compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size and realizing that the comparison is only true if the two decimals refer to the same whole. Student can compare decimals using the symbols $>$, $=$ and $<$, and justify the comparison by using models.</p>
Numbers & Operations in Base Ten	<p>4.NBT.5 Student can multiply a whole number up to four digits by a one-digit whole number. Student can multiply two two-digit numbers. Student can illustrate and explain how to multiply larger numbers by using equations, arrays or models.</p>	Measurement & Data
<p>4.NBT.2 Student can read and write large whole numbers using numerals, words and in expanded form. Student can compare two large numbers by using what they know about the values in each place. Student can compare two large numbers and use the symbols $>$, $=$ and $<$ to show the comparison.</p>	<p>4.NBT.6 Student can find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors. Student can illustrate and explain how to divide larger numbers by using equations, arrays or models.</p>	<p>4.MD.2 Student can use the four operations ($+$, $-$, \times, \div) to solve word problems involving measurement. Student can solve measurement problems involving simple fractions and decimals. Student can solve problems that ask them to express measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Student can show measurement quantities using diagrams that involve a measurement scale (e.g., a number line).</p>
	Numbers & Operations - Fractions	<p>4.MD.3 Students can use what they know about area and perimeter to solve real world problems involving rectangles.</p>
	<p>4.NF.2 Student can compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators by creating common denominators or numerators or by comparing them to a benchmark fraction like one-half. Student can recognize that comparisons of fractions are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Student can compare fractions using the symbols $>$, $=$ and $<$, and justify the comparison by using models.</p>	<p>4.MD.4 Student can make a line plot to show a data set of measurements involving fractions. Student can solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information shown in line plots.</p>
	<p>4.NF.3 Student can understand a fraction a/b, with $a > 1$, as a sum of fractions $1/b$.</p> <p>a. Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.</p> <p>b. Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation. Justify decompositions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. Examples: $3/8 = 1/8 + 1/8 + 1/8$; $3/8 = 1/8 + 2/8$; $2 1/8 = 1 + 1 + 1/8 = 8/8 + 8/8 + 1/8$.</p> <p>c. Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.</p> <p>d. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.</p>	
	Measurement & Data	
	<p>4.MD.3 Student can use what they know about area and perimeter to solve real world problems involving rectangles.</p>	

4.MD.6 Student can use a protractor to measure and sketch angles in whole-number degrees.

4.MD.7 Student can solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles.

Geometry

4.G.2 Student can classify two-dimensional shapes based on what they know about their geometrical attributes. Student can recognize and identify right triangles.