4th Grade Math Pacing Guide

9.20.2018

First 9 Weeks	Second 9 Weeks	Third 9 Weeks	Fourth 9 Weeks
Operations and Algebraic Thinking: **4.OA.1** – Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret 35=5x7 as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations. **4.OA.2 (multiplication)** – Multiply to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the	**Number and Operations in Base Ten:** **4.NBT.4** – Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm. **4.NBT.5** – Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by one-digit whole number, multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Illustrate and explain the calculations by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models. **4.NBT.6** – Find whole-number quotients and	**Number and Operations – Fractions:** **4.NF.1** – Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction (n*x*a)/(n*x*b) by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions. **4.NF.2** – Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators or by	**Measurement and Data:** **4.MD.2** – Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale. **4.MD.3** – Apply the area and perimeter of formulas

unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison. **4.OA.3 (multiplication)** – Solve multi-step word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing fort the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. **4.OA.4** – Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1-100.	remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models. **<u>Operations and Algebraic Thinking:</u>** **4.OA.2 (division)** - Divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative	comparing to a benchmark fraction such as ½. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols >,<, or = and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. **4.NF.3** – Understand a fraction a/b with a>1 as a sum of fractions 1/b. **4.NF.3a** – Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole. **4.NF.3b** – 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	for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems. For example, find the width of a rectangular room given the area of the flooring and the length, by viewing the area formula as a multiplication equation with an unknown factor. **4.MD.5** – Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement. **4.MD.5a** – An angle is measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the rays considering the fraction of the circular arc between the points where the two rays intersect the circle. An angle that runs through

Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is prime or composite. **4.OA.5** – Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself. For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 1, generate terms in the resulting sequence and observe that the terms appear to alternate between odd and even numbers. Explain	comparison from additive comparison. **4.OA.3 (division)** - Solve multi-step word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing fort the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. **<u>Geometry:</u>** **4.G.1** – Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and	using a visual fraction model. **4.NF.3c** – 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. **4.NF.3d** – 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. **4.NF.4** – Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number. **4.NF.4a** – Understand a	1/360 of a circle is called a "one degree angle" and can be used to measure angles. **4.MD.5b** – An angle that turns through n one degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees. **4.MD.6** – Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure. **4.MD.7** – Recognize angle measure as additive. When an angle is decomposed into non-overlapping parts, the angle measure of the whole is the sum of the angle measures of the parts. Solve addition and subtractions problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and mathematical problems,

informally why the numbers will continue to alternate this way. **<u>Number and Operations in Base Ten:</u>** **4.NBT.1** – Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right. For example, recognize that 700 / 70=10 by applying concepts of place value and division. **4.NBT.2** – Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using >, <, and = symbols to record the results of comparison.	perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures. **4.G.2** – Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles. **4.G.3** – Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.	fraction a/b as a multiple of 1/b. **4.NF.4b** – Understand a multiple of a/b as a multiple of 1/b, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. **4.NF.4c** – Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models in equations to represent a problem. **4.NF.5** – Express a fraction with denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100, and use this technique to add two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100. For example, express 3/10 as 30/100, and add 3/10 + 4/100=34/100. **4.NF.6** – Use decimal notation for fractions with	e.g., by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure. **<u>Measurement and Data:</u>** **4.MD.1** – Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g, lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two column tale. For example, know that 1 ft. is 12 times as long as 1 in. Express the length of a 4 ft. snake as 48 inches. Generate a conversion table for feet and inches listing the number pairs (1,12), (2,24), (3,36),…. **4.MD.4** – Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in

		denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as 62/100; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram. **4.NF.7** – Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols.	fractions of a unit (1/2, ¼, 1/8). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots. For example, from a line plot find and interpret the difference in length between the longest and shortest specimens in an insect collection.