

PPS 4th Grade Math Report Card – Common Core State Standards Correlation

(The Common Core State Standards represented by report card language)

Report Card Language	Common Core State Standard
<i>Uses the four operations with whole numbers to solve multistep word problems</i>	4.OA.1 Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison. Represents verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.
	4.OA.2 Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison
	4.OA.3 Solve multistep 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 for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding
<i>Identifies all factors and multiples for whole numbers in the range of 1-100</i>	4.OA.4 Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1-100. 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.
<i>Generates and analyzes patterns</i>	4.OA.5 Generate a number of shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself.
<i>Generalize place value understanding by reading, writing, comparing, and rounding for multi-digit whole numbers</i>	4.NBT.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in the one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right.
	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 digit in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparison.
	4.NBT.3 Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.
<i>Fluently adds and subtracts multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm</i>	4.NBT.4 Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm
<i>Illustrates and explains how to multiply and divide multi-digit whole numbers using models and equations</i>	4.NBT.5 Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and 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 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.
<i>Uses models to recognize and generate equivalent fractions and compares and orders fractions with</i>	4.NF.1 Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ 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.

<p><i>different numerators and denominators</i></p>	<p>4.NF.2 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$. 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.</p>
<p><i>Uses models and equations to solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions, with like denominators, including improper fractions and mixed numbers</i></p>	<p>4.NF.3 Understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ with $a > 1$ as a sum of fractions $\frac{1}{b}$.</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: $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$; $2 \frac{1}{8} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{8}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$.</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>
<p><i>Uses models and equations to solve problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number</i></p>	<p>4.NF.4 Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.</p> <p>a. Understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as a multiple of $\frac{1}{b}$. For example, use a visual fraction model to represent $\frac{5}{4}$ as the product $5 \times (\frac{1}{4})$, recording the conclusion by the equation $\frac{5}{4} = 5 \times (\frac{1}{4})$.</p> <p>b. Understand a multiple of $\frac{a}{b}$ as a multiple of $\frac{1}{b}$, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. For example, use a visual fraction model to express $3 \times (\frac{2}{5})$ as $6 \times (\frac{1}{5})$, recognizing this product as $\frac{6}{5}$. (In general, $n \times (\frac{a}{b}) = (\frac{n \times a}{b})$.)</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 $\frac{3}{8}$ 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><i>Uses models to represent, compare, and order decimals to the hundredths</i></p>	<p>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 $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual model.</p>
<p><i>Understands decimal notation for fractions with the denominator of 10 and 100</i></p>	<p>4.NF.6 Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as $\frac{62}{100}$; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.</p>
<p><i>Determines equivalent fractions with the denominator of 10 and 100</i></p>	<p>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 $\frac{3}{10}$ as $\frac{30}{100}$, and add $\frac{3}{10} +$</p>

	4/100 = 34/100.
<i>Solves problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit</i>	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 table.
	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.
<i>Applies the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems</i>	4.MD.3 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems. For example, finding 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.
<i>Represents and interprets data</i>	4.MD.4 Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of units ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots
<i>Understands concepts of angles and measures angles</i>	4.MD.5 Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement. a. An angle is measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the rays, by considering the fraction of the circular arc between the points where the two rays intersect the circle. An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle is called a “one-degree angle”, and can be used to measure angles. b. 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 specific 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 subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and mathematical problems.
<i>Draws and identifies lines and angles, and classifies shapes by properties of their lines and angles</i>	4.G.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse) and 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 or 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.