Essential Standards - Grade Level: $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade
Identify the essential standards and the reason(s) each is a priority.

- Endurance: Does the standard provide students with knowledge and skills that are useful beyond a single test or topic/chapter?
- Leverage: Does the standard provide students with the knowledge and skills that will be of value in multiple disciplines?
- Readiness: Does the standard provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary for success in the next grade level?
- Assessment Connected: Will the standard be addressed on upcoming state and national exams?

Follow the example below when entering the Essential Standard:
(Grade Level).(Domain).(Number) - (Standard)
4.NBT.\# - $\qquad$

| Essential Standards | U $\mathbf{0}$ $\mathbf{0}$ $\mathbf{0}$ $\mathbf{U}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. | X | X | X | X |
| 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 | X | X | X | X |


| meanings of the digits in each <br> place, using >, $=$ and < symbols to <br> record the results of comparisons. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4.NBT.4 - Fluently add and subtract <br> multi-digit whole numbers using the <br> standard algorithm. | X | X | X | X |
| 4.NBT.5-Multiply a whole number of <br> up to four digits by a one-digit <br> whole number, and multiply two <br> two-digit numbers, using strategies <br> based on place value and the <br> properties of operations. Illustrate <br> and explain the calculation by <br> using equations, rectangular arrays, <br> and/or area models. |  | X | X | X |
| 4.NBT.6-Find whole-number <br> quotients and remainders with up to <br> four-digit dividends and one-digit <br> divisors, using strategies based on <br> place value, the properties of <br> operations, and/or the relationship <br> between multiplication and division. <br> Illustrate and explain the <br> calculation by using equations, <br> rectangular arrays, and/or area <br> models. |  | X |  | X |
| 4.NF.l-Explain why a fraction a/b is <br> equivalent to a fraction (n x a)/(n x <br> b) by using visual fraction models, <br> with attention to how the number <br> and size of the parts differ even <br> though the two fractions themselves <br> are the same size. Use this principle <br> to recognize and generate <br> equivalent fractions. |  | X |  |  |
| 4.NF.2 - Compare two fractions with <br> different numerators and different <br> denominators, e.g., by creating <br> common denominators or | $X$ | $X$ |  |  |


| numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fractions such as $1 / 2$. 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., b 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, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction. | X | X | X | X |
| 4.NF.3D - Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., b using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem | X | X | X | X |
| 4.NF.4a. 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 $5 / 4=5 \times(1 / 4)$. | X | X | X | x |
| 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. 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, $n \times(a / b)=(n \times a) / b$.) | X | x | x | x |


| 4.MD.6 Measure angles in whole <br> number degrees using a protractor. <br> Sketch angles of specified measure. | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Number of Priority Standards in Each Domain:

| Counting and Cardinality (K Only) | NA |
| :--- | :---: |
| Operations in Algebraic Thinking | 1 |
| Numbers and Operations in Base Ten | 4 |
| Measurement and Data | 1 |
| Geometry | 0 |
| Numbers and Operations - Fractions (Grades 3-5) | 6 |

