Grade 4 | Maryland College and Career Ready Standards (2025) Correlation to *Eureka Math² Maryland*

When the original *Eureka Math*® curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds® teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math²*®, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver *exponentially better* math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math²* carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

Teachability

Eureka Math² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built right into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* teacher–writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with digital slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students' interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	4 M1 Lesson 11: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number. 4 M1 Lesson 19: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units up to 3 times. 4 M2 Lesson 3: Investigate and use a formula for the area of a rectangle. 4 M2 Lesson 16: Divide by using the break apart and distribute strategy. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons. 4 M3 Lesson 4: Apply place value strategies to divide hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems. 4 M4 Lesson 16: Generate a common numerator or denominator to compare fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 4 M5 Lesson 12: Apply fraction equivalence to add tenths and hundredths. 4 M6 Lesson 16: Find unknown angle measures around a point. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	4 M1 Lesson 3: Describe relationships between measurements by using multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers. 4 M2 Lesson 11: Divide by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 19: Apply area and perimeter formulas to solve problems. 4 M3 Lesson 14: Apply place value strategies to multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 17: Apply the distributive property to multiply. 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M4 Lesson 2: Decompose fractions into a sum of unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 7: Rename fractions as a sum of equivalent smaller unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M5 Lesson 5: Decompose 1 one and express hundredths in fraction form and decimal form. 4 M5 Lesson 8: Represent decimal numbers in expanded form. 4 M5 Lesson 9: Compare measurements expressed as decimal numbers. 4 M6 Lesson 6: Relate geometric figures to a real-world context. 4 M6 Lesson 9: Identify and measure angles as turns and recognize them in various contexts. 4 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose angles by using pattern blocks.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	4 M1 Lesson 8: Write numbers to $1{,}000{,}000$ in standard form and word form. 4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding. 4 M2 Lesson 8: Multiply by applying the distributive property and write equations. 4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors. 4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples. 4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 24: Solve multi-step word problems and assess the reasonableness of solutions. 4 M4 Lesson 12: Generate equivalent fractions for fractions greater than 1 and generate equivalent mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 13: Compare fractions by using the benchmarks 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1. 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 34: Multiply a mixed number by a whole number by using the distributive property. 4 M5 Lesson 6: Represent hundredths as a place value unit. 4 M5 Lesson 11: Compare and order decimal numbers. 4 M6 Lesson 20-1: Use the area of a rectangle to find the area of a right triangle.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M2 Lesson 18: Investigate and use formulas for the perimeter of a rectangle. 4 M3 Lesson 19: Express customary measurements of weight in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 23: Solve multi-step word problems and interpret remainders. 4 M4 Lesson 4: Represent fractions by using various fraction models. 4 M4 Lesson 19: Add and subtract fractions with like units. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	4 M1 Lesson 5: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 4 M1 Lesson 24: Express metric measurements of mass and liquid volume in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 4: Multiply by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 10: Multiply by applying simplifying strategies. (Optional) 4 M3 Lesson 5: Apply place value strategies to divide thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 9: Apply place value strategies to multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 13: Multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit multiples of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 20: Express customary measurements of liquid volume in terms of smaller units. 4 M4 Lesson 6: Rename mixed numbers as fractions greater than 1. 4 M4 Lesson 14: Compare fractions with related denominators. 4 M4 Lesson 15: Compare fractions with related numerators. 4 M4 Lesson 22: Add two fractions with related units. (Optional) 4 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of money. 4 M5 Lesson 10: Use pictorial representations to compare decimal numbers. 4 M6 Lesson 15: Find unknown angle measures within a decomposed angle of up to $180°$.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.6 Attend to precision.	4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$ by using $>$, $=$, and $<$. 4 M1 Lesson 12: Round to the nearest thousand. 4 M1 Lesson 13: Round to the nearest ten thousand and hundred thousand. 4 M1 Lesson 18: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units once. 4 M2 Lesson 0-2: Use familiar facts to multiply and divide. 4 M2 Lesson 6: Multiply with regrouping by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 14: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite. 4 M3 Lesson 6: Connect pictorial representations of division to long division. 4 M3 Lesson 8: Choose and apply a method to divide multi-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 12: Multiply by using various recording methods in vertical form. 4 M3 Lesson 15: Multiply with four partial products. 4 M4 Lesson 3: Decompose fractions into a sum of fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 10: Generate equivalent fractions with larger units. 4 M4 Lesson 25: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 1. 4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot. 4 M5 Lesson 4: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with tenths. 4 M6 Lesson 1: Identify and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles. 4 M6 Lesson 3: Draw right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 4: Identify, define, and draw perpendicular lines. 4 M6 Lesson 5: Identify, define, and draw parallel lines. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor. 4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to $180°$.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	4 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 2: Solve multiplicative comparison problems with unknowns in various positions. 4 M1 Lesson 4: Represent the composition of larger units of money by using multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 7: Write numbers to $1{,}000{,}000$ in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure. 4 M1 Lesson 20: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units multiple times. 4 M1 Lesson 23: Express metric measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 0-1: Fluently multiply and divide within 100. 4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication. 4 M2 Lesson 5: Multiply by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 12: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 15: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 10: Apply place value strategies to multiply four-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 16: Multiply with two partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 17-1: Multiply a multi-digit whole number by a multiple of ten.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 ***continued***	4 M4 Lesson 1: Decompose whole numbers into a sum of unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 5: Rename fractions greater than 1 as mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 9: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for non-unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 17: Apply fraction comparison strategies to compare fractions greater than 1. 4 M4 Lesson 23: Add a fraction to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 26: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 2. 4 M4 Lesson 31: Decompose non-unit fractions into a product of a whole number and a unit fraction. 4 M5 Lesson 3: Represent tenths as a place value unit. 4 M5 Lesson 7: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 13: Apply fraction equivalence to add mixed numbers with tenths and hundredths. 4 M6 Lesson 2: Identify right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 7: Explore angles as fractional turns through a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 14: Find unknown angle measures within right and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 20-1: Use the area of a rectangle to find the area of a right triangle.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right. 4 M1 Lesson 10: Name numbers by using place value understanding. 4 M1 Lesson 14: Round multi-digit numbers to any place. 4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors. 4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 7: Represent division by using partial quotients. 4 M3 Lesson 11: Represent multiplication by using partial products. 4 M4 Lesson 8: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 11: Represent equivalent fractions by using tape diagrams, number lines, and multiplication or division. 4 M4 Lesson 32-1: Multiply a fraction by a whole number by using the associative property. 4 M5 Lesson 2: Decompose 1 one and express tenths in fraction form and decimal form. 4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a $1°$ degree angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle.

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Number and Operation Sense

4.NOS.A Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.A.1 Apply and extend place value understanding to multi-digit whole numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.A.1.a Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.	4 M1 Lesson 5: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 4 M1 Lesson 7: Write numbers to $1{,}000{,}000$ in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure. 4 M1 Lesson 8: Write numbers to $1{,}000{,}000$ in standard form and word form. 4 M1 Lesson 10: Name numbers by using place value understanding. 4 M1 Lesson 11: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number.
4.NOS.A.1.b Estimate quantities by reasoning about their location on a number line, their relationship to benchmark numbers, and rounding to any place.	4 M1 Lesson 12: Round to the nearest thousand. 4 M1 Lesson 13: Round to the nearest ten thousand and hundred thousand. 4 M1 Lesson 14: Round multi-digit numbers to any place. 4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding.
4.NOS.A.1.c Compare two multi-digit numbers by reasoning about the values of the digits and the location of the numbers on a number line. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.	4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$ by using $>$, $=$, and $<$.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.A.2 Explain that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right (e.g., recognize that $700 \div 70 = 10$ by applying concepts of place value and division).	4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.

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Number and Operation Sense

4.NOS.B Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.3 Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers within 1,000,000.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.B.3.a Apply estimation strategies to estimate sums and differences.	4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 18: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units once. 4 M1 Lesson 19: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units up to 3 times. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.
4.NOS.B.3.b Use computational strategies (e.g., decomposition, partial sums) efficiently.	4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 18: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units once. 4 M1 Lesson 19: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units up to 3 times. 4 M1 Lesson 20: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units multiple times. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.3.c Use a standard algorithm.	4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 18: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units once. 4 M1 Lesson 19: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units up to 3 times. 4 M1 Lesson 20: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units multiple times. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.
4.NOS.B.3.d Determine and explain when a strategy or algorithm is most efficient.	4 M1 Lesson 20: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units multiple times. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.
4.NOS.B.4 Extend place value understanding and basic facts to multiply a multi-digit whole number by a multiple of ten.	4 M3 Lesson 17-1: Multiply a multi-digit whole number by a multiple of ten.
4.NOS.B.5 Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.B.5.a Apply estimation strategies to estimate products.	4 M3 Lesson 13: Multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit multiples of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 14: Apply place value strategies to multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit numbers.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.5.b Use strategies based on place value (e.g., partial products) to multiply.	4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication. 4 M2 Lesson 4: Multiply by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 5: Multiply by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 6: Multiply with regrouping by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 8: Multiply by applying the distributive property and write equations. 4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 10: Multiply by applying simplifying strategies. (Optional) 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 9: Apply place value strategies to multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 10: Apply place value strategies to multiply four-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 11: Represent multiplication by using partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 12: Multiply by using various recording methods in vertical form. 4 M3 Lesson 13: Multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit multiples of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 14: Apply place value strategies to multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 15: Multiply with four partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 16: Multiply with two partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 17: Apply the distributive property to multiply.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.5.c Use properties of operations (e.g., use doubling and halving strategy to think of 12×32 as 6×64) to multiply.	4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication. 4 M2 Lesson 4: Multiply by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 5: Multiply by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 6: Multiply with regrouping by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 8: Multiply by applying the distributive property and write equations. 4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 10: Multiply by applying simplifying strategies. (Optional) 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 9: Apply place value strategies to multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 10: Apply place value strategies to multiply four-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 11: Represent multiplication by using partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 12: Multiply by using various recording methods in vertical form. 4 M3 Lesson 13: Multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit multiples of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 14: Apply place value strategies to multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 15: Multiply with four partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 16: Multiply with two partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 17: Apply the distributive property to multiply.

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4.NOS.B.5.d Represent and explain the computation by connecting rectangular arrays, area models, and/or equations to the meaning of multiplication.	4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication. 4 M2 Lesson 4: Multiply by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 5: Multiply by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 6: Multiply with regrouping by using place value strategies and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 8: Multiply by applying the distributive property and write equations. 4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 10: Multiply by applying simplifying strategies. (Optional) 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 9: Apply place value strategies to multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 10: Apply place value strategies to multiply four-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 11: Represent multiplication by using partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 12: Multiply by using various recording methods in vertical form. 4 M3 Lesson 13: Multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit multiples of 10. 4 M3 Lesson 14: Apply place value strategies to multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 15: Multiply with four partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 16: Multiply with two partial products. 4 M3 Lesson 17: Apply the distributive property to multiply.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.6 Divide whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors with and without remainders.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.B.6.a Apply estimation strategies to estimate quotients.	4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.
4.NOS.B.6.b Use strategies based on place value (e.g., partial quotients) to divide.	4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers. 4 M2 Lesson 11: Divide by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 12: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 14: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 15: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 16: Divide by using the break apart and distribute strategy. 4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 4: Apply place value strategies to divide hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 5: Apply place value strategies to divide thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 6: Connect pictorial representations of division to long division. 4 M3 Lesson 7: Represent division by using partial quotients. 4 M3 Lesson 8: Choose and apply a method to divide multi-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.6.c Use properties of operations and/or the inverse relationship between multiplication and division to divide.	4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers. 4 M2 Lesson 11: Divide by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 12: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 14: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 15: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 16: Divide by using the break apart and distribute strategy. 4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 4: Apply place value strategies to divide hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 5: Apply place value strategies to divide thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 6: Connect pictorial representations of division to long division. 4 M3 Lesson 7: Represent division by using partial quotients. 4 M3 Lesson 8: Choose and apply a method to divide multi-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.B.6.d Represent and explain the computation by connecting rectangular arrays, area models, and/or equations to the meaning of division.	4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers. 4 M2 Lesson 11: Divide by using familiar strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 12: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model. 4 M2 Lesson 14: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 15: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies. 4 M2 Lesson 16: Divide by using the break apart and distribute strategy. 4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1000. 4 M3 Lesson 4: Apply place value strategies to divide hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 5: Apply place value strategies to divide thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones. 4 M3 Lesson 6: Connect pictorial representations of division to long division. 4 M3 Lesson 7: Represent division by using partial quotients. 4 M3 Lesson 8: Choose and apply a method to divide multi-digit numbers. 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.

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Number and Operation Sense

4.NOS.C Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.C.7 Recall or quickly derive multiplication and division facts within 100 (e.g., factors less than or equal to 10 and quotients less than or equal to 10).	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.C.7.a Skip count (2s, 5s, 10s) and apply properties of operations (0s, 1s) to derive foundational facts.	4 M2 Lesson 0-1: Fluently multiply and divide within 100.
4.NOS.C.7.b Derive unknown facts from known facts using double facts (e.g., to solve 4×3, double 3 to get 6 and double 6 to get 12) to multiply and divide.	4 M2 Lesson 0-2: Use familiar facts to multiply and divide.
4.NOS.C.7.c Use properties of operations (e.g., to solve 8×7, think of $(5 \times 7 + (3 \times 7))$ to multiply.	4 M2 Lesson 0-1: Fluently multiply and divide within 100.
4.NOS.C.7.d Use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., think of $4 \times ? = 28$ to solve $28 \div 4 = ?$) to multiply and divide.	4 M2 Lesson 0-2: Use familiar facts to multiply and divide.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.C.8 Explain and apply concepts of factors, multiples, and prime and composite numbers for whole numbers in the range of 1–100.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.C.8.a Identify factor pairs for a whole number in the range of 1–100.	4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite. 4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors.
4.NOS.C.8.b Determine whether a given whole number in the range of 1–100 is a multiple of a one-digit number.	4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors. 4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples.
4.NOS.C.8.c Distinguish between factors and multiples and explain how they relate to a given number.	4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors.
4.NOS.C.8.d Determine whether a given whole number in the range of 1–100 is prime, composite, or neither.	4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite. 4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors. 4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples.

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Number and Operation Sense

4.NOS.D Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.D.9 Understand and generate equivalent fractions.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.D.9.a Identify and generate equivalent fractions using representations and the Identity Property of Multiplication.	4 M4 Lesson 8: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 9: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for non-unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 10: Generate equivalent fractions with larger units. 4 M4 Lesson 11: Represent equivalent fractions by using tape diagrams, number lines, and multiplication or division. 4 M4 Lesson 12: Generate equivalent fractions for fractions greater than 1 and generate equivalent mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 32-1: Multiply a fraction by a whole number by using the associative property.
4.NOS.D.9.b Explain why fractions are equivalent $\left(\frac{c}{d} = \frac{n \times c}{n \times d}\right)$.	4 M4 Lesson 8: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 9: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for non-unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 10: Generate equivalent fractions with larger units. 4 M4 Lesson 11: Represent equivalent fractions by using tape diagrams, number lines, and multiplication or division. 4 M4 Lesson 12: Generate equivalent fractions for fractions greater than 1 and generate equivalent mixed numbers.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.D.10 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, understanding that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.D.10.a Use benchmark numbers (e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1), common numerators, and common denominators to compare.	4 M4 Lesson 13: Compare fractions by using the benchmarks 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1. 4 M4 Lesson 14: Compare fractions with related denominators. 4 M4 Lesson 15: Compare fractions with related numerators. 4 M4 Lesson 16: Generate a common numerator or denominator to compare fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 17: Apply fraction comparison strategies to compare fractions greater than 1.
4.NOS.D.10.b Record comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, $<$.	4 M4 Lesson 13: Compare fractions by using the benchmarks 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1. 4 M4 Lesson 14: Compare fractions with related denominators. 4 M4 Lesson 15: Compare fractions with related numerators. 4 M4 Lesson 16: Generate a common numerator or denominator to compare fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 17: Apply fraction comparison strategies to compare fractions greater than 1.
4.NOS.D.10.c Justify comparisons using representations and reasoning.	4 M4 Lesson 13: Compare fractions by using the benchmarks 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1. 4 M4 Lesson 14: Compare fractions with related denominators. 4 M4 Lesson 15: Compare fractions with related numerators. 4 M4 Lesson 16: Generate a common numerator or denominator to compare fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 17: Apply fraction comparison strategies to compare fractions greater than 1.

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Number and Operation Sense

4.NOS.E Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations on whole numbers.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.E.11 Apply understanding of a fraction $\frac{c}{d}$ with $d > 1$ as a sum of unit fractions $\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)$ to decompose a fraction (including fractions greater than 1) into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition as an equation. Justify decompositions using visual fraction models and equations. (e.g., $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$ or $2\frac{1}{8} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{8}$ or $2\frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{8}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$).	4 M4 Lesson 1: Decompose whole numbers into a sum of unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 2: Decompose fractions into a sum of unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 3: Decompose fractions into a sum of fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 4: Represent fractions by using various fraction models. 4 M4 Lesson 5: Rename fractions greater than 1 as mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 6: Rename mixed numbers as fractions greater than 1. 4 M4 Lesson 7: Rename fractions as a sum of equivalent smaller unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 19: Add and subtract fractions with like units. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 22: Add two fractions with related units. (Optional)
4.NOS.E.12 Apply and extend previous understanding of addition and subtraction of whole numbers to add and subtract fractions with like denominators.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.E.12.a Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.	4 M4 Lesson 19: Add and subtract fractions with like units.
4.NOS.E.12.b Estimate sums and differences by reasoning about benchmark numbers and assess reasonableness of answers (e.g., $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$ will be greater than 1 because both fractions are greater than $\frac{1}{2}$).	4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers.
4.NOS.E.12.c Apply and extend whole number addition and subtraction strategies (e.g., counting on, making a whole, partial sums, compensation, properties of operations, the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction) to add and subtract fractions.	4 M4 Lesson 19: Add and subtract fractions with like units. 4 M4 Lesson 23: Add a fraction to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 25: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 1. 4 M4 Lesson 26: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 2. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.E.12.d Solve problems in context involving addition and subtraction of fractions using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations.
4.NOS.E.13 Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number $\left(b \times \frac{c}{d}\right)$.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NOS.E.13.a Estimate products by reasoning about benchmark numbers and assess reasonableness of answers (e.g., $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ will be less than 4 because I have 4 groups of something less than 1).	4 M4 Lesson 32-1: Multiply a fraction by a whole number by using the associative property. 4 M4 Lesson 34: Multiply a mixed number by a whole number by using the distributive property.
4.NOS.E.13.b Use understanding of multiplication as equal groups to multiply a unit fraction by whole number (e.g., interpret $b \times \frac{1}{d}$ as b groups of $\frac{1}{d}$).	4 M4 Lesson 31: Decompose non-unit fractions into a product of a whole number and a unit fraction.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.E.13.c Use understanding of multiplication as equal groups to multiply a fraction by whole number (e.g., interpret $b \times \frac{c}{d}$ as b groups of $\frac{c}{d}$ when $\frac{c}{d}$ is greater than or less than 1).	4 M4 Lesson 32-1: Multiply a fraction by a whole number by using the associative property. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 34: Multiply a mixed number by a whole number by using the distributive property.
4.NOS.E.13.d Solve problems in context involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number.

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Number and Operation Sense

4.NOS.F Understand decimal notation for fractions and compare decimal fractions.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.F.14 Express a fraction with a denominator of 10 as an equivalent fraction with a denominator of 100 to add two fractions with respective denominators of 10 and 100.	4 M5 Lesson 5: Decompose 1 one and express hundredths in fraction form and decimal form. 4 M5 Lesson 6: Represent hundredths as a place value unit. 4 M5 Lesson 7: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 8: Represent decimal numbers in expanded form. 4 M5 Lesson 12: Apply fraction equivalence to add tenths and hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 13: Apply fraction equivalence to add mixed numbers with tenths and hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.
4.NOS.F.15 Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 and 100. (e.g., rewrite 0.62 as $\frac{62}{100}$ or describe a length as 0.62 meters or locate 0.62 on a number line).	4 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of money. 4 M5 Lesson 2: Decompose 1 one and express tenths in fraction form and decimal form. 4 M5 Lesson 3: Represent tenths as a place value unit. 4 M5 Lesson 4: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with tenths. 4 M5 Lesson 5: Decompose 1 one and express hundredths in fraction form and decimal form. 4 M5 Lesson 6: Represent hundredths as a place value unit. 4 M5 Lesson 7: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 8: Represent decimal numbers in expanded form.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.NOS.F.16 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., using a visual model).	4 M5 Lesson 9: Compare measurements expressed as decimal numbers. 4 M5 Lesson 10: Use pictorial representations to compare decimal numbers. 4 M5 Lesson 11: Compare and order decimal numbers.

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Algebraic Thinking

4.AT.A Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.AT.A.1 Interpret a multiplication situation as a comparison (e.g., interpret $35 = 5 \times 7$ 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 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 2: Solve multiplicative comparison problems with unknowns in various positions. 4 M1 Lesson 3: Describe relationships between measurements by using multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 4: Represent the composition of larger units of money by using multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.
4.AT.A.2 Multiply or divide to solve multiplicative comparison problems in context by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	4 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 2: Solve multiplicative comparison problems with unknowns in various positions. 4 M1 Lesson 3: Describe relationships between measurements by using multiplicative comparison. 4 M1 Lesson 4: Represent the composition of larger units of money by using multiplicative comparison. 4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.
4.AT.A.3 Distinguish multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.	4 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.AT.A.4 Solve multistep problems in context involving whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.AT.A.4.a Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity.	4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems. 4 M3 Lesson 23: Solve multi-step word problems and interpret remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 24: Solve multi-step word problems and assess the reasonableness of solutions.
4.AT.A.4.b Assess the reasonableness of answers in terms of context, including interpreting remainders.	4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding. 4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems. 4 M3 Lesson 23: Solve multi-step word problems and interpret remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 24: Solve multi-step word problems and assess the reasonableness of solutions.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

4.GR.A Solve problems involving measurement conversion, area, and perimeter.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.GR.A.1 Apply the relationship between measurement units within a given measurement system (customary: in, ft, yd, oz, lb, sec, min, hr; metric: cm, m, km, g, kg, mL, L) to convert measurements from a larger unit to smaller unit.	4 M1 Lesson 23: Express metric measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M1 Lesson 24: Express metric measurements of mass and liquid volume in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 19: Express customary measurements of weight in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 20: Express customary measurements of liquid volume in terms of smaller units.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.GR.A.2 Use the four operations to solve problems in context involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving common fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit.	4 M1 Lesson 23: Express metric measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M1 Lesson 24: Express metric measurements of mass and liquid volume in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons. 4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 19: Express customary measurements of weight in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Lesson 20: Express customary measurements of liquid volume in terms of smaller units. 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.
4.GR.A.3 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in context, including rectangles with missing dimensions.	4 M2 Lesson 3: Investigate and use a formula for the area of a rectangle. 4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 18: Investigate and use formulas for the perimeter of a rectangle. 4 M2 Lesson 19: Apply area and perimeter formulas to solve problems. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.GR.A.4 Relate the area of a triangle to the area of a rectangle using decomposition and visual models. Derive and apply the formula to solve problems in contexts involving triangles positioned within or formed from the decomposition of rectangles.	4 M6 Lesson 20-1: Use the area of a rectangle to find the area of a right triangle.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

4.GR.B Understand concepts of angle and measure angles.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.GR.B.5 Identify angles as geometric figures formed by two rays that share a common endpoint and describe angle size as the amount of rotation between the two rays measured in degrees with reference to a circle.	4 M6 Lesson 7: Explore angles as fractional turns through a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a $1°$ angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 9: Identify and measure angles as turns and recognize them in various contexts. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor.
4.GR.B.6 Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Estimate and sketch angles of specified measures.	4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a $1°$ angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor. 4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to $180°$.
4.GR.B.7 Explain that 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 context (e.g., by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure).	4 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose angles by using pattern blocks. 4 M6 Lesson 14: Find unknown angle measures within right and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 15: Find unknown angle measures within a decomposed angle of up to $180°$. 4 M6 Lesson 16: Find unknown angle measures around a point.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

4.GR.C Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.GR.C.8 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.	4 M6 Lesson 1: Identify and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles. 4 M6 Lesson 2: Identify right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 3: Draw right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles. 4 M6 Lesson 4: Identify, define, and draw perpendicular lines. 4 M6 Lesson 5: Identify, define, and draw parallel lines. 4 M6 Lesson 6: Relate geometric figures to a real-world context. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor. 4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to $180°$. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.
4.GR.C.9 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 M6 Lesson 4: Identify, define, and draw perpendicular lines. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.

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Reasoning with Data and Statistics

4.DS.A Represent and interpret data.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
4.DS.A.1 Ask and answer questions by collecting, organizing and summarizing data, recognizing the importance of context when analyzing data.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.DS.A.1.a Create scaled data visualization (e.g., bar graphs for categorical data; line plots with fraction units of halves, fourths, and eighths for numerical data) to display data to communicate an idea.	4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot. 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks
4.DS.A.1.b Summarize data presented in scaled data visualizations (e.g., bar graphs, line plots) and draw conclusions about the data.	4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot. 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks 4 Data Talk: Oh, Babies!
4.DS.A.1.c Compare and contrast different data visualizations of the same data by varying attributes (e.g., reordering bars, changing the scale) and explain how changing the attributes affects the interpretation.	4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot. 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks 4 Data Talk: Oh, Babies!

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