

---

## Grade 4 | Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>® (2027)

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more “aha!” learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students’ mastery of math.

### Teachability

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> 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 into the teacher materials.

### Accessibility

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using clear sentences, the *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> 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.

### Math Confidence

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students’ curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Mathematical Practice Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Standard 1</b> Problem Solve and Persevere</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>Standard 2</b> Abstract and Generalize</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>Standard 3</b> Justify and Prove</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>Standard 4</b> Model with Mathematics</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>Standard 5</b> Represent</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>Standard 6</b> Collaborate Mathematically</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>Standard 7</b> Culturally Connect</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>

## Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)

### Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>MT.4.OA.1</b></p> <p>Interpret a multiplication equation as a multiplicative comparison and represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 2: Solve multiplicative comparison problems with unknowns in various positions.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 3: Describe relationships between measurements by using multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 4: Represent the composition of larger units of money by using multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.OA.2</b></p> <p>Multiply or divide to solve problems in context that involve multiplicative comparison and distinguish multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 2: Solve multiplicative comparison problems with unknowns in various positions.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 3: Describe relationships between measurements by using multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 4: Represent the composition of larger units of money by using multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.OA.3</b></p> <p>Solve multistep problems in context 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, and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 23: Solve multi-step word problems and interpret remainders.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 24: Solve multi-step word problems and assess the reasonableness of solutions.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
<p><b>MT.4.OA.4</b></p> <p>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 1–1000 is a multiple of a given one-digit number, and determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is prime or composite.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples.</p> <p>5 M1 Lesson 21: Express a composite number to 50 as a product of its prime factors.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address determining whether a given whole number greater than 100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number.</i></p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.OA.5</b></p> <p>Analyze a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule, identify and explain informally features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself, generate terms in the resulting sequence, and observe the pattern.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 1: Interpret multiplication as multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 11: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 26: Use relationships within a pattern to find an unknown term in the sequence.</p>
---	---

**Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)**

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.NBT.1</b></p> <p>Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, each place represents ten times the place to its right.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.NBT.2</b></p> <p>Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using standard form, word form, and expanded form and compare two multi-digit numbers based on the value of the digits in each place using <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math> symbols.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 5: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 7: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 8: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in standard form and word form.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math>.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 10: Name numbers by using place value understanding.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 11: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.NBT.3</b></p> <p>Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 12: Round to the nearest thousand.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 13: Round to the nearest ten thousand and hundred thousand.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 14: Round multi-digit numbers to any place.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.NBT.4</b></p> <p>Accurately and efficiently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 18: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units once.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 19: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units up to 3 times.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 20: Subtract by using the standard algorithm, decomposing larger units multiple times.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.NBT.5</b></p> <p>Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, multiply two two-digit numbers, flexibly using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations, and illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 4: Multiply by using familiar strategies.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 5: Multiply by using place value strategies and the distributive property.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 6: Multiply with regrouping by using place value strategies and the distributive property.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 8: Multiply by applying the distributive property and write equations.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 10: Multiply by applying simplifying strategies.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1000.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 9: Apply place value strategies to multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.NBT.5 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>4 M3 Lesson 10: Apply place value strategies to multiply four-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 11: Represent multiplication by using partial products.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 12: Multiply by using various recording methods in vertical form.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 13: Multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit multiples of 10.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 14: Apply place value strategies to multiply two-digit numbers by two-digit numbers.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 15: Multiply with four partial products.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 16: Multiply with two partial products.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 17: Apply the distributive property to multiply.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.NBT.6</b></p> <p>Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, flexibly using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division, and illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 11: Divide by using familiar strategies.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 12: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 14: Divide two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 15: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using place value strategies.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 16: Divide by using the break apart and distribute strategy.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1000.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 4: Apply place value strategies to divide hundreds, tens, and ones.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 5: Apply place value strategies to divide thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 6: Connect pictorial representations of division to long division.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 7: Represent division by using partial quotients.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 8: Choose and apply a method to divide multi-digit numbers.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.</p>

## Number and Operations—Fractions (NF)

### Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>MT.4.NF.1</b></p> <p>Explain why a fraction <math>\frac{a}{b}</math> is equivalent to a fraction <math>\frac{(n \times a)}{(n \times b)}</math> by using visual fraction models and use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.</p>	<p>4 M4 Lesson 8: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for unit fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 9: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for non-unit fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 10: Generate equivalent fractions with larger units.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 11: Represent equivalent fractions by using tape diagrams, number lines, and multiplication or division.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 12: Generate equivalent fractions for fractions greater than 1 and generate equivalent mixed numbers.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.NF.2</b></p> <p>Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction, recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole, record the results of comparisons with symbols <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, or <math>&lt;</math>, and justify the conclusions.</p>	<p>4 M4 Lesson 13: Compare fractions by using the benchmarks, 0, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>, and 1.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 14: Compare fractions with related denominators.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 15: Compare fractions with related numerators.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 16: Generate a common numerator or denominator to compare fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 17: Apply fraction comparison strategies to compare fractions greater than 1.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.NF.3</b></p> <p>Understand a fraction <math>\frac{a}{b}</math> with <math>a &gt; 1</math> as a sum of fractions <math>\frac{1}{b}</math> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole,</li> <li>• Decomposing a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation,</li> <li>• Adding and subtracting mixed numbers with like denominators by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent improper fraction or other efficient strategies, and</li> <li>• Solving problems in context that involve addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole or having like denominators. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</li> </ul>	<p>4 M4 Lesson 1: Decompose whole numbers into a sum of unit fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 2: Decompose fractions into a sum of unit fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 3: Decompose fractions into a sum of fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 4: Represent fractions by using various fraction models.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 5: Rename fractions greater than 1 as mixed numbers.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 6: Rename mixed numbers as fractions greater than 1.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 7: Rename fractions as a sum of equivalent smaller unit fractions.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 19: Add and subtract fractions with like units.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 22: Add two fractions with related units.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 23: Add a fraction to a mixed number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 25: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 1.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 26: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 2.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
--	--

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.NF.4</b></p> <p>Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding a fraction <math>\frac{a}{b}</math> as a multiple of <math>\frac{1}{b}</math> and recording the conclusion by the equation <math>\frac{a}{b} = a \times \frac{1}{b}</math>,</li> <li>Understanding a multiple of <math>\frac{a}{b}</math> as a multiple of <math>\frac{1}{b}</math>, using this to multiply a fraction by a whole number and recognizing <math>n \times \frac{a}{b} = \frac{(n \times a)}{b}</math>, and</li> <li>Solving problems in context involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</li> </ul>	<p>4 M4 Lesson 31: Decompose non-unit fractions into a product of a whole number and a unit fraction.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 32: Multiply a fraction by a whole number by using the associative property.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 34: Multiply a mixed number by a whole number by using the distributive property.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
<p><b>MT.4.NF.5</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>4 M5 Lesson 5: Decompose 1 one and express hundredths in fraction form and decimal form.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 6: Represent hundredths as a place value unit.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 7: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with hundredths.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 8: Represent decimal numbers in expanded form.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 12: Apply fraction equivalence to add tenths and hundredths.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 13: Apply fraction equivalence to add mixed numbers with tenths and hundredths.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.NF.6</b></p> <p>Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100.</p>	<p>4 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of money.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 2: Decompose 1 one and express tenths in fraction form and decimal form.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 3: Represent tenths as a place value unit.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 4: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with tenths.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 5: Decompose 1 one and express hundredths in fraction form and decimal form.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 6: Represent hundredths as a place value unit.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 7: Write mixed numbers in decimal form with hundredths.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 8: Represent decimal numbers in expanded form.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.NF.7</b></p> <p>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 <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, or <math>&lt;</math>, and justify the conclusions.</p>	<p>4 M5 Lesson 9: Compare measurements expressed as decimal numbers.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 10: Use pictorial representations to compare decimal numbers.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 11: Compare and order decimal numbers.</p>

## Measurement and Data (MD)

### Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>MT.4.MD.1</b></p> <p>Know relative sizes of units within one system of measurement and within the system, express measurements of a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 23: Express metric measurements of length in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 24: Express metric measurements of mass and liquid volume in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 19: Express customary measurements of weight in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 20: Express customary measurements of liquid volume in terms of smaller units.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.MD.2</b></p> <p>Use the four operations to solve problems in context using distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems with simple fractions or decimals and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit, and represent measurement quantities using diagrams that feature a measurement scale. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 19: Express customary measurements of weight in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 20: Express customary measurements of liquid volume in terms of smaller units.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number.</p> <p>4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>

### Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>MT.4.MD.3</b></p> <p>Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles including problems in context.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 3: Investigate and use a formula for the area of a rectangle.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 18: Investigate and use formulas for the perimeter of a rectangle.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 19: Apply area and perimeter formulas to solve problems.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.MD.4</b></p> <p>Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit and solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots.</p>	<p>4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot.</p> <p>4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.MD.5</b></p> <p>Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint and understand concepts of angle measurement by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding that an angle is formed by two rays with a common endpoint at the center of a circle that measures a total of 360 degrees, and a single-degree unit measure is equal to <math>\frac{1}{360}</math> of the circle, and</li> <li>Understanding that an angle that turns through <math>n</math> one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of <math>n</math> degrees.</li> </ul>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 7: Explore angles as fractional turns through a circle.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a <math>1^\circ</math> angle as a turn through <math>\frac{1}{360}</math> of a circle.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 9: Identify and measure angles as turns and recognize them in various contexts.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 10: Use <math>180^\circ</math> protractors to measure angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a <math>180^\circ</math> protractor.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.MD.6</b></p> <p>Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor and sketch angles of specified measure.</p>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a <math>1^\circ</math> angle as a turn through <math>\frac{1}{360}</math> of a circle.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 10: Use <math>180^\circ</math> protractors to measure angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a <math>180^\circ</math> protractor.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to <math>180^\circ</math>.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.MD.7</b></p> <p>Recognize angle measure as additive. When an angle is decomposed into nonoverlapping 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 including problems in context.</p>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose angles by using pattern blocks.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 14: Find unknown angle measures within right and straight angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 15: Find unknown angle measures within a decomposed angle of up to <math>180^\circ</math>.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 16: Find unknown angle measures around a point.</p>

## Geometry (G)

### Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>MT.4.G.1</b></p> <p>Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines and identify these in two-dimensional figures.</p>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 1: Identify and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 2: Identify right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 3: Draw right, acute, obtuse, and straight angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 4: Identify, define, and draw perpendicular lines.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 5: Identify, define, and draw parallel lines.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 6: Relate geometric figures to a real-world context.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 10: Use 180° protractors to measure angles.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a 180° protractor.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to 180°.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 18: Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measures, or both.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 19: Construct and classify triangles based on given attributes.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.</p>
<p><b>MT.4.G.2</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 18: Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measures, or both.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 19: Construct and classify triangles based on given attributes.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.</p>

**Montana PK–12 Mathematics  
Content Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>MT.4.G.3</b></p> <p>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. This standard should incorporate designs and cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address incorporating designs and cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
---	--