
Grade 4 | Nebraska's College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics (2022) Correlation to *Eureka Math*²[®] (2027)

*Eureka Math*² 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*² 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*² 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*² 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*² 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*² 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*² 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.

| Nebraska Mathematical Processes | Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ² |
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| <p>MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> | <p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> |
| <p>MP.2 Reason quantitatively and abstractly and consider the reasoning of others.</p> | <p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> |
| <p>MP.3 Create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.</p> | <p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> |
| <p>MP.4 Analyze mathematical relationships to connect mathematical ideas.</p> | <p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> |
| <p>MP.5 Explain and justify mathematical ideas using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.</p> | <p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> |

Number: Students will solve problems and reason with number concepts using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.N.1 Numeric Relationships: Students will demonstrate and represent multi-digit numbers using relationships with the base-ten number system.

Nebraska’s College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

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| <p>4.N.1.a</p> <p>Read, write, and demonstrate multiple equivalent representations for whole numbers up to 1,000,000 and decimals to the hundredths using visual representations, standard form, and expanded form.</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 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> <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><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address the expanded form of decimals.</i></p> |
| <p>4.N.1.b</p> <p>Represent and justify comparisons of whole numbers up to 1,000,000 and decimals through the hundredths place using number lines and reasoning strategies.</p> | <p>4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using $>$, $=$, and $<$.</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> |

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| <p>4.N.1.c</p> <p>Recognize a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in 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>4.N.1.d</p> <p>Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators of 10 or 100 (e.g., $\frac{43}{100} = 0.43$).</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> |

Number: Students will solve problems and reason with number concepts using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.N.2 Fractions and Decimals: Students will extend understanding of fractions by equivalence and ordering and will develop an understanding of decimals.

Nebraska’s College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

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| <p>4.N.2.a</p> <p>Explain and demonstrate how a mixed number is equivalent to a fraction greater than one and how a fraction greater than one is equivalent to a mixed number using visual fraction models and reasoning strategies.</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.N.2.b</p> <p>Explain and demonstrate how equivalent fractions are generated by multiplying by a fraction equivalent to 1 using visual fraction models and the Identity Property of Multiplication.</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><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address generating equivalent fractions by multiplying by a fraction equivalent to 1.</i></p> |
| <p>4.N.2.c</p> <p>Compare and order fractions having unlike numerators or denominators using number lines, benchmarks, reasoning strategies, and/or equivalence.</p> | <p>4 M4 Lesson 13: Compare fractions by using the benchmarks, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 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> |

Number: Students will solve problems and reason with number concepts using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.N.3 Operations with Fractions: Students will understand and demonstrate fractional computation.

**Nebraska's College and Career Ready
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| Nebraska's College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics | Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ² |
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| <p>4.N.3.a</p> <p>Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way and record each decomposition with an equation and a visual representation.</p> | <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> |

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| <p>4.N.3.b</p> <p>Explain the meaning of addition and subtraction of fractions with like denominators using visual fraction models, properties of operations, and reasoning strategies.</p> | <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.N.3.c</p> <p>Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators.</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> |

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| <p>4.N.3.d</p> <p>Solve authentic problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators.</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.N.3.e</p> <p>Multiply a fraction by a whole number using visual fraction models and properties of operations.</p> | <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> |

Number: Students will solve problems and reason with number concepts using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.N.4 Factors and Multiples: Students will find factors and multiples and classify numbers as prime or composite.

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| <p>4.N.4.a</p> <p>Determine whether a given whole number up to 100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number.</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>4.N.4.b</p> <p>Determine factors of any whole number up to 100 and classify a number up to 100 as 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> |

Algebra: Students will solve problems and reason with algebra using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.A.1 Operations and Algebraic Thinking: Students will extend understanding of multiplication and division and apply operational properties to solve problems involving variables.

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| <p>4.A.1.a</p> <p>Add and subtract multi-digit numbers using an 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> |
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| <p>4.A.1.b</p> <p>Multiply up to a four-digit whole number by a one-digit whole number and multiply a two-digit whole number by a two-digit whole number, using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and algorithms.</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 1,000.</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> <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> |
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| <p>4.A.1.c</p> <p>Divide up to a four-digit whole number by a one-digit divisor with and without a remainder using strategies based on place value.</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 1,000.</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> |
| <p>4.A.1.d</p> <p>Determine the reasonableness of whole number products and quotients using estimations and number sense.</p> | <p>4 M2 Lesson 13: Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers by using an area model.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors.</p> <p>4 M3 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address determining the reasonableness of products.</i></p> |

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| <p>4.A.1.e</p> <p>Create a simple algebraic expression or equation using a variable for an unknown number to represent an authentic mathematical situation (e.g., $3 + n = 15$, $81 \div n = 9$).</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>4.A.1.f</p> <p>Solve one- and two-step authentic problems using the four operations including interpreting remainders and the use of a letter to represent the unknown quantity.</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> |

Geometry: Students will solve problems and reason with geometry using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.G.1 Shapes and Their Attributes: Students will draw and identify lines and angles and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Nebraska’s College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

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| <p>4.G.1.a</p> <p>Identify, create, and describe points, lines, line segments, rays, angles, parallel lines, perpendicular lines, and intersecting lines.</p> | <p>4 M6 Lesson 1: Identify and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and 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.G.1.b</p> <p>Justify the classification of angles as acute, obtuse, or right.</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 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.G.1.c</p> <p>Justify the classification of two-dimensional shapes based on the presence or absence of parallel and perpendicular lines or the presence or absence of specific angles.</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>4.G.1.d</p> <p>Recognize, draw, and justify lines of symmetry in two-dimensional shapes.</p> | <p>4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry.</p> |

Geometry: Students will solve problems and reason with geometry using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.G.2 Measurement: Students will generate simple conversions from a larger unit to a smaller unit to solve authentic problems and measure angles.

Nebraska’s College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics

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| <p>4.G.2.a</p> <p>Identify and use the appropriate tools, operations, and units of measurement, both customary and metric, to solve authentic problems involving time, length, weight, mass, and capacity.</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>4.G.2.b</p> <p>Determine the reasonableness of measurements involving time, length, weight, mass, capacity, and angles.</p> | <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p> |

Nebraska’s College and Career Ready Standards for Mathematics

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| <p>4.G.2.c</p> <p>Generate simple conversions from a larger unit to a smaller unit within the customary and metric systems of measurement.</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>4.G.2.d</p> <p>Measure angles in whole number degrees using a protractor and relate benchmark angle measurements to their rotation through a circle (e.g., $180^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ of a circle).</p> | <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 1° angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ 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 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.G.2.e</p> <p>Recognize angle measures as additive and solve problems involving addition and subtraction to find unknown angles on a diagram.</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 180°.</p> <p>4 M6 Lesson 16: Find unknown angle measures around a point.</p> |

Geometry: Students will solve problems and reason with geometry using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.G.3 Area and Perimeter: Students will apply perimeter and area formulas for rectangles.

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| <p>4.G.3.a</p> <p>Apply perimeter and area formulas for rectangles to solve authentic problems.</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> |

Data: Students will solve problems and reason with data/probability using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.D.1 Data Collection: Students will formulate questions to collect, organize, and represent data.

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| <p>4.D.1.a</p> <p>Generate and represent data using line plots where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, fourths, or eighths.</p> | <p>4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot.</p> |
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Data: Students will solve problems and reason with data/probability using multiple representations, make connections within math and across disciplines, and communicate their ideas.

4.D.2 Analyze Data and Interpret Results: Students will analyze the data and interpret the results.

**Nebraska’s College and Career Ready
Standards for Mathematics**

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

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| <p>4.D.2.a</p> <p>Solve authentic problems and analyze data involving addition or subtraction of fractions presented in line plots.</p> | <p>4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot.</p> |
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