Grade 4 | North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards (2018) Correlation to *Eureka Math²® (2027)*

Eureka Math² 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 Math²* 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 Math² 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 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 into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² 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 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.

Math Confidence

Eureka Math² 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.

Math Attributes	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
3–5.MA.P Learners can develop and carry out a logical plan to problem-solve situations, reflect on the reasonableness of solutions, and explore alternate strategies with guidance.	Lessons in every module engage students in math attributes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
3–5.MA.C Learners can make connections and summarize related ideas using supporting evidence.	Lessons in every module engage students in math attributes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
3–5.MA.R Learners can reason logically based on experience and knowledge, citing evidence to support their reasoning and conclusions.	Lessons in every module engage students in math attributes. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Number and Operations: Learners will develop a foundational understanding of the number system, operations, and computational fluency to create connections and solve problems within and across concepts.

4.NO.CC Counting and Cardinality: Learners will understand the relationship between numerical symbols, names, quantities, and counting sequences.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.CC.1 Read numbers to the millions place, including word, standard, and expanded form. Write numbers to the millions place, including standard 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.

Number and Operations: Learners will develop a foundational understanding of the number system, operations, and computational fluency to create connections and solve problems within and across concepts.

4.NO.NBT Base Ten: Learners will understand the place value structure of the base-ten number system and represent, compare, and perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and decimals.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NBT.1 Understand that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right.	4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NBT.2 Compare two numbers to the millions place and decimals to the hundredths place, using symbols $>$, $<$, and $=$. Justify comparisons based on the value of the digits.	4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$ by using $>$, $=$, and $<$. 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.
4.NO.NBT.3 Apply place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers 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.NO.NBT.4 Add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers to the one millions place using strategies, including the 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.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NBT.5 Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number and multiply two two-digit numbers. Show and justify the calculation using equations, rectangular arrays, and models.	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. 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1,000. 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.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NBT.6 Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors using place value strategies. Show and justify the calculation using equations, rectangular arrays, and models.	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 1,000. 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.

Number and Operations: Learners will develop a foundational understanding of the number system, operations, and computational fluency to create connections and solve problems within and across concepts.

4.NO.NF Fractions: Learners will understand fractions and equivalency to represent, compare, and perform operations of fractions and decimals.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NF.1 Express equivalent fractions with a denominator of 10 and a denominator of 100 to generate a decimal notation.	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.
4.NO.NF.2 Explain and demonstrate how a mixed number is equivalent to a fraction greater than one and how a fraction greater than one is equal to a mixed number using visual fraction models and reasoning strategies (proper and improper fractions limited to denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100).	4 M4 Lesson 5: Rename fractions greater than 1 as mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 6: Rename mixed numbers as fractions greater than 1.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NF.3 Generate equivalent fractions using numerical representations, visual representations, and number lines (proper and improper fractions limited to denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100).	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.NO.NF.4 Demonstrate how equivalent fractions are generated by multiplying a fraction equivalent to 1 or the properties of multiplication (proper and improper fractions limited to denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100).	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.NO.NF.5 Compare and order fractions having unlike numerators or denominators. Record comparisons using the symbols $>$, $<$, and $=$. Justify using a visual fraction model (proper and improper fractions limited to denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100).	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.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NO.NF.6 Solve authentic word problems by adding and subtracting fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators (proper and improper fractions limited to denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100).	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 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. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations.
4.NO.NF.7 Solve problems by multiplying fractions and whole numbers using visual fraction models (proper and improper fractions limited to denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100).	4 M4 Lesson 31: Decompose non-unit fractions into a product of a whole number and a unit fraction. 4 M4 Lesson 32: 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.

Algebraic Reasoning: Learners will look for, generate, and make sense of patterns, relationships, and algebraic symbols to represent mathematical models while adopting approaches and solutions in novel situations.

4.AR.OA Operations and Algebraic Thinking: Learners will analyze patterns and relationships to generate and interpret numerical expressions.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.AR.OA.1 Automatically multiply and divide through 10×10.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
4.AR.OA.2 Identify and apply the properties of operations for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division and justify thinking.	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 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 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 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors. 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and $1{,}000$. 4 M3 Lesson 11: Represent multiplication by using partial 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.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.AR.OA.2 ***continued***	4 M3 Lesson 17: Apply the distributive property to multiply. 4 M4 Lesson 32: 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.AR.OA.3 Solve multi-step authentic word problems using the four operations, including problems with interpreted remainders. Represent problems using equations, including a symbol as an unknown.	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.
4.AR.OA.4 Find factor pairs and multiples within the range of $1–36$ while classifying numbers as prime or composite.	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 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.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.AR.OA.5 Interpret multiplication equations as a comparison. Represent 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 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.
4.AR.OA.6 Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule while identifying apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself.	4 M2 Lesson 26: Use relationships within a pattern to find an unknown term in the sequence.

Geometry and Measurement: Learners will use visualization, spatial reasoning, geometric modeling, and measurement to investigate the characteristics of figures, perform transformations, and construct logical arguments.

4.GM.G Geometry: Learners will compose and classify figures and shapes based on attributes and properties; represent and solve problems using a coordinate plane.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.GM.G.1 Identify, label, and draw points, lines, line segments, rays, and angles (right, acute, obtuse).	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.GM.G.2 Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of specified size.	4 M6 Lesson 18: Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measures, or both. 4 M6 Lesson 19: Construct and classify triangles based on given attributes. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.
4.GM.G.3 Draw lines of symmetry in two-dimensional figures.	4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry.

Geometry and Measurement: Learners will use visualization, spatial reasoning, geometric modeling, and measurement to investigate the characteristics of figures, perform transformations, and construct logical arguments.

4.GM.M Measurement: Learners will represent and calculate measurement data, including time, money, and geometric measurement, and convert like measurement units within a given system.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.GM.M.1 Know the relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb., oz.; l, ml; hr., min., sec. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.	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.
4.GM.M.2 Generate simple conversions from a larger unit to a smaller unit to solve authentic problems within a single system of measurement, both customary and metric systems.	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.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.GM.M.3 Identify and use the appropriate tools, operations, and units of measurement, both customary and metric, to solve problems involving time, length, weight, mass, and capacity.	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.GM.M.4 Solve authentic word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies using $ and ¢ symbols and decimal notation appropriately.	4 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of money. *Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.GM.M.5 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles, including connected rectangular figures, in problems.	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.
4.GM.M.6 Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Using a protractor and ruler, draw angles of a specified measure.	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.GM.M.7 Recognize angle measures as additive and solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram.	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.

Data, Probability, and Statistics: Learners will ask and answer questions by collecting, organizing, and displaying relevant data, drawing inferences and conclusions, making predictions, and understanding and applying basic concepts of probability.

4.DPS.D Data: Learners will represent and interpret data.

North Dakota Mathematics K–12 Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.DPS.D.1 Formulate questions to collect, organize, and represent data to reason with math and across disciplines.	4 Data Investigation: Weather Forecasts 4 Data Investigation: Ramp Heights 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks *Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
4.DPS.D.2 Generate data and create line plots to display a data set of unit fractions ($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots.	4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot.
4.DPS.D.3 Utilize graphs and diagrams to represent and solve authentic word problems using the four operations involving whole numbers, benchmark fractions, and decimals.	4 Data Investigation: Ramp Heights 5 Data Investigation: A Typical Night of Sleep *Supplemental material is needed to address using the four operations.*