
Grade 4 | North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics (2017) 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.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.4 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>MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.6 Attend to precision.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

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<p>NC.4.OA.1</p> <p>Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison. Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparisons using models and equations with a symbol for the unknown number. 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 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 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems.</p> <p>4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.</p>

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.OA.3</p> <p>Solve two-step word problems involving the four operations with whole numbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use estimation strategies to assess reasonableness of answers. • Interpret remainders in word problems. • Represent problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. 	<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>

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.OA.4</p> <p>Find all factor pairs for whole numbers up to and including 50 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. • Determine whether a given whole number is a multiple of a given one-digit number. • Determine if the number is prime or composite. 	<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>

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Generate and analyze patterns.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.OA.5</p> <p>Generate and analyze a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule.</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

Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.NBT.1</p> <p>Explain that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right, up to 100,000.</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>NC.4.NBT.2</p> <p>Read and write multi-digit whole numbers up to and including 100,000 using numerals, number names, 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 9: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using $>$, $=$, and $<$.</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>

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<p>NC.4.NBT.7</p> <p>Compare two multi-digit numbers up to and including 100,000 based on the values of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.</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 $>$, $=$, and $<$.</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>
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Number and Operations in Base Ten

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

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<p>NC.4.NBT.4</p> <p>Add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers up to and including 100,000 using the standard algorithm with place value understanding.</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>NC.4.NBT.5</p> <p>Multiply a whole number of up to three digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply up to two two-digit numbers with place value understanding using area models, partial products, and the properties of operations. Use models to make connections and develop the algorithm.</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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**North Carolina Standard Course
of Study–Mathematics**

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

NC.4.NBT.6

Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to three-digit dividends and one-digit divisors with place value understanding using rectangular arrays, area models, repeated subtraction, partial quotients, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and 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 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—Fractions

Extend understanding of fractions.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

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<p>NC.4.NF.1</p> <p>Explain why a fraction is equivalent to another fraction by using area and length fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size.</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>NC.4.NF.2</p> <p>Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, using the denominators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasoning about their size and using area and length models. Using benchmark fractions 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and a whole. Comparing common numerator or common denominators. 	<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 and Operations—Fractions

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

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<p>NC.4.NF.3</p> <p>Understand and justify decompositions of fractions with denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole. • Decompose a fraction into a sum of unit fractions and a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way using area models, length models, and equations. • Add and subtract fractions, including mixed numbers with like denominators, by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction. • Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions, including mixed numbers by writing equations from a visual representation of the problem. 	<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>

Number and Operations—Fractions

Use unit fractions to understand operations of fractions.

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North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.NF.4</p> <p>Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Model and explain how fractions can be represented by multiplying a whole number by a unit fraction, using this understanding to multiply a whole number by any fraction less than one.• Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number.	<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 and Operations—Fractions

Understand decimal notation for fractions, and compare decimal fractions.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.NF.6</p> <p>Use decimal notation to represent fractions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express, model and explain the equivalence between fractions with denominators of 10 and 100. Use equivalent fractions to add two fractions with denominators of 10 or 100. Represent tenths and hundredths with models, making connections between fractions and decimals. 	<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>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>
<p>NC.4.NF.7</p> <p>Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size using area and length models, and recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole.</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

Solve problems involving measurement.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.MD.1</p> <p>Know relative sizes of measurement units. Solve problems involving metric measurement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure to solve problems involving metric units: centimeter, meter, gram, kilogram, Liter, milliliter. • Add, subtract, multiply, and divide to solve one-step word problems involving whole-number measurements of length, mass, and capacity that are given in metric units. 	<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 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>

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<p>NC.4.MD.2</p> <p>Use multiplicative reasoning to convert metric measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit using place value understanding, two-column tables, and length models.</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>NC.4.MD.8</p> <p>Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals that cross the hour.</p>	<p>5 Data Investigation: A Typical Night of Sleep</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to fully address addition and subtraction of time intervals.</i></p>

Measurement and Data

Solve problems involving area and perimeter.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.MD.3</p> <p>Solve problems with area and perimeter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find areas of rectilinear figures with known side lengths. Solve problems involving a fixed area and varying perimeters and a fixed perimeter and varying areas. Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems. 	<p>3 M4 Lesson 10: Compose large rectangles and reason about their areas.</p> <p>3 M4 Lesson 11: Decompose to find the total area of a rectangle.</p> <p>3 M4 Lesson 14: Reason to find the area of composite shapes by using grids.</p> <p>3 M4 Lesson 15: Reason to find the area of composite shapes by using rectangles.</p> <p>3 M4 Lesson 17: Apply area concepts to a real-world context.</p> <p>3 M4 Lesson 19: Apply area concepts to complete a multi-part task.</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>

Measurement and Data

Represent and interpret data.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.MD.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent and interpret data using whole numbers by collecting data, representing data in tables, bar graphs, or line plots, and determining the type of data. 	<p>4 Data Investigation: Weather Forecasts</p> <p>4 Data Investigation: Ramp Heights</p> <p>4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to fully address this standard.</i></p>

Measurement and Data

Understand concepts of angle and measure angles.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.4.MD.6</p> <p>Develop an understanding of angles and angle measurement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and are measured in degrees. • Measure and sketch angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. • Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real-world and mathematical problems. 	<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 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

Classify shapes based on lines and angles in two-dimensional figures.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.4.G.1</p> <p>Draw and identify points, lines, line segments, rays, angles, and perpendicular and parallel lines.</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>NC.4.G.2</p> <p>Classify quadrilaterals and triangles based on angle measure, side lengths, and the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines.</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>NC.4.G.3</p> <p>Recognize symmetry in a two-dimensional figure, and identify and draw lines of symmetry.</p>	<p>4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry.</p>