
Grade 4 | Oklahoma Academic 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.

Mathematical Actions and Processes	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>²
Develop a Deep and Flexible Conceptual Understanding	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Accurate and Appropriate Procedural Fluency	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Strategies for Problem Solving	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Mathematical Reasoning	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop a Productive Mathematical Disposition	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop the Ability to Make Conjectures, Model, and Generalize	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop the Ability to Communicate Mathematically	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.

Numbers & Operations

4.N.1 Compare and represent whole numbers up to 1,000,000 with an emphasis on place value and equality.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>4.N.1.1</p> <p>Read, write, discuss, and represent whole numbers up to 1,000,000. Representations may include numerals, words, pictures, number lines, and manipulatives.</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.N.1.2</p> <p>Use place value to describe whole numbers between 1,000 and 1,000,000 in terms of millions, hundred thousands, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones with written, standard, and expanded forms.</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.N.1.3</p> <p>Applying knowledge of place value, use mental strategies (no written computations) to multiply or divide a number by 10, 100 and 1,000.</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><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address dividing a number by 10, 100, and 1,000.</i></p>
<p>4.N.1.4</p> <p>Use place value to compare and order whole numbers up to 1,000,000, using comparative language, numbers, and symbols.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using $>$, $=$, and $<$.</p>

Numbers & Operations

4.N.2 Solve real-world and mathematical problems using multiplication and division.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>4.N.2.1</p> <p>Demonstrate fluency with multiplication and division facts with factors up to 12.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p>4.N.2.2</p> <p>Multiply 3-digit by 1-digit and 2-digit by 2-digit whole numbers, using various strategies, including but not limited to standard algorithms.</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 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.N.2.3</p> <p>Estimate products of 3-digit by 1-digit and 2-digit by 2-digit whole number factors using a variety of strategies (e.g., rounding, front end estimation, adjusting, compatible numbers) to assess the reasonableness of results. Explore larger numbers using technology to investigate patterns.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding.</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 exploring larger numbers by using technology.</i></p>
<p>4.N.2.4</p> <p>Apply and analyze models to solve multi-step problems requiring the use of addition, subtraction, and multiplication of multi-digit whole numbers. Use various strategies, including the relationship between operations, the use of appropriate technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness of results.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding.</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>

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<p>4.N.2.5</p> <p>Use strategies and algorithms (e.g., mental strategies, standard algorithms, partial quotients, repeated subtraction, the commutative, associative, and distributive properties) based on knowledge of place value, equality, and properties of operations to divide a 3-digit dividend by a 1-digit whole number divisor, with and without remainders.</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 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>
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Numbers & Operations

4.N.3 Represent and compare fractions and decimals in real-world and mathematical situations; use place value to understand decimal quantities.

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<p>4.N.3.1</p> <p>Represent and rename equivalent fractions using fraction models (e.g., parts of a set, area models, fraction strips, number lines).</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>4.N.3.2</p> <p>Use benchmark fractions $(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 1)$ to locate additional fractions with denominators up to twelfths on a number line.</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 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>

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<p>4.N.3.3</p> <p>Use models to order and compare whole numbers and fractions less than and greater than one, using comparative language and symbols.</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>
<p>4.N.3.4</p> <p>Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, using concrete and pictorial models and recording results with numerical representations (e.g., $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$).</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.3.5</p> <p>Use models to add and subtract fractions with like denominators.</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.3.6</p> <p>Represent tenths and hundredths with concrete and pictorial models, making connections between fractions and decimals.</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>

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<p>4.N.3.7</p> <p>Read and write decimals in standard, word, and expanded form up to at least the hundredths place in a variety of contexts, including money.</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>4.N.3.8</p> <p>Compare and order decimals and whole numbers using place value and various models including but not limited to grids, number lines, and base 10 blocks.</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>
<p>4.N.3.9</p> <p>Compare and order benchmark fractions $(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 1)$ and decimals $(0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00)$ in a variety of representations.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

Numbers & Operations

4.N.4 Determine the value of bills and coins in order to solve monetary transactions.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>4.N.4.1</p> <p>Select the fewest number of coins for a given amount of money up to one dollar.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p>4.N.4.2</p> <p>Given a total cost (dollars and coins up to twenty dollars) and amount paid (dollars and coins up to twenty dollars), find the change required in a variety of ways.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

4.A.1 Describe, create, and analyze multiple representations of patterns to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>4.A.1.1</p> <p>Create an input/output chart or table to represent or extend a numerical pattern.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p>4.A.1.2</p> <p>Describe the single operation rule for a pattern from an input/output table or function machine involving any operation of a whole number.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p>4.A.1.3</p> <p>Construct models to show growth patterns involving geometric shapes and define the single operation rule of the pattern.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 26: Use relationships within a pattern to find an unknown term in the sequence.</p>

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

4.A.2 Use multiplication and division with variables to create number sentences representing a given mathematical situation.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>4.A.2.1</p> <p>Use the relationships between multiplication and division with the properties of multiplication to solve problems and find values for variables that make number sentences true.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers.</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> <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.2.2</p> <p>Solve for a variable in an equation involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division with whole numbers. Analyze models to represent number sentences and vice versa.</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 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers.</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> <p>4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units.</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>

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<p>4.A.2.3</p> <p>Determine the unknown addend or factor in equivalent and non-equivalent expressions (e.g., $5 + 6 = 4 + \square$, $3 \cdot 8 < 3 \cdot \square$).</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 non-equivalent expressions.</i></p>
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Geometry & Measurement

4.GM.1 Name, describe, classify, and construct polygons and three-dimensional figures based on their attributes; recognize polygons and three-dimensional figures in real-life and mathematical situations.

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<p>4.GM.1.1</p> <p>Identify points, lines, line segments, rays, angles, endpoints, and parallel and perpendicular lines in various models.</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>4.GM.1.2</p> <p>Describe, classify, and construct quadrilaterals, including squares, rectangles, trapezoids, rhombuses, parallelograms, and kites. Recognize quadrilaterals in various models.</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>

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<p>4.GM.1.3</p> <p>Given two three-dimensional shapes, identify each shape. Compare and contrast their similarities and differences based on their attributes.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
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Geometry & Measurement

4.GM.2 Recognize and measure attributes in real-world and mathematical situations using various tools.

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<p>4.GM.2.1</p> <p>Measure angles in geometric figures and real-world objects with a protractor or angle ruler.</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 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.GM.2.2</p> <p>Find the area of polygons by determining if they can be decomposed into rectangles.</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>

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<p>4.GM.2.3</p> <p>Develop the concept that the volume of rectangular prisms with whole-number edge lengths can be found by counting the total number of same-sized unit cubes that fill a shape without gaps or overlaps. Use a variety of tools and create models to determine the volume using appropriate measurements (e.g., cm^3).</p>	<p>5 M5 Lesson 16: Identify attributes and properties of right rectangular prisms.</p> <p>5 M5 Lesson 17: Find the volume of right rectangular prisms by packing with unit cubes and counting.</p> <p>5 M5 Lesson 18: Find the volume of right rectangular prisms by packing with improvised units.</p> <p>5 M5 Lesson 19: Compose and decompose right rectangular prisms to find their volume by using layers.</p> <p>5 M5 Lesson 20: Interpret volume as filling.</p> <p>5 M5 Lesson 21: Relate volumes of solids and liquid volume.</p>
<p>4.GM.2.4</p> <p>Choose an appropriate instrument to measure the length of an object to the nearest whole centimeter or quarter inch.</p>	<p>3 M5 Lesson 15: Identify fractions on a ruler as numbers on a number line.</p> <p>3 M5 Lesson 16: Measure lengths and record data on a line plot.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address choosing an appropriate instrument to measure the length of an object to the nearest whole centimeter.</i></p>
<p>4.GM.2.5</p> <p>Recognize and use the relationship between inches, feet, and yards to measure and compare objects.</p>	<p>4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units.</p>
<p>4.GM.2.6</p> <p>Recognize and use the relationship between millimeters, centimeters, and meters to measure and compare objects.</p>	<p>4 M1 Lesson 3: Describe relationships between measurements by using multiplicative comparison.</p> <p>4 M1 Lesson 23: Express metric measurement of length in terms of smaller units.</p>

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<p>4.GM.2.7</p> <p>Determine and justify the best use of customary and metric measurements in a variety of situations (liquid volumes, mass vs. weight, temperatures above 0 (zero) degrees, and length).</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
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Geometry & Measurement

4.GM.3 Determine elapsed time and convert between units of time.

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>4.GM.3.1</p> <p>Determine elapsed time.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p>4.GM.3.2</p> <p>Convert one measure of time to another including seconds to minutes, minutes to hours, hours to days, and vice versa, using various models.</p>	<p>4 M3 Lesson 18: Express units of time in terms of smaller units.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address converting units of time from smaller to larger units.</i></p>

Data & Probability

4.D.1 Summarize, construct, and analyze data.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>4.D.1.1</p> <p>Create and organize data on a frequency table or line plot marked with whole numbers and fractions using appropriate titles, labels, and units.</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>4.D.1.2</p> <p>Organize data sets to create tables, bar graphs, timelines, and Venn diagrams. The data may include benchmark fractions or decimals $(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75)$.</p>	<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 address timelines and Venn diagrams.</i></p>
<p>4.D.1.3</p> <p>Solve one- and two-step problems by analyzing data in whole number, decimal, or fraction form in a frequency table and line plot.</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>