Grade 4 | Washington State K–12 Learning Standards for Mathematics (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math*$^{2®}$ 2nd Edition

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.

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

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Data Analysis

Formulate statistical investigative questions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.DA.DS.1 Generate questions of interest to the students that elicit data, generate ideas based on the questions, and refine the question as necessary.	4 Data Talk: The World's Largest Lakes 4 Data Talk: State Temperatures Over Time 4 Data Talk: Greenhouse Gas Emissions 4 Data Talk: Wind Turbines Over Time 4 Data Talk: Staying Cool 4 Data Talk: Oh, Babies! 4 Data Talk: Missed Field Goals in Basketball 4 Data Talk: Visiting Our National Memorials 4 Data Talk: Fastest Roller Coasters 4 Data Talk: Big Brown Bears 4 Data Talk: Baby Teeth 4 Data Talk: Where Do People Work? 4 Data Talk: My Beating Heart 4 Data Talk: Seven Summits 4 Data Investigation: Weather Forecasts 4 Data Investigation: Ramp Heights 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks

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Data Analysis

Collect and consider data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.DA.DS.2 Determine strategies for collecting and considering data in a variety of ways including with the use of technology, evaluate whether additional data that should be collected to completely address the investigative question.	4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot. 4 Data Investigation: Weather Forecasts 4 Data Investigation: Ramp Heights 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks

Data Analysis

Analyze the data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.DA.DS.3 Critically analyze data visualizations, including tables, bar graphs, line plots, or spreadsheets to support a claim related to the investigative question. Ask whether the data collected sufficiently addresses the investigative question. (Priority)	4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 5 M2 Lesson 15: Represent data on a line plot. 5 M2 Lesson 16: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 5 M2 Lesson 17: Solve problems by equally redistributing a total amount. 4 Data Talk: The World's Largest Lakes 4 Data Talk: State Temperatures Over Time 4 Data Talk: Greenhouse Gas Emissions 4 Data Talk: Wind Turbines Over Time 4 Data Talk: Staying Cool 4 Data Talk: Oh, Babies! 4 Data Talk: Missed Field Goals in Basketball 4 Data Talk: Visiting Our National Memorials

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.DA.DS.3 ***continued***	4 Data Talk: Fastest Roller Coasters 4 Data Talk: Big Brown Bears 4 Data Talk: Baby Teeth 4 Data Talk: Where Do People Work? 4 Data Talk: My Beating Heart 4 Data Talk: Seven Summits

Data Analysis

Interpret results.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.DA.DS.4 Interpret and communicate results, describing difference between groups, with teacher guidance. Make a statement(s) about the data collected to support the answer to the investigative question. (Priority)	4 Data Investigation: Weather Forecasts 4 Data Investigation: Ramp Heights 4 Data Investigation: Local Landmarks

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Data Analysis

Represent and interpret data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.DA.MD.4 Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit. Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots. *For example, from a line plot find and interpret the difference in length between the longest and shortest specimens in an insect collection.*	4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot.

Quantity

Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.OA.2 Multiply or divide to efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve word real world problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison. (Priority)	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 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.OA.3 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve multistep real world word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using visual models and equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using estimation strategies. (Priority)	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.

Quantity

Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.OA.4 Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is 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. 5 M1 Lesson 21: Express a composite number to 50 as a product of its prime factors.

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Quantity

Generate and analyze patterns.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.OA.5 Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify and explain apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself. *For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 1, generate terms in the resulting sequence and observe that the terms appear to alternate between odd and even numbers. Explain why the numbers will continue to alternate in this way.*	4 M2 Lesson 26: Use relationships within a pattern to find an unknown term in the sequence.

Quantity

Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.NBT.2 Read, write, and compare multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form using the meanings of the digits in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons. (Priority)	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 9: Compare numbers within $1{,}000{,}000$ by using >, =, and <. 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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.NBT.3 Use place value understanding of multi-digit whole numbers to generate estimates to any place less than or equal to 1,000,000 using a variety of estimation strategies.	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.

Quantity

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

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.NBT.4 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using strategies or algorithms. (Priority)	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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.NBT.5 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models. (Priority)	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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.Q.NBT.6 Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using multiple strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models. (Priority)	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.

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Relationships

Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.R.OA.1 Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret $35 = 5 \times 7$ as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent comparison statements 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.

Relationships

Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.R.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. For example, recognize that $700 \div 70 = 10$ by applying concepts of place value and division.	4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.

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Relationships

Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.R.NF.1 Demonstrate understanding of why a fraction is equivalent to a fraction by using visual fraction models (e.g., tape diagrams and number lines), with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Understand and use general principles to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.	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.
M.4.R.NF.2 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing them to a benchmark fraction. Understand 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, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (Priority)	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.

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Relationships

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

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.R.NF.3 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately compose and decompose fractions with a numerator greater than 1 into unit fractions, including fractions greater than one or mixed numbers, to solve situations in context with addition and subtraction of fractions with like denominators. a. Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole. b. Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation. Justify decompositions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. *Examples:* $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$; $2\frac{1}{8} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{8}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$. c. Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction. d. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. (Priority)	4 M4 Lesson 1: Decompose whole numbers into a sum of unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 2: Decompose fractions into a sum of unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 3: Decompose fractions into a sum of fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 4: Represent fractions by using various fraction models. 4 M4 Lesson 5: Rename fractions greater than 1 as mixed numbers. 4 M4 Lesson 6: Rename mixed numbers as fractions greater than 1. 4 M4 Lesson 7: Rename fractions as a sum of equivalent smaller unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 19: Add and subtract fractions with like units. 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 22: Add two fractions with related units. 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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.R.NF.4 Flexibly apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number using visual models in the context of word problems. a. Understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as a multiple of $\frac{1}{b}$. *For example, use a visual fraction model to represent* $\frac{5}{4}$ *as the product* $5 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$*, recording the conclusion by the equation* $\frac{5}{4} = 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$. a. Understand a multiple of $\frac{a}{b}$ as a multiple of $\frac{1}{b}$, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. *For example, use a visual fraction model to express* $3 \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$ *as* $6 \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$*, recognizing this product as* $\frac{6}{5}$. b. Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. *For example, if each person at a party will eat* $\frac{3}{8}$ *of a pound of roast beef, and there will be* 5 *people at the party, how many pounds of roast beef will be needed? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?*	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.

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Relationships

Understand decimal notation for fractions and compare decimal fractions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.R.NF.5 Explore and explain using models, words, and/or numbers that a fraction with denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100, and use this technique to add two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100. *For example, express* $\frac{3}{10}$ *as* $\frac{30}{100}$*, and add* $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100} = \frac{34}{100}$. (Priority)	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 M5 Lesson 12: Apply fraction equivalence to add tenths and hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 13: Apply fraction equivalence to add mixed numbers with tenths and hundredths. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.
M.4.R.NF.6 Explore and explain decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. *For example, rewrite* 0.62 *as* $\frac{62}{100}$*; describe a length as* 0.62 *meters; locate* 0.62 *on a number line diagram.* (Priority)	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.
M.4.R.NF.7 Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Understand that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$ and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using multiple strategies and/or visual models.	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.

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Relationships

Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.R.MD.2 Use the four operations to efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve real world word problems involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represent measurement quantities using multiple visual models. (Priority)	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.

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Relationships

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of angles and measure angles.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.R.MD.5 Demonstrate understanding of angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint and accurately measure an angle. a. An angle is measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the rays, by considering the fraction of the circular arc between the points where the two rays intersect the circle. An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle is called a "one-degree angle," and can be used to measure angles. b. An angle that turns through n one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.	4 M6 Lesson 7: Explore angles as fractional turns through a circle. 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 9: Identify and measure angles as turns and recognize them in various contexts. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.R.MD.7 Demonstrate understanding that when an angle is decomposed into non-overlapping parts, the angle measure of the whole is the sum of the angle measures of the parts. Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and mathematical problems, e.g., by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure.	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.

Spatial Reasoning

Draw and identify lines and angles and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.SR.G.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.	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 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.

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.4.SR.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 a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.	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.
M.4.SR.G.3 Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line separating the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.	4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry.

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Spatial Reasoning

Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.SR.MD.1 Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz.; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, and express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table. *For example, know that 1 ft is 12 times as long as 1 in. Express the length of a 4 ft snake as 48 in. Generate a conversion table for feet and inches listing the number pairs (1, 12), (2, 24), (3, 36), …*	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.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math² 2nd Edition
M.4.SR.MD.3 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems. *For example, find the width of a rectangular room given the area of the flooring and the length, by viewing the area formula as a multiplication equation with an unknown factor.*	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.

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Spatial Reasoning

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of angles and measure angles.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.4.SR.MD.6 Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of 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 $180°$.

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