Math Teachers Press, Inc.

Minnesota Academic Standards Correlated to
Moving with Math-by-Topic Level B (Grade 4)

		Student Book	Skill Builders
	NUMBER AND OPERATION		
	Demonstrate mastery of multiplication and division basic facts; multiply multi-digit numbers; solve real-world and mathematical problems using arithmetic.		
4.1.1.1	Demonstrate fluency with multiplication and division facts.	**BII:** 18, 52, 56	20-4, 20-6, 20-7, 25-5, 25-7, 25-9
4.1.1.2	Use an understanding of place value to multiply a number by 10, 100 and 1000.	**BII:** 19, 34	
4.1.1.3	Multiply multi-digit numbers, using efficient and generalizable procedures, based on knowledge of place value, including standard algorithms.	**BII:** 38, 39	21-1, 21-2, 21-4, 22-1, 23-2
4.1.1.4	Estimate products and quotients of multi-digit whole numbers by using rounding, benchmarks and place value to assess the reasonableness of results.	**BII:** 29, 59, 74	28-1
4.1.1.5	Solve multi-step real-world and mathematical 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 technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness of results.	**BI:** 53 **BII:** 37, 70	49-4, 49-6
4.1.1.6	Use strategies and algorithms based on knowledge of place value, equality and properties of operations to divide multi-digit whole numbers by one- or two-digit numbers. Strategies may include mental strategies, partial quotients, the commutative, associative, and distributive properties and repeated subtraction.	**BII:** 62-68	27-1, 27-4
	Represent and compare fractions and decimals in real-world and mathematical situations; use place value to understand how decimals represent quantities.		
4.1.2.1	Represent equivalent fractions using fraction models such as parts of a set, fraction circles, fraction strips, number lines and other manipulatives. Use the models to determine equivalent fractions.	**BIII:** 17, 22, 23	
4.1.2.2	Locate fractions on a number line. Use models to order and compare whole numbers and fractions, including mixed numbers and improper fractions.	**BIII:** 17	

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4.1.2.3	Use fraction models to add and subtract fractions with like denominators in real-world and mathematical situations. Develop a rule for addition and subtraction of fractions with like denominators.	**BIII:** 19-21	33-1 to 33-4
4.1.2.4	Read and write decimals with words and symbols; use place value to describe decimals in terms of thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, tenths, hundredths and thousandths.		
4.1.2.5	Compare and order decimals and whole numbers using place value, a number line and models such as grids and base 10 blocks.		
4.1.2.6	Read and write tenths and hundredths in decimal and fraction notations using words and symbols; know the fraction and decimal equivalents for halves and fourths.		
4.1.2.7	Round decimals to the nearest tenth.		
	ALGEBRA		
	Use input-output rules, tables and charts to represent patterns and relationships and to solve real-world and mathematical problems.		
4.2.1.1	Create and use input-output rules involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to solve problems in various contexts. Record the inputs and outputs in a chart or table.	**BII:** 13	
	Use number sentences involving multiplication, division and unknowns to represent and solve real-world and mathematical problems; create real-world situations corresponding to number sentences.		
4.2.2.1	Understand how to interpret number sentences involving multiplication, division and unknowns. Use real-world situations involving multiplication or division to represent number sentences.	**BII:** 31, 37	
4.2.2.2	Use multiplication, division and unknowns to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. Use number sense, properties of multiplication, and the relationship between multiplication and division to find values for the unknowns that make the number sentences true.	**BII:** 17, 47, 50	
	GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT		
	Name, describe, classify and sketch polygons		
4.3.1.1	Describe, classify and sketch triangles, including equilateral, right, obtuse and acute triangles. Recognize triangles in various contexts.		
4.3.1.2	Describe, classify and draw quadrilaterals, including squares, rectangles, trapezoids, rhombuses, parallelograms and kites. Recognize quadrilaterals in various contexts.		40-2

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	Understand angle and area as measurable attributes of real-world and mathematical objects. Use various tools to measure angles and area.		
4.3.2.1	Measure angles in geometric figures and real-world objects with a protractor or angle ruler.		
4.3.2.2	Compare angles according to size. Classify angles as acute, right and obtuse.		
4.3.2.3	Understand that the area of a two-dimensional figure can be found by counting the total number of same size square units that cover a shape without gaps or overlaps. Justify why length and width are multiplied to find the area of a rectangle by breaking the rectangle into one unit by one unit squares and viewing these as grouped into rows and columns.	**BIII:** 65	46-3
4.3.2.4	Find the areas of geometric figures and real-world objects that can be divided into rectangular shapes. Use square units to label area measurement.	**BIII:** 65-67	
	Use translations, reflections and rotations to establish congruency and understand symmetries.		
4.3.3.1	Apply translations (slides) to figures.		
4.3.3.2	Apply reflections (flips) to figures by reflecting over vertical or horizontal lines and relate reflections to lines of symmetry.		
4.3.3.3	Apply rotations (turns) of 90° clockwise or counterclockwise.		
4.3.3.4	Recognize that translations, reflections and rotations preserve congruency and use them to show that two figures are congruent.		
	DATA ANALYSIS		
	Collect, organize, display and interpret data, including data collected over a period of time and data represented by fractions and decimals.		
4.4.1.1	Use tables, bar graphs, timelines and Venn diagrams to display data sets. The data may include fractions or decimals. Understand that spreadsheet tables and graphs can be used to display data.	**BIII:** 74	