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Correlation of *Moving with Math®* Multi-Grade 4 To Wisconsin Model Academic Standards

		Student Book	Skill Builders
	By the end of grade four, students will:		
4.4.1	Use reasoning abilities to		
•	perceive patterns	BI: 16	
•	identify relationships	BI: 14	
•	formulate questions for further exploration	BIII T.G.: 75	
•	justify strategies	BIII: 79	
•	test reasonableness of results	BII: 71	
A.4.2	Communicate mathematical ideas in a variety of ways, including words, numbers, symbols, pictures, charts, graphs, tables, diagrams, and models	Every objective covered in this manner	
۹.4.3	Connect mathematical learning with other subjects, personal experiences, current events, and personal interests	Students use and write real world problems	
•	see relationships between various kinds of problems and actual events	BIII: 79	
•	use mathematics as a way to understand other areas of the curriculum (e.g., measurement in science, map skills in social studies	BIII T.G.: 61	
۷.4.4	Use appropriate mathematical vocabulary, symbols, and notation with understanding based on prior conceptual work	BII: 57	
A.4. 5	Explain solutions to problems clearly and logically in oral and written work and support solutions with evidence	BI: 74	
B.4. 1	Represent and explain whole numbers, decimals, and fractions with		
•	physical materials	BI: 4, 20	6-2, 6-6
•	number lines and other pictorial models	BI: 4, 5, 7 19 BIII: 3, 5, 13	1-1, 1-2, 30-3, 31-2, 32-1, 32 2
•	verbal descriptions	BI: 5, 7, 9, 26, 27, 32, 33 BIII: 3, 5-7, 19	1-3, 4-1 4-2, 5 1, 6-4, 6-5

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•	place-value conceptions and notations	Bl: 4, 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 23, 28, 29	1-1 to 1-3, 6-2 to 6-6
•	symbolic renaming (e.g., $43 = 40 + 3 = 30 + 13$)	BI: 8, 21 BIII: 22-24	6-1, 6-6
B.4. 2	Determine the number of things in a set by		
•	grouping and counting (e.g., by threes, fives, hundreds)	BI: 14-16, 18, 22, 30 BII: 11, 12 BIII: 14, 23	3-1
•	combining and arranging (e.g., all possible coin combinations amounting to thirty cents)	BI: 24 BII: 16 BIII: 78, 79	
•	estimation, including rounding	BI: 34-38, 70-74 BII: 29, 74 BIII: 71	7-1, 7-2, 8-1, 8-2, 28-1, 28-3
B.4. 3	Read, write, and order whole numbers, simple fractions (e.g., halves, fourths, tenths, unit fractions) and ocmmonly-8used decimals (monetary units)	BI: 10-13, 19, 25-27, 31-33 BIII: 3, 6-8, 15-18, 68	2-1 to 2-4, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 30-2, 31- 1, 31-2, 32-1 to 32-3
B.4. 4	Identify and represent equivalent fractions for halves, fourths, eights, tenths, sixteenths	BIII: 16-18, 22-24	
B.4. 5	In problem-solving situations involving whole numbers, select and efficiently use appropriate computational procedures such as		
•	recalling the basic facts of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division	BI: 66-68, 73-75 BII: 17, 42-47, 55	20-1, 25-1, 26-1
•	using mental math (e.g., 37 + 25, 40 x 7	BII: 9, 15, 33, 36	
•	estimation	BI: 70, 73, 74 BII: 59	
•	selecting and applying algorithms for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division	BI: 66-69 BII: 24, 28, 55, 61, 70	15-5, 15-6, 49- 1, 49-3 to 49-6
•	using a calculator	BI: 49 BII: 12	
B.4. 6	Add and subtract fractions with like denominators	BIII: 25-29	33-1 to 33-4, 34-1 to 34-5
B.4. 7	In problem-solving situations involving money, add and subtract decimals	BIII: 68-71	47-1, 47-2, 49- 6

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C.4. 1	Describe two- and three-dimensional figures (e.g., circles, polygons, trapezoids, prisms, spheres) by		
•	naming them	BIII: 33	40-1
•	comparing, sorting, and classifying them	BIII: 40, 41	40-1
•	drawing and constructing physical models to specifications	BIII T.G.: 33	
•	identifying their properties (e.g., number of sides or faces, two- or three-dimensionality, equal sides, number of right angles)	BIII: 33	
•	predicting the results of combining or subdividing two-dimensional figures		
•	explaining how these figures are related to objects in the environment	BIII: 40, 41	40-1
C.4. 2	Use physical materials and motion geometry (such as slides, flips, and turns) to identify properties and relationships, including but not limited to		
•	symmetry	BII: 38	38-1, 38-2
•	congruence	BIII: 39	39-1
•	similarity		
C.4. 3	Identify and use relationships among figures, including but not limited to		
•	location (e.g., between, adjacent to, interior of)		
•	position (e.g., parallel, perpendicular)	BIII: 36, 37	37-1
•	intersection (of two-dimensional figures)	BIII: 36	37-1
C.4. 4	Use simple two-dimensional coordinate systems to find locations on maps and to represent points and simple figures	BII: 14	
D.4. 1	Recognize and describe measurable attributes, such as length, liquid capacity, time, weight (mass), temperature, volume, monetary value, and angle size, and identify the appropriate units to measure them	BIII: 44-50, 52-59	41-1, 41-2, 42- 2, 43-1 to 43-4, 45-1
D.4. 2	Demonstrate understanding of basic facts, principles, and techniques of measurement, including		
•	appropriate use of arbitrary and standard units (metric and US Customary)	Bill: 46, 48-50, 52-59	42-2, 43-1 to 43-4

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•	appropriate use and conversion of units within a system (such as yards, feet, and inches; kilograms and grams; gallons, quarts, pints, and cups)	BIII: 51, 53-55, 57-59	44-1, 44-2, 45-1, 45-2
•	judging the reasonableness of an obtained measurement as it relates to prior experience and familiar benchmarks	BIII: 58, 59	45-2
D.4. 3	Read and interpret measuring instruments (e.g., rulers, clocks, thermometers)	Bill: 44-50, 55, 56	41-1, 43-1 to 43-4
D.4. 4	Determine measurements directly by suing standard tools to these suggested degrees of accuracy		
•	length to the nearest half-inch or nearest cm	BIII: 48-50, 52, 56	43-1 to 43-4
•	weight (mass) to the nearest ounce or nearest 5 grams	BIII T.G.: 59	42-2
•	temperature to the nearest 5	BIII: 46	42-2
•	time to the nearest minute	BIII: 44, 45	41-1 to 41-3
•	monetary value to dollar and cents	BIII: 68-69	
•	liquid capacity to the nearest fluid ounce	BIII T.G.: 53, 58	
D.4. 5	Determine measurements by using basic relationships (such as perimeter and area) and approximate measurements by using estimation techniques	BIII: 61-67	46-1, 46-2
E.4. 1	Work with data in the context of real-world situations by		
•	formulating questions that lead to data collection and analysis		
•	determining what data to collect and when and how to collect them		
•	collecting, organizing, and displaying data	BIII: 74,79	50-5
•	drawing reasonable conclusions based on data	BIII: 74, 79	50-5
E.4. 2	Describe a set of data using		
•	high and low values, and range		50-1, 50-2
•	most frequent value (mode)	BIII: 74, 79	
•	middle value of a set of ordered data (median)		
E.4. 3	In problem-solving situations, read, extract, and use information presented in graphs, tables, or charts	BIII: 72, 73, 75, 79	50-1, 50-2

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E.4. 4	Determine if future events are more, less, or equally likely, impossible, or certain to occur	BIII T.G.:: 77	
E.4. 5	Predict outcomes of future events and test predictions using data from a variety of sources	BIII: 76	50-5
F.4. 1	Use letters, boxers or other symbols to stand for any number, measured quantity, or object in simple situations (e.g., $N + O = N$ is true for any number)	BI: 39, 40 BII: 8, 77	9-1, 9-2, 25-4
F.4. 2	Use the vocabulary, symbols, and notation of algebra accurately (e.g., correct use of the symbol "="; effective use of the associative property of multiplication)	BI: 39, 40	9-1, 9-2
F.4. 3	Work with simple linear patterns and relationships in a variety of ways, including		
•	recognizing and extending number patterns	BI: 14, 16, 18, 22, 30 BII: 13	3-1
•	describing them verbally	BI: 14 BII: 13	
•	representing them with pictures, tables, charts, graphs	BI: 14 BII: 11, 13	
•	recognizing that different models can represent the same pattern or relationship	BI: 18	6-1, 6-6
•	using them to describe real-world phenomena		
F.4. 4	Recognize variability in simple functional relationships by describing how a change in one quantity can produce a change in another (e.g., number of bicycles and the total number of wheels)	BI T.G.3	
F.4. 5	Use simple equations and inequalities in a variety of ways, including		
•	using them to represent problem situations	BI: 66-68, 73-75 BII: 57, 76	15-5, 15-6, 20- 1, 48-1, 48-2, 49- 1, 49-3 to 49-6
•	solving them by different methods (e.g., use of manipulatives, guess and check strategies, recall of number facts)	Bl: 44-47, 56-63 Bll: 6-9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21-28, 30-37	

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•	recording and describing solution strategies	BI: 65-69 BII: 57	15-7, 49-2
F.4. 6	Recognize and use generalized properties and relationships of arithmetic (e.g., commutatively of addition, inverse relationship of multiplication and division)	Bl: 39, 40, 58 Bll: 6, 8, 44, 51	9-1, 9-2, 16-2, 17-3, 25-4, 27- 3
	SUMMARY: 72/76 = 93%		