



Fourth Grade Priority Standards

READING: Literature

RL1 Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

RL2 Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.

RL3 Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

READING: Informational Text

RI1 Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

RI2 Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.

RI5 Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.

READING: Foundational Skills

RF4 Fluency: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. B. Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression. C. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

WRITING

W1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

W2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. A. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. C. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because). D. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

W3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective techniques, descriptive details, and clear event sequences. A. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. B. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. C. Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events. D. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

MATH: Operations and Algebraic Thinking

OA2 Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems. Multiply or divide to solve word 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.

OA3 Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems. Solve multistep 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 equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

MATH: Numbers and Operations in Base 10

NBT5 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. 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. (Grade 4 expectations in this domain are limited to whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000. A range of algorithms may be used.)

MATH: Numbers and Operations Fractions

NF1 Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering. Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions. (Grade 4 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100.)

NF2 Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering. Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $1/2$. 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, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (Grade 4 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100.)

NF6 Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. *For example, rewrite 0.62 as $62/100$; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.*

NF7 Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognize 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 a visual model.

MATH: Measurement and Data

MD3 Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit. 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.

MATH: Geometry

G1 Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.