

2021-2022 Grade 4th Grade Math Weeks #11-20 Planning Calendar *(Quarter 2)*

Go back to [Grade 4 Learning Plan](#) (Click Link)

Go back to [Grade 4 Overview](#) (Click Link)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 11](#)
[11/15-11/19](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 12](#)
[11/22-11/26](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 13](#)
[11/29-12/3](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 14](#)
[12/6-12/10](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 15](#)
[12/13-12/17](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 16](#)
[12/20-12/24](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 17](#)
[1/3-1/7](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 18](#)
[1/10-1/14](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 19](#)
[1/17-1/21](#)

[Click Here](#)
[Week 20](#)
[1/24-1/28](#)

[RCSD Module 3 Overview](#) (Click Link)

[RCSD Module 4 Overview](#) (Click Link)

NY-4.NBT.6

Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using 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.

NY-4.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.

NY-4.OA.3

Represent these problems using equations or expressions with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. **NY-4.NBT.6** Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using 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

NY-4.G.1

Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.

NY-4.MD.5

Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement.

NY-4.MD.6

Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.

NY-4.MD.7

Recognize angle measure as additive. 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. Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and mathematical problems.

NY-4.G.1

Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.

NY-4.G.2

Identify and name triangles based on angle size (right, obtuse, acute).

NY-4.G.3

Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.

NY-4.NF.3b

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 **NY-4.NF.4a** Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of $1/b$.



[When Opening NYS Released Questions, click on Document Outline then select the standard you would like to look at and click. It will take you directly to that question.](#) (Click Link)

