

**FOURTH GRADE MATHEMATICS**

**UNIT 7 STANDARDS**

Dear Parents,

We want to make sure that you have an understanding of the mathematics your child will be learning this year. Below you will find the standards we will be learning in Unit Seven. Each standard is in bold print and underlined and below it is an explanation with student examples. Your child is not learning math the way we did when we were in school, so hopefully this will assist you when you help your child at home. Please let your child's teacher know if you have any questions. ☺

**MGSE4.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, 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), ...**

The units of measure that have not been addressed in prior years are cups, pints, quarts, gallons, pounds, ounces, kilometers, milliliters, and seconds. Students' prior experiences were limited to measuring length, mass (metric and customary systems), liquid volume (metric only), and elapsed time. Students did not convert measurements. Students need ample opportunities to become familiar with these new units of measure and explore the patterns and relationships in the conversion tables that they create.

Students may use a two-column chart to convert from larger to smaller units and record equivalent measurements. They make statements such as, if one foot is 12 inches, then 3 feet has to be 36 inches because there are 3 groups of 12.

Example:

Customary length conversion table

Yards	Feet
1	3
2	6
3	9
$n$	$n \times 3$

Foundational understandings to help with measure concepts:

- Understand that larger units can be subdivided into equivalent units (partition).
- Understand that the same unit can be repeated to determine the measure (iteration).
- Understand the relationship between the size of a unit and the number of units needed (compensatory principle<sup>1</sup>).

**MGSE4.MD.2 Use the four operations to solve 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 diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.**

This standard includes multi-step word problems related to expressing measurements from a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit (e.g., feet to inches, meters to centimeter, dollars to cents). Students should have ample opportunities to use number line diagrams to solve word problems.

**Example:** Charlie and 10 friends are planning for a pizza party. They purchased 3 quarts of milk. If each glass holds 8oz will everyone get at least one glass of milk?

**Possible solution:** Charlie plus 10 friends = 11 total people

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11 people  $\times$  8 ounces (glass of milk) = 88 total ounces

1 quart = 2 pints = 4 cups = 32 ounces

Therefore 1 quart = 2 pints = 4 cups = 32 ounces

2 quarts = 4 pints = 8 cups = 64 ounces

3 quarts = 6 pints = 12 cups = 96 ounces

If Charlie purchased 3 quarts (6 pints) of milk there would be enough for everyone at his party to have at least one glass of milk. If each person drank 1 glass then he would have 1- 8 oz glass or 1 cup of milk left over.

Additional examples with various operations:

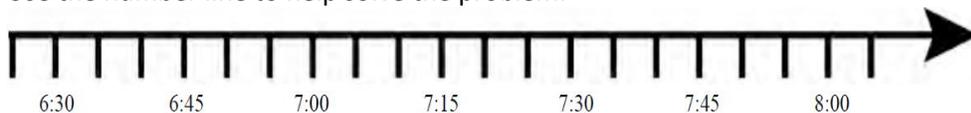
- Division/fractions: Susan has 2 feet of ribbon. She wants to give her ribbon to her 3 best friends so each friend gets the same amount. How much ribbon will each friend get?

Students may record their solutions using fractions or inches. (The answer would be  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a foot or 8 inches. Students are able to express the answer in inches because they understand that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a foot is 4 inches and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a foot is 2 groups of  $\frac{1}{3}$ .)

- Addition: Mason ran for an hour and 15 minutes on Monday, 25 minutes on Tuesday, and 40 minutes on Wednesday. What was the total number of minutes Mason ran?
- Subtraction: A pound of apples costs \$1.20. Rachel bought a pound and a half of apples. If she gave the clerk a \$5.00 bill, how much change will she get back?
- Multiplication: Mario and his 2 brothers are selling lemonade. Mario brought one and a half liters, Javier brought 2 liters, and Ernesto brought 450 milliliters. How many total milliliters of lemonade did the boys have?

Number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale can represent measurement quantities. Examples include: ruler, diagram marking off distance along a road with cities at various points, a timetable showing hours throughout the day, or a volume measure on the side of a container.

Example: At 7:00 a.m. Candace wakes up to go to school. It takes her 8 minutes to shower, 9 minutes to get dressed and 17 minutes to eat breakfast. How many minutes does she have until the bus comes at 8:00 a.m.? Use the number line to help solve the problem.



**MGSE4.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.**

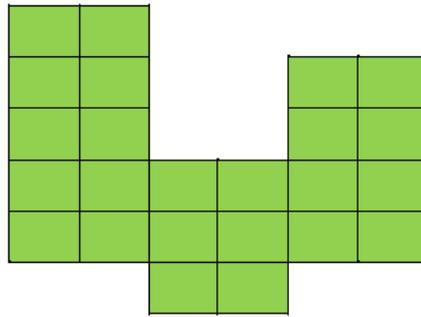
Students developed understanding of area and perimeter in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade by using visual models.

While students are expected to use formulas to calculate area and perimeter of rectangles, they need to understand and be able to communicate their understanding of why the formulas work. The formula for area is  $l \times w$  and the answer will always be in square units. The formula for perimeter can be  $2l + 2w$  or  $2(l + w)$  and the answer will be in linear units. This standard calls for students to generalize their understanding of area and perimeter by connecting the concepts to mathematical formulas. These formulas should be developed through experience not just memorization.

Example:

Mr. Rutherford is covering the miniature golf course with an artificial grass. How many 1-foot squares of carpet will he need to cover the entire course?

1-foot square  
of carpet



### Common Misconceptions

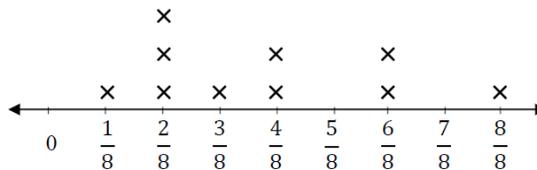
Students believe that larger units will give the larger measure. Students should be given multiple opportunities to measure the same object with different measuring units. For example, have the students measure the length of a room with one-inch tiles, with one-foot rulers, and with yard sticks. Students should notice that it takes fewer yard sticks to measure the room than rulers or tiles.

**MGSE4.MD.4 Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ). 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.**

This standard provides a context for students to work with fractions by measuring objects to an eighth of an inch. Students are making a line plot of this data and then adding and subtracting fractions based on data in the line plot.

Example:

Students measured objects in their desk to the nearest  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. They displayed their data collected on a line plot. How many objects measured  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch?  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch? If you put all the objects together end to end what would be the total length of **all** the objects.



### Common Misconceptions

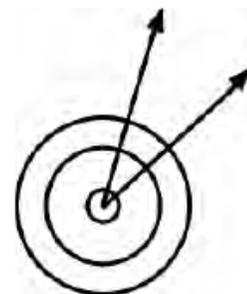
Students use whole-number names when counting fractional parts on a number line. The fraction name should be used instead. For example, if two-fourths is represented on the line plot three times, then there would be six-fourths.

**MGSE4.MD.5 Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement:**

This standard brings up a connection between angles and circular measurement (360 degrees).

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.

The diagram below will help students understand that an angle measurement is not related to an area since the area between the 2 rays is different for both circles yet the angle measure is the same.



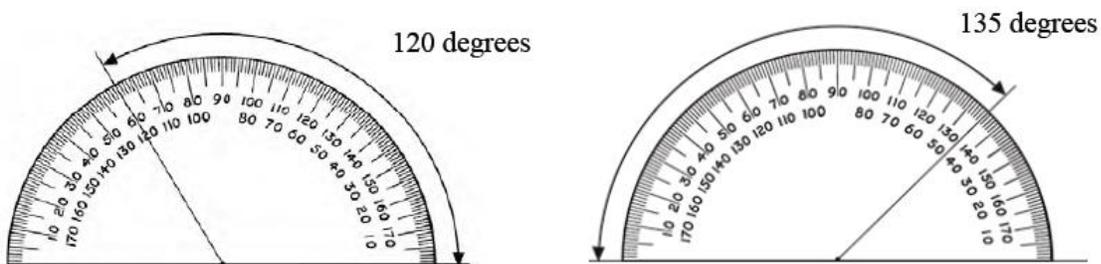
**b. An angle that turns through  $n$  one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of  $n$  degrees.**

This standard calls for students to explore an angle as a series of “one-degree turns.” A water sprinkler rotates one-degree at each interval. If the sprinkler rotates a total of 100 degrees, how many one-degree turns has the sprinkler made?

**MGSE4.MD.6 Measure angles in whole number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.**

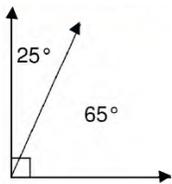
Before students begin measuring angles with protractors, they need to have some experiences with benchmark angles. They transfer their understanding that a  $360^\circ$  rotation about a point makes a complete circle to recognize and sketch angles that measure approximately  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ . They extend this understanding and recognize and sketch angles that measure approximately  $45^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ . They use appropriate terminology (acute, right, and obtuse) to describe angles and rays (perpendicular).

Students should measure angles and sketch angles.



**MGSE4.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, e.g., by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure.**

This standard addresses the idea of decomposing (breaking apart) an angle into smaller parts.



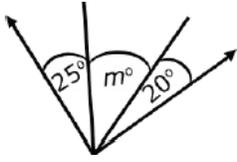
Example:

A lawn water sprinkler rotates 65 degrees and then pauses. It then rotates an additional 25 degrees. What is the total degree of the water sprinkler rotation? To cover a full 360 degrees how many times will the water sprinkler need to be moved?

If the water sprinkler rotates a total of 25 degrees then pauses, how many 25-degree cycles will it go through for the rotation to reach at least 90 degrees?

Example:

If the two rays are perpendicular, what is the value of  $m$ ?



Example:

Joey knows that when a clock's hands are exactly on 12 and 1, the angle formed by the clock's hands measures  $30^\circ$ . What is the measure of the angle formed when a clock's hands are exactly on the 12 and 4?

### **Common Misconceptions**

Students are confused as to which number to use when determining the measure of an angle using a protractor because most protractors have a double set of numbers. Students should decide first if the angle appears to be an angle that is less than the measure of a right angle ( $90^\circ$ ) or greater than the measure of a right angle ( $90^\circ$ ). If the angle appears to be less than  $90^\circ$ , it is an acute angle and its measure ranges from  $0^\circ$  to  $89^\circ$ . If the angle appears to be an angle that is greater than  $90^\circ$ , it is an obtuse angle and its measures range from  $91^\circ$  to  $179^\circ$ . Ask questions about the appearance of the angle to help students in deciding which number to use.

**MGSE4.MD.8 Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.**