	Resource												
Standard	Digital & Print 4 Digit Dividends Game	Digital & Print Addition to the Millions Game	Digital & Print Compare + Order Fractions Game	Digital & Print Fractions + Decimals Game	Digital & Print Subtraction to the Millions Game								
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.OA.A.1 Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret 35 = 5 × 7 as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.OA.A.2 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.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENTA.OA.3 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.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT4.0A.B.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 given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is prime or composite.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT4.OA.C.5 Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule stelf. For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 1, generate terms in the resulting sequence and observe that the terms appear to alternate between odd and even numbers. Explain informally why the numbers will continue to alternate in this way.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT4.NBTA.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right. For example, recognize that $700 + 70 = 10$ by applying concepts of place value and division.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT4.NBT.A.2 Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NBT.A.3 Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NBT.B.4 Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.		х			х								
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4 NBT.8.5 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.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NBT.8.6 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.	x												
$\label{eq:ccss} \begin{array}{c} CCSS.MATH.CONTENT4.NFA.1\\ Explain why a fraction afb is equivalent to a fraction (n \star a)(n \star b) by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions. \\ \end{array}$													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT4.NFA.2 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.			x										
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NF.B.3 Understand a fraction a/b with a > 1 as a sum of fractions 1/b.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NF.B.3.A Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.													
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NF.B.3.8 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, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. Examples: 3/8 = 1/8 + 1/8 + 1/8; 3/8 = 1/8 + 2/8; 2 1/8 = 1 + 1 + 1/8 = 8/8 + 8/8 + 1/8.													
CCSS MATH.CONTENT.4.NF.B.3.C Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.													
CCSS MATH.CONTENT.4.NF.B.3.D Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.													

instant of a base of a ba	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole							
Understand of the stand of the st	Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of 1/b. For example, use a visual fraction model to represent 5/4 as the product 5 × (1/4), recording the conclusion by the equation $5/4 = 5 \times$							
	Understand a multiple of a/b as a multiple of 1/b, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. For example, use a visual fraction model to express 3 × (2/5) as							
uber als with with with with with with with with	Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, if each person at a party will eat 3% of a pound of roast beef, and there will be 5 people at the party, how many pounds of roast beef will be needed? Between what two whole numbers does your							
Construction Construction<	Express a fraction with denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100, and use this technique to add two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100.2 For example, express 3/10 as 30/100, and add 3/10 + 4/100 = 34/100.		х					
Output is balance in the selection	Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as		х					
or with the proof of the start of reserver to sta	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							
Up the function of particular production, bring of the register of the	Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, lm; 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 4 in. Generate a conversion table for feet and inches listing the number pairs (1,							
Apply the area and pointedic formulas for relatingies in relations and and mathematical in the level in the view of the set of model and and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and mathematical folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of the set of model and folds. Image: Construction of the set of	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							
Mate a legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in factions of a unit (12, 14, 18). Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nues collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in the legit to digitaly a data set of measurement in a nue collection. Image in nue collection.	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							
becoging angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common and point, and understand concepts of angle measurements CCSS MATH CONTENT AMD C.5.A angle is measurement Image is measurement	Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (1/2, 1/4, 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							
n angle is measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the right of the circular are obverse the points where the two rays of a circle is called a "one-degree angle". And can be used to measure angle. And can be used to measure angle is called a "one-degree angle". The circle are a to be used to measure angle. And can be used to measure angle. And can be used to measure angle. And can be used to measure angle. The circle are a topology and the truth through to an edgree angle is alled a "one-degree angle". The circle are a topology and the truth through the circle are a topology and the topology and the truth through throu	Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement:							
An angle that turns through non-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n Image: Image	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 1/360 of a circle is called a "one-degree							
Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified neasures. Image: Construction of the angle measure of the parts concept of the parts. Solve addition on-overlapping parts, the angle measure of the parts additive. When an angles on a diagram in real world and markers additive. When an angles on a diagram in real world and markers of the parts. Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and markers on the unknown angle measure. Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.1 Crease MATH CONTENT.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.2 Classify two-dimensional figures. Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.3 Image: Coss.MHT.CONTENT.4.G.A.3 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.3 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.2 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.3 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.3 Image: Coss.MHT.Content.4.G.A.3 Image: Coss.MHT.Coss	An angle that turns through n one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n							
Secondize angle measure as additive. When an angle is decomposed into non-overlapping parts, the angle measure of the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right trangles. Image: CCSS.MATH-CONTENT-14.G.A.3 Image: CCSS.MATH-C	Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified							
Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and perpendicular and perpendicular and perpendicular and perpendicular into-dimensional figures. Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 2 Classify two-dimensional figures. Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3 Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3 Ccost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3 Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3 Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3 Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figures. Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3 Image: Cost MATH CONTENTA 6.A 3	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							
Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or expendicular lines, or the presence or absence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.								
Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such at the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Line attributing areas Line	Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.							
	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							