



Math Teachers Press, Inc.

4850 Park Glen Road, Minneapolis, MN 55416
 phone (800) 852-2435 fax (952) 546-7502

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Correlation of *Moving with Math® Foundations-by-Topic Grade 4* To Ohio Academic Content Standards

	B1 <i>Numeration, Addition & Subtraction</i> Student Book Skill Builders (SB)	B2 <i>Multiplication & Division Basic Facts</i> Student Book Skill Builders (SB)	B3 <i>Multiplication & Division - Problem Solving</i> Student Book Skill Builders (SB)	B4 <i>Fractions, Decimals, Geometry, Measurement</i> Student Book Skill Builders (SB)
NUMBER, NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATION STANDARDS				
Students demonstrate number sense including an understanding of number systems and operations, and how they relate to one another. Students compute fluently and make reasonable estimates using paper and pencil, technology-supported and mental methods.				
NUMBER AND NUMBER SYSTEMS				
1. Identify and generate equivalent forms of fractions and decimals. For example:				
a. Connect physical, verbal and symbolic representations of fractions, decimals and whole numbers; e.g., $1/2$, $5/10$, "five tenths," 0.5, shaded rectangles with half, and five tenths.				
b. Understand and explain that ten tenths is the same as one whole in both fraction and decimal form.				

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2. Demonstrate and describe perimeter as surrounding and area as covering a two-dimensional shape, and volume as filling a three-dimensional object.				
3. Identify and select appropriate units to measure:				
a. Perimeter – string or links (inches or centimeters)				
b. Area – tiles (square inches or square centimeters).				
c. Volume – cubes (cubic inches or cubic centimeters).				
USE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS				
4. Develop and use strategies to find perimeter using string or links, area using tiles or a grid, and volume using cubes; e.g., count squares to find area of regular or irregular shapes on a grid, layer cubes in a box to find its volume.				
5. Make simple unit conversions within a measurement system; e.g., inches to feet, kilograms to grams, quarts to gallons.				
6. Write, solve and verify solutions to multi-step problems involving measurement.				
GEOMETRY AND SPATIAL SENSE STANDARD				

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Students identify, classify, compare and analyze characteristics, properties and relationships of one-, two-, and three-dimensional geometric figures and objects. Students use spatial reasoning, properties of geometric objects and transformations to analyze mathematical situations and solve problems.				
CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPERTIES				
1. Identify, describe and model intersecting, parallel and perpendicular lines and line segments; e.g., use straws or other material to model lines.				
2. Describe, classify, compare and model two- and three-dimensional objects using their attributes.				
3. Identify similarities and differences of quadrilaterals; e.g., squares, rectangles, parallelograms and trapezoids.				
4. Identify and define triangles based on angle measures (equiangular, right, acute and obtuse triangles) and side lengths (isosceles, equilateral and scalene triangles).				
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS				
5. Describe points, lines and planes, and identify models in the environment.				
6. Specify locations and plot ordered pairs on a coordinate plane, using first quadrant points.				

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TRANSFORMATIONS AND SYMMETRY				
7. Identify, describe and use reflections (flips), rotations (turns), and translations (slides) in solving geometric problems; e.g., use transformations to determine if 2 shapes are congruent.				
VISUALIZATION AND GEOMETRIC MODELS				
8. Use geometric models to solve problems in other areas of mathematics, such as number (multiplication/division) and measurement (area, perimeter, border).				
PATTERNS, FUNCTIONS AND ALGEBRA STANDARD				
Students use patterns, relations and functions to model, represent and analyze problem situations that involve variable quantities. Students analyze, model and solve problems using various representations such as tables, graphs and equations.				
USE PATTERNS, RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS				
1. Use models and words to describe. Extend and make generalizations of patterns and relationships occurring in computation, numerical patterns, geometry, graphs and other applications.	8-11, 13 SB: 3-2	17	15	
2. Represent and analyze patterns and functions using words, tables and graphs.	8-11 SB: 3-2, 48-3	17 SB: 20-4, 20-11, 25-8	14, 15 SB: 20-31	
USE ALGEBRAIC REPRESENTATION				

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3. Construct a table of values to solve problems associated with a mathematical relationship.		43 SB: 20-4, 25-8	14, 15	
4. Use rules and variables to describe patterns and other relationships.		43 SB: 25-8	14, 15 SB: 20-31	
5. Represent mathematical relationships with equations or inequalities.		19 SB: 24-1	78 SB: 29-3	
ANALYZE CHANGE				
6. Describe how a change in one variable affects the value of a related variable; e.g., as one increases the other increases or as one increases the other decreases.				
DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY STANDARD				
Students pose questions and collect, organize, represent, interpret and analyze data to answer those questions. Students develop and evaluate inferences, predictions and arguments that are based on data.				
DATA COLLECTION				
1. Create a plan for collecting data for a specific purpose.	68	58 (T.G.)	68 (T.G.)	
2. Represent and interpret data using tables, bar graphs, line plots and line graphs.	68, 69, 70 SB: 50-1 to 50-4	49 SB: 50-5, 50-6	68 SB: 50-9	
3. Interpret and construct Venn diagrams to sort and describe data.				

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		46, 49		
<p>6. Describe the characteristics or a set of data based on a graphical representation, such as range of the data, clumps of data, and holes in the data.</p>			68 SB: 50-9	
<p>7. Identify the median of a set of data and describe what it indicates about the data.</p>			68 SB: 50-9	
<p>8. Use range, median and mode to make comparisons among related sets of data.</p>				
<p>9. Conduct simple probability experiments and draw conclusions from the results; e.g., rolling number cubes or drawing marbles from a bag.</p>				
<p>10 Represent the likelihood of possible outcomes for chance situations; e.g., probability of selecting a red marble from a bag containing 3 red and 5 white marbles.</p>				
<p>11 Relate the concepts of impossible and certain-to-happen events to the numerical values of 0 (impossible) and 1 (certain).</p>				
<p>12 Place events in order of likelihood and use a diagram or appropriate language to compare the chance of each event occurring; e.g., impossible, unlikely, equal, likely, certain.</p>				
<p>13 List and count all possible combinations using one member from each of several sets, each containing 2 or 3 members; e.g., the number of possible outfits from 3 shirts, 2 shorts and 2 pairs of shoes.</p>				