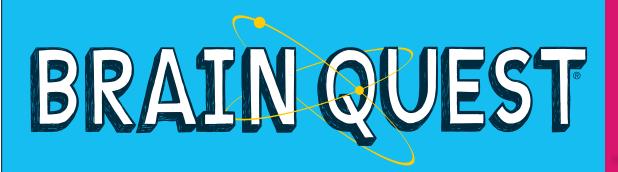
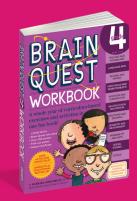
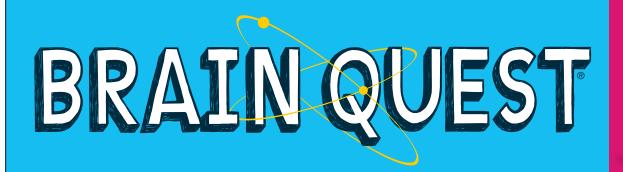


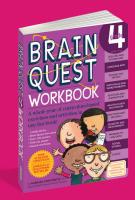
GRADE	4	READING LITERATURE	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1, 2, 6	
	1	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.		
	2	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text. Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.		
	6			
GRADE	4	READING INFORMATIONAL TEXTS	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.1, 2, 3, 5, 7	
	1	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.		
	2	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.		
	3	Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the between first- and third-person narrations.		
	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.			
Interpret information presented visually, or ally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, a lines, animations, or interactive elements on web pages) and explain how the info understanding of the text in which it appears.				



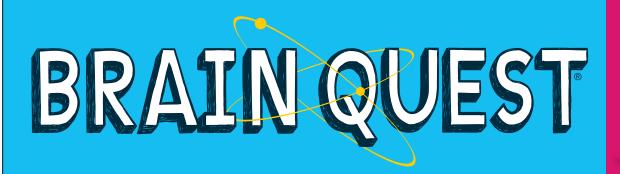


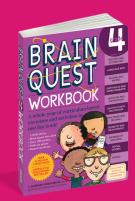
GRADE	4	WRITING	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.1, 1.A, 1.B, 1.D, 2, 3, 3.A, 3.D, 3.E, 4
	1	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.	
	1.A	Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose.	
	1.B	Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.	
	1.D	Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.	
	2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	
	3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.	
	3.A	Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.	
	3.D	Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.	
	3.E	Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.	
Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate purpose, and audience.		development and organization are appropriate to task,	





GRADE	4	LANGUAGE	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.4.1, 1.A, 1.B, 1.F, 1.G, 2.A, 2.C, 4.A, 4.B, 5, 5.A, 5.B, 5.C	
	1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing . Use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when, why).		
	1.A			
	1.B	Form and use the progressive (e.g., I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking) verb tenses.		
	1.F	Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.		
	1.G	Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).		
 2.A Use correct capitalization. 2.C Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organised sequence that unfolds naturally. 4.A Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely 		Use correct capitalization.		
		introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event		
		ails to convey experiences and events precisely.		
	4.B	 .B Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events. 5 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to purpose, and audience. 		
	5			
5.A 5.B		Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.		
		Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.		
	5.C Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to wo but not identical meanings (synonyms).		them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar	
GRADE	4	OPERATIONS & ALGEBRAIC THINKING	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.OA.B.4	
	B.4	each of its factors. Determine whether a given w	nge 1–100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of hole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple of a given onenumber in the range 1–100 is prime or composite.	





GRADE	4	NUMBER & OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NBT.A.2, A.3, B.4, B.5, B.6	
	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.		
	A.3	Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.		
	B.4			
	B.5			
	B.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.		
GRADE	4	NUMBER & OPERATIONS—FRACTIONS	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.NF.B.3.A, B.3.C, B.4, C.6	
	B.3.A	Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.		
B.3.C B.4		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.		
		Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.		
	C.6	Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as 62/10 a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.		
GRADE	4	GEOMETRY	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.G.A.1	
A.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel Identify these in two-dimensional figures.		ht, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines.		