

WORTH COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
FOURTH GRADE MATH PACING GUIDE
FOURTH NINE WEEKS 2022-2023

Week	Dates	Unit Topic	Standard	Overview of Lessons Taught
1	3/15-3/17 3/20-3/24 **13th Holiday/ 14th Planning Day	Measurement	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.3</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.8</u></p> <p>Recognize area as an 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 word problems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.5</u></p> <p>Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement: 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 $1/360$ of a circle is called a "one-degree angle," and can be used to measure angles. b. An angle that turns through one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.6</u></p> <p>Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.7</u></p> <p>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 or letter for the unknown angle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MILESTONE REVIEW</p>	<p>Measure perimeter and area for rectangles</p> <p>Recognize area as an additive</p> <p>Measure angles (including circles) with protractors</p> <p>Angle measures as an additive</p> <p>Draw points, lines, rays, angles, perpendicular, parallel lines</p>
2	3/27-3/31 Unit 4A Test 3/28 Area & Perimeter, Triangles, Angles, Symmetry Angles	Measurement	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.5</u></p> <p>Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement: 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 $1/360$ of a circle is called a "one-degree angle," and can be used to measure angles. b. An angle that turns through one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MGSE4.MD.6</u></p>	<p>Measure angles (including circles) with protractors</p> <p>Angle measures as an additive</p> <p>Draw points, lines, rays, angles, perpendicular, parallel lines</p>

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		Geometry	<p>Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure. MGSE4.MD.7</p> <p>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 or letter for the unknown angle measure. MGSE4.G.1</p> <p>Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures. MGSE4.G.2</p> <p>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. MGSE4.G.3</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MILESTONE REVIEW</p>	<p>Classify shapes based on parallel, perpendicular lines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Triangles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lines of Symmetry</p>
3	4/10-4/14	Geometry	<p>MGSE4.G.1</p> <p>Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures. MGSE4.G.2</p> <p>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. MGSE4.G.3</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MILESTONE REVIEW</p>	<p>Draw points, lines, rays, angles, perpendicular, parallel lines</p> <p>Classify shapes based on parallel, perpendicular lines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Triangles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lines of Symmetry</p>
4	4/17-4/21		MILESTONE TESTING	

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5	4/24-4/28	Geometry	<p>MGSE4.G.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.</p> <p>MGSE4.G.2 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.</p> <p>MGSE4.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.</p>	<p>Draw points, lines, rays, angles, perpendicular, parallel lines</p> <p>Classify shapes based on parallel, perpendicular lines</p> <p>Triangles</p> <p>Lines of Symmetry</p>						
6	5/1-5/5 Geometry 4B Unit Test May 4th	Geometry	<p>MGSE4.G.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.</p> <p>MGSE4.G.2 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.</p> <p>MGSE4.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.</p>	<p>Draw points, lines, rays, angles, perpendicular, parallel lines</p> <p>Classify shapes based on parallel, perpendicular lines</p> <p>Triangles</p> <p>Lines of Symmetry</p>						
7	5/8-5/12	Numbers and Operations	<p>RAMP-UP for 5th Grade</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">MGSE4.NBT.1</td> <td style="width: 50%;">MGSE4.NBT.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MGSE4.NBT.2</td> <td>MGSE4.NBT.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MGSE4.NBT.3</td> <td>MGSE4.NBT.6</td> </tr> </table>	MGSE4.NBT.1	MGSE4.NBT.4	MGSE4.NBT.2	MGSE4.NBT.5	MGSE4.NBT.3	MGSE4.NBT.6	<p>PLACE VALUE</p> <p>Computing with Whole Numbers using the four operations</p>
MGSE4.NBT.1	MGSE4.NBT.4									
MGSE4.NBT.2	MGSE4.NBT.5									
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8	5/15-5/19	Numbers and Operations	<p>RAMP-UP for 5th Grade</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">MGSE4.NBT.1</td> <td style="width: 50%;">MGSE4.NBT.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MGSE4.NBT.2</td> <td>MGSE4.NBT.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MGSE4.NBT.3</td> <td>MGSE4.NBT.6</td> </tr> </table>	MGSE4.NBT.1	MGSE4.NBT.4	MGSE4.NBT.2	MGSE4.NBT.5	MGSE4.NBT.3	MGSE4.NBT.6	<p>PLACE VALUE</p> <p>Computing with Whole Numbers using the four operations</p>
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9	5/22-5/24	Fractions And Decimals Measurement	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RAMP-UP for 5th Grade</u></p> <p>MGSE4.NF.1 MGSE4.NF.2 MGSE4.NF.3 MGSE4.NF.4 MGSE4.NF.5 MGSE4.NF.6 MGSE4.NF.7</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>RAMP-UP for 5th Grade</u></p> <p>MGSE4.MD.1 MGSE4.MD.2 MGSE4.MD.3 MGSE4.MD.4 MGSE4.MD.5 MGSE4.MD.6 MGSE4.MD.7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Modeling Fractions and Decimals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Converting Mixed Numbers to Improper Fractions; Improper to Mixed Number</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Compare and Order Fractions and Decimals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convert Fractions to Decimals; Decimals to Fractions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Add and Subtract Fraction and Mixed Numbers with Common Denominators</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Multiply Whole Numbers by Fractions Measure Angles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Measure length, capacity and weight (standard and metric)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Measure perimeter and area for Rectangles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Line Plots</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Measuring Angles</p>
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