Fourth Grade Mathematics Newsletter

Marking Period 4, Part 1

MT	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) Students will be able to . . .
Geometry	• draw and identify right (90°), acute (less than 90°), and obtuse (greater than 90° but less than 180°) angles. • classify shapes based on angle and line properties.
Measurement and Data	• recognize angles as shapes that are formed whenever two rays share a common endpoint. • measure and sketch angles using a protractor. • compose and decompose angles. • use knowledge of fractions and decimals to solve word problems involving distance, time, volume, mass, and money.
Number and Operations - Fractions	• use decimals to express fractions with denominators of 10 and 100.

Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)		
	It is . . .	In mathematics, students will . . .
Flexibility	being open and responsive to new and diverse ideas and strategies and moving freely among them.	• make the connection that decimals and fractions can be written in different ways to represent the same quantity. • use a variety of methods to measure and describe angles.

Intellectual Risk Taking	accepting uncertainty or challenging the norm to reach a goal.	• generate multiple ways to find solutions to word problems.
		 • make adjustments to thinking when problem solving.
		 • recognize that…
		     o mistakes can help one learn.
		     o skillful students ask for help and feedback.
		     o it is okay to not understand everything the first time around.
		     o everyone is capable of high achievement.

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Marking Period 4, Part 1

	Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)	
MT	_In school, your child will . . ._	_At home, your child can . . ._
Geometry	- use manipulatives to identify, analyze, and create geometric features (lines, line segments, rays, angles, perpendicular and parallel lines). - identify geometric features in solid figures. <u>Example:</u> The trapezoid has one pair of parallel lines.	- play "Guess My Rule." In this game, collect and sort everyday items and guess the rule for sorting them according to their line or angle properties. Then, reverse roles and sort the items so the other person can guess the rule. <u>Example:</u> A picture frame, wallet, cereal box all have right angles. - identify real-world examples of angles, lines, quadrilaterals (4 – sided polygons) and triangles. <u>Example:</u> While riding on the bus, identify the double yellow lines on the road as parallel lines and compare them to other lines.
Measurement and Data	- use a protractor to measure different types of angles. - draw angles of a given measurement. - discuss different ways to compose and decompose angles. <u>Example:</u> There are many ways I could compose a 90° angle. I could use any two angles that add up to 90°; like 30° and 60°, 10° and 80°, or 1° and 89°. If I use 3 or more angles, there are even more angle combinations whose sum is 90°.	- use a protractor to measure the angles of plane figures around the house. Draw angles and measure them. Create a picture using the angles. - use a protractor and a ruler to draw quadrilaterals and triangles. Make a picture or design from the polygons. - solve real world problems involving measurement, fractions, and decimals. <u>Example:</u> Chris biked 13.3 miles on Sunday. On Monday he only biked 3 miles. On Tuesday, he biked 5.2 miles less than the mileage of Sunday and Monday combined. How many miles did he bike on Tuesday?
Number and Operations - Fractions	represent fractions with denominators of 10 and 100 as decimals. <u>Example:</u> $\frac{45}{100} = 0.45$ or $\frac{6}{10} = 0.6$	- practice reading decimals found on product labels. <u>Example:</u> The meat in the package has four and five tenths (4.5) grams of fat. The water bottle contains sixteen and ninety hundredths (16.90) fluid ounces. - practice multiplication and division facts from 0 – 10.