Grade 4 | Idaho Mathematics Content Standards Correlation to *Eureka Math²®*

When the original *Eureka Math®* curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds® teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math²®*, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver exponentially better math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math²* carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

Teachability

Eureka Math² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built right into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* teacher–writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with digital slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students' interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries. Digital lessons and videos provide opportunities for students to wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which contributes to the development of a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.6 Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

4.OA.A Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.OA.A.1 Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., $35 = 5 \times 7$, as 35 is 5 times as many as 7. Represent verbal multiplicative comparisons as equations.	4 M1 Topic A: Multiplication as Multiplicative Comparison 4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.
4.OA.A.2 Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison.	4 M1 Topic A: Multiplication as Multiplicative Comparison 4 M2 Lesson 9: Solve multiplication word problems. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.
4.OA.A.3 Solve multi-step whole-number word problems using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.OA.A.3.a Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity.	4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding. 4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M3 Topic F: Remainders, Estimating, and Problem Solving

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.OA.A.3.b Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies, including rounding.	4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding. 4 M1 Lesson 16: Add by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 17: Solve multi-step addition word problems by using the standard algorithm. 4 M1 Lesson 21: Solve two-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M1 Lesson 22: Solve multi-step word problems by using addition and subtraction. 4 M3 Topic F: Remainders, Estimating, and Problem Solving

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

4.OA.B Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.OA.B.4 Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.OA.B.4.a Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors.	4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite. 4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors. 4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors. 4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.OA.B.4.b Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number.	4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite. 4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors. 4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors. 4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples.
4.OA.B.4.c Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is prime or composite.	4 M2 Lesson 21: Find factor pairs for numbers up to 100 and use factors to identify numbers as prime or composite. 4 M2 Lesson 22: Use division and the associative property of multiplication to find factors. 4 M2 Lesson 23: Determine whether a whole number is a multiple of another number. 4 M2 Lesson 24: Recognize that a number is a multiple of each of its factors. 4 M2 Lesson 25: Explore properties of prime and composite numbers up to 100 by using multiples.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

4.OA.C Generate and analyze patterns.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.OA.C.5 Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify and explain features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself.	4 M2 Lesson 26: Use relationships within a pattern to find an unknown term in the sequence.

Number and Operations in Base Ten

4.NBT.A Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers, less than or equal to 1,000,000.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NBT.A.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in any place represents ten times as much as it represents in the place to its right.	4 M1 Lesson 6: Demonstrate that a digit represents 10 times the value of what it represents in the place to its right.
4.NBT.A.2 Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using standard form, expanded form, and word form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits and each place, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.	4 M1 Lesson 5: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 4 M1 Lesson 7: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in unit form and expanded form by using place value structure. 4 M1 Lesson 8: Write numbers to 1,000,000 in standard form and word form. 4 M1 Lesson 9: Compare numbers within 1,000,000 by using >, =, and <. 4 M1 Lesson 10: Name numbers by using place value understanding. 4 M1 Lesson 11: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more than and less than a given number.
4.NBT.A.3 Use place value understanding or visual representation to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.	4 M1 Lesson 12: Round to the nearest thousand. 4 M1 Lesson 13: Round to the nearest ten thousand and hundred thousand. 4 M1 Lesson 14: Round multi-digit numbers to any place. 4 M1 Lesson 15: Apply estimation to real-world situations by using rounding.

Number and Operations in Base Ten

4.NBT.B Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic on whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NBT.B.4 Fluently use the standard algorithm for multi-digit whole-number addition and subtraction.	4 M1 Topic D: Multi-Digit Whole Number Addition and Subtraction
4.NBT.B.5 Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NBT.B.5.a Use strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.	4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication. 4 M2 Topic B: Multiplication of Tens and Ones by One-Digit Numbers 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1,000. 4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10. 4 M3 Topic C: Multiplication of up to Four-Digit Numbers by One-Digit Numbers 4 M3 Topic D: Multiplication of Two-Digit Numbers by Two-Digit Numbers
4.NBT.B.5.b Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	4 M2 Lesson 1: Multiply multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers by using the associative property of multiplication. 4 M2 Topic B: Multiplication of Tens and Ones by One-Digit Numbers 4 M3 Lesson 2: Multiply by multiples of 100 and 1,000. 4 M3 Lesson 3: Multiply a two-digit multiple of 10 by a two-digit multiple of 10. 4 M3 Topic C: Multiplication of up to Four-Digit Numbers by One-Digit Numbers 4 M3 Topic D: Multiplication of Two-Digit Numbers by Two-Digit Numbers

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NBT.B.6 Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NBT.B.6.a Use strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division.	4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers. 4 M2 Topic C: Division of Tens and Ones by One-Digit Numbers 4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1,000. 4 M3 Topic B: Division of Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, and Ones 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.
4.NBT.B.6.b Illustrate and explain the calculation by using rectangular arrays, area models, and/or equations.	4 M2 Lesson 2: Divide two- and three-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit numbers. 4 M2 Topic C: Division of Tens and Ones by One-Digit Numbers 4 M3 Lesson 1: Divide multiples of 100 and 1,000. 4 M3 Topic B: Division of Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, and Ones 4 M3 Lesson 21: Find whole-number quotients and remainders. 4 M3 Lesson 22: Represent, estimate, and solve division word problems.

Number and Operations—Fractions

4.NF.A Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NF.A.1 Explain why a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is equivalent to a fraction $\frac{n \times a}{n \times b}$ by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the numbers and sizes of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions, including fractions greater than 1.	4 M4 Lesson 8: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 9: Generate equivalent fractions with smaller units for non-unit fractions. 4 M4 Lesson 10: Generate equivalent fractions with larger units. 4 M4 Lesson 11: Represent equivalent fractions by using tape diagrams, number lines, and multiplication or division. 4 M4 Lesson 12: Generate equivalent fractions for fractions greater than 1 and generate equivalent mixed numbers.
4.NF.A.2 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NF.A.2.a Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole.	4 M4 Topic C: Compare Fractions
4.NF.A.2.b Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, by using a visual fraction model and/or verbal reasoning.	4 M4 Topic C: Compare Fractions

Number and Operations—Fractions

4.NF.B Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations on whole numbers.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NF.B.3 Understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ with $a > 1$ as a sum of fractions $\frac{1}{b}$.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NF.B.3.a Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.	4 M4 Topic A: Fraction Decomposition and Equivalence 4 M4 Lesson 7: Rename fractions as a sum of equivalent smaller unit fractions. 4 M4 Topic D: Add and Subtract Fractions
4.NF.B.3.b Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation. Justify the conclusions by using a visual fraction model and/or verbal reasoning.	4 M4 Topic A: Fraction Decomposition and Equivalence 4 M4 Lesson 7: Rename fractions as a sum of equivalent smaller unit fractions. 4 M4 Topic D: Add and Subtract Fractions
4.NF.B.3.c Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators by replacing the mixed number with an equivalent fraction and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.	4 M4 Lesson 23: Add a fraction to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 25: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 1. 4 M4 Lesson 26: Subtract a fraction from a mixed number, part 2. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NF.B.3.d Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions, including mixed numbers, with the same denominator. Justify the conclusions using a visual fraction model and/or verbal reasoning.	4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations.
4.NF.B. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NF.B.4.a Understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as a multiple of $\frac{1}{b}$.	4 M4 Lesson 31: Decompose non-unit fractions into a product of a whole number and a unit fraction.
4.NF.B.4.b Understand a multiple of $\frac{a}{b}$ as a multiple of $\frac{1}{b}$, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number.	4 M4 Lesson 32: Multiply a fraction by a whole number by using the associative property. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 34: Multiply a mixed number by a whole number by using the distributive property.
4.NF.B.4.c Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number e.g., by using visual fraction models and/or equations to represent the problem.	4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number.

Number and Operations—Fractions

4.NF.C Understand decimal notation for fractions, and compare decimal fractions.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.NF.C.5 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.	4 M5 Topic B: Tenths and Hundredths 4 M5 Topic D: Addition of Tenths and Hundredths
4.NF.C.6 Use decimal notation to represent fractions with denominators 10 or 100.	4 M5 Topic A: Exploration of Tenths 4 M5 Topic B: Tenths and Hundredths
4.NF.C.7 Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.NF.C.7.a Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole.	4 M5 Topic C: Comparison of Decimal Numbers
4.NF.C.7.b Record the results of the comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <, and justify the conclusions using visual representations and/or verbal reasoning.	4 M5 Topic C: Comparison of Decimal Numbers

Measurement and Data

4.MD.A Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.MD.A.1 Know relative sizes of measurement units within any one system of units.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.MD.A.1.a Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit.	4 M1 Topic E: Metric Measurement Conversion Tables 4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Topic E: Problem Solving with Measurement
4.MD.A.1.b Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.	4 M1 Topic E: Metric Measurement Conversion Tables 4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M3 Topic E: Problem Solving with Measurement
4.MD.A.2 Use the four operations to solve word problems involving measurements.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.MD.A.2.a Include problems involving simple fractions or decimals.	4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons. 4 M3 Topic E: Problem Solving with Measurement 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.MD.A.2.a *continued*	4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.
4.MD.A.2.b Include problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit.	4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons. 4 M3 Topic E: Problem Solving with Measurement 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number. 4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.
4.MD.A.2.c Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.	4 M2 Lesson 17: Express measurements of length in terms of smaller units. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons. 4 M3 Topic E: Problem Solving with Measurement 4 M4 Lesson 18: Estimate sums and differences of fractions by using benchmarks. 4 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract a fraction from a whole number.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.MD.A.2.c *continued*	4 M4 Lesson 21: Solve addition and subtraction word problems and estimate the reasonableness of the answers. 4 M4 Lesson 24: Add a mixed number to a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 27: Subtract a mixed number from a mixed number. 4 M4 Lesson 28: Represent and solve word problems with mixed numbers by using drawings and equations. 4 M4 Lesson 33: Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number. 4 M5 Lesson 14: Solve word problems with tenths and hundredths.
4.MD.A.3 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real-world and mathematical problems.	4 M2 Lesson 3: Investigate and use a formula for the area of a rectangle. 4 M2 Lesson 7: Multiply by using an area model and the distributive property. 4 M2 Lesson 18: Investigate and use formulas for the perimeter of a rectangle. 4 M2 Lesson 19: Apply area and perimeter formulas to solve problems. 4 M2 Lesson 20: Solve word problems involving additive and multiplicative comparisons.

Measurement and Data

4.MD.B Represent and interpret data.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.MD.B.4 Make a line plot (dot plot) to show a set of measurements in fractions of a unit $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)$. Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots (dot plots).	4 M4 Lesson 29: Solve problems by using data from a line plot. 4 M4 Lesson 30: Represent data on a line plot. *Supplemental material is necessary to address dot plots.*

Measurement and Data

4.MD.C Geometric measurement: Understand concepts of angle and measure angles.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.MD.C.5 Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.MD.C.5.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.	4 M6 Lesson 7: Explore angles as fractional turns through a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a $1°$ angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 9: Identify and measure angles as turns and recognize them in various contexts. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.MD.C.5.b An angle that turns through n one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.	4 M6 Lesson 7: Explore angles as fractional turns through a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a $1°$ angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 9: Identify and measure angles as turns and recognize them in various contexts. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor.
4.MD.C.6 Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.	4 M6 Lesson 8: Use a circular protractor to recognize a $1°$ angle as a turn through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle. 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor. 4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to $180°$.
4.MD.C.7 Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real-world and mathematical problems.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
4.MD.C.7.a Use an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure.	4 M6 Topic C: Determine Unknown Angle Measures
4.MD.C.7.b Recognize angle measure as additive. When an angle is decomposed into nonoverlapping parts, the angle measure of the whole is the sum of the angle measures of the parts.	4 M6 Topic C: Determine Unknown Angle Measures

Geometry

4.G.A Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
4.G.A.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.	4 M6 Topic A: Lines and Angles 4 M6 Lesson 10: Use $180°$ protractors to measure angles. 4 M6 Lesson 11: Estimate and measure angles with a $180°$ protractor. 4 M6 Lesson 12: Use a protractor to draw angles up to $180°$. 4 M6 Lesson 18: Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measures, or both. 4 M6 Lesson 19: Construct and classify triangles based on given attributes. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.
4.G.A.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.	4 M6 Lesson 18: Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measures, or both. 4 M6 Lesson 19: Construct and classify triangles based on given attributes. 4 M6 Lesson 20: Sort polygons based on a given rule.
4.G.A.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.	4 M6 Lesson 17: Recognize, identify, and draw lines of symmetry.