- LAFS.4.RF.3.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
  - a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multi-syllabic words in context and out of context.
- LAFS.4.RF.4.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
  - a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
  - b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
  - c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
- **LAFS.4.RI.1.1** Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- **LAFS.4.RI.1.2** Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
- **LAFS.4.RI.1.3** Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
- **LAFS.4.RI.2.4** Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 4 topic or subject area*.
- **LAFS.4.RI.2.5** Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
- **LAFS.4.RI.2.6** Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided
- **LAFS.4.RI.3.7** Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
- **LAFS.4.RI.3.8** Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
- **LAFS.4.RI.3.9** Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
- **LAFS.4.RI.4.10** By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
- **LAFS.4.SL.1.1** Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others.
- d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

**LAFS.4.SL.1.2** Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

**LAFS.4.SL.1.3** Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points. **LAFS.4.SL.2.4** Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

**LAFS.4.SL.2.5** Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

**LAFS.4.SL.2.6** Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion); use formal English when appropriate to task and situation.

**LAFS.4.L.1.1** Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Demonstrate legible cursive writing skills.
- b. Use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when, why).
- c. Form and use the progressive (e.g., I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking) verb tenses.
- d. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may, must) to convey various conditions.
- e. Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns (e.g., a small red bag rather than a red small bag).
- f. Form and use prepositional phrases.
- g. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and runons.
- h. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).

**LAFS.4.L.1.2** Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use correct capitalization.
- b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.
- c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
- d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

**LAFS.4.L.3.4** Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).

c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

**LAFS.4.L.3.5** Demonstrate understanding of word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

**LAFS.4.L.3.6** Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as found in grade level appropriate texts, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., *wildlife*, *conservation*, and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).

**MAFS.4.OA.1.3** Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having wholenumber answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

MAFS.4.OA.2.4 Investigate factors and multiples.

- a. Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100.
- b. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number.
- c. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is prime or composite.

**MAFS.4.OA.3.5** Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself. For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 1, generate terms in the resulting sequence and observe that the terms appear to alternate between odd and even numbers. Explain informally why the numbers will continue to alternate in this way.

**MAFS.4.NF.1.1** Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction  $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$  by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.

**MAFS.4.NF.1.2** Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as 1/2. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

**MAFS.4.NF.2.3** Understand a fraction a/b with a > 1 as a sum of fractions 1/b.

- a. Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.
- 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 decompositions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. Examples: 3/8 = 1/8 + 1/8 + 1/8 = 3/8 = 1/8 + 2/8; 21/8 = 1 + 1 + 1/8 = 8/8 + 8/8 + 1/8.
- c. 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.
- d. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

**MAFS.4.NF.2.4** Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.

- a. Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of 1/b. For example, use a visual fraction model to represent 5/4 as the product  $5 \times (1/4)$ , recording the conclusion by the equation  $5/4 = 5 \times (1/4)$ .
- b. Understand a multiple of a/b as a multiple of 1/b, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. For example, use a visual fraction model to express  $3 \times (2/5)$  as  $6 \times (1/5)$ , recognizing this product as 6/5. (In general,  $n \times (a/b) = (n \times a)/b$ .)
- c. Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, if each person at a

party will eat 3/8 of a pound of roast beef, and there will be 5 people at the party, how many pounds of roast beef will be needed? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?

**MAFS.4.NF.3.5** 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. For example, express 3/10 as 30/100, and add 3/10 + 4/100 = 34/100.

**MAFS.4.NF.3.6** Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as 62/100; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.

**MAFS.4.NF.3.7** Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual model. **MAFS.4.MD.2.4** Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (1/2,

1/4, 1/8). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots. For example, from a line plot find and interpret the difference in length between the longest and shortest specimens in an insect collection.

# **SC.4.E.6.3** Recognize that humans need resources found on Earth and that these are either renewable or nonrenewable.

**SC.4.E.6.4** Describe the basic differences between physical weathering (breaking down of rock by wind, water, ice, temperature change, and plants) and erosion (movement of rock by gravity, wind, water, and ice).

**SC.4.E.6.6** Identify resources available in Florida (water, phosphate, oil, limestone, silicon, wind, and solar energy).

**SC.4.N.1.8** Recognize that science involves creativity in designing experiments.

**SC.4.N.3.1** Explain that models can be three dimensional, two dimensional, an explanation in your mind, or a computer model.

**SC.4.P.10.1** Observe and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, and the energy of motion.

**SC.4.P.10.2** Investigate and describe that energy has the ability to cause motion or create change.

**SC.4.P.10.3** Investigate and explain that sound is produced by vibrating objects and that pitch depends on how fast or slow the object vibrates.

**SC.4.P.10.4** Describe how moving water and air are sources of energy and can be used to move things.

**SC.4.P.11.1** Recognize that heat flows from a hot object to a cold object and that heat flow may cause materials to change temperature.

SC.4.P.11.2 Identify common materials that conduct heat well or poorly.

**SC.4.P.12.1** Recognize that an object in motion always changes its position and may change its direction.

**SC.4.P.12.2** Investigate and describe that the speed of an object is determined by the distance it travels in a unit of time and that objects can move at different speeds.

### **SS.4.A.4.1** Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida.

**SS.4.A.5.1** Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War.

**SS.4.A.6.1** Describe the economic development of Florida's major industries.

SS.4.A.6.2 Summarize contributions immigrant groups made to Florida

**SS.4.A.6.3** Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.

**SS.4.A.6.4** Describe effects of the Spanish American War on Florida.

**SS.4.A.8.2** Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.

**SS.4.A.8.4** Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth.

# Science Standards

# <u>How We Organize Ourselves</u>