

Module 4: Angle Measure and Plane Figures (Trimester 2: 20 Days)

Topic A	Lines and Angles		4.G.1
Topic B	Angle Measurement		4.MD.5 4.MD.6
ASSESSMENT	4.MD.5, 6	Reporting Strand: Understands lines, angles, and their characteristics	Report Card: 0-4
Topic C	Problem Solving with the Addition of Angle Measures		4.MD.7
ASSESSMENT	4.MD.7	Reporting Strand: Understands lines, angles, and their characteristics	Report Card: 0-4
Topic D	Two-Dimensional Figures and Symmetry		4.G.1 4.G.2 4.G.3
ASSESSMENT	4.G.1	Reporting Strand: Understands lines, angles, and their characteristics	Report Card: 0-4
	4.G.2		
	4.G.3		

4.MD.5 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 n one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.

4.MD.6 Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.

4.MD.7 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 for the unknown angle measure

4.G.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.

4.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.

4.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.

Reporting Strand: Understands lines, angles, and their characteristics

CCSS	4 – Mastery	3- Proficient	2 – Basic	1 – Below Basic	0 – No Evidence
4.G.1	<p>Can extend thinking beyond the standard, including tasks that may involve one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing • Connecting • Synthesizing • Applying • Justifying • Critiquing • Analyzing • Creating • Proving 	Draw and identify all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • points • lines • line segments • rays • right angles • acute angles • obtuse angles • perpendicular lines • parallel lines 	Draw and identify at least 7 of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • points • lines • line segments • rays • right angles • acute angles • obtuse angles • perpendicular lines • parallel lines 	Draw and identify at least 5 of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • points • lines • line segments • rays • right angles • acute angles • obtuse angles • perpendicular lines • parallel lines 	<p>Little evidence of reasoning or application to solve the problem</p> <p>Does not meet the criteria in a level 1</p>
4.G.2		Classify any two-dimensional figure based on the presence or absence of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parallel or perpendicular lines • angle measure (including right triangles) 	Classify quadrilaterals and triangles based on the presence or absence of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parallel or perpendicular lines • angle measure (including right triangles) 	Classify quadrilaterals and triangles based on the presence of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parallel or perpendicular lines • angle measure (including right triangles) 	
4.G.3		Draw all the lines of symmetry in a two-dimensional figure with line symmetry	Draw at least one line of symmetry in a two-dimensional figure with line symmetry	Identify figures with line symmetry	
4.MD.5 4.MD.6		Know that a degree is a unit of measurement that is $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle, and use it to measure and construct angles in whole-number degrees (0-360°) using a protractor.	Know that a degree is a unit of measurement that is $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle, and use it to measure and construct angles in whole-number degrees, (0-180°), using a protractor.	Know that a degree is a unit of measurement that is $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle, and use it to measure angles in whole-number degrees (0-180°), using a protractor.	
4.MD.7		Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and mathematical problems by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure.	Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in mathematical problems by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure.	Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in mathematical problems	

Comprende líneas, ángulos y sus características

CCSS	4 – Dominio	3- Apto	2 – Básico	1 – Por debajo de lo Básico	0 – No hay Evidencia
4.G.1		Dibuja y identifica todo lo siguiente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> puntos líneas líneas de segmentos rayas ángulos rectos ángulos agudos ángulos obtusos líneas perpendiculares líneas paralelas 	Dibuja y identifica al menos 7 de lo siguiente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> puntos líneas líneas de segmentos rayas ángulos rectos ángulos agudos ángulos obtusos líneas perpendiculares líneas paralelas 	Dibuja al menos 5 de lo siguiente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> puntos líneas líneas de segmentos rayas ángulos rectos ángulos agudos ángulos obtusos líneas perpendiculares líneas paralelas 	
4.G.2	Puede pensar más allá del estándar, incluyendo tareas que puedan involucrar uno de los siguientes aspectos:	Clasifica cualquier figura bidimensional basada en la presencia o ausencia de los siguientes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> líneas paralelas o perpendiculares medida de ángulos (incluso triángulos rectos) 	Clasifica cuadriláteros y triángulos basada en la presencia o ausencia de los siguientes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> líneas paralelas o perpendiculares medida de ángulos (incluso triángulos rectos) 	Clasifica cuadriláteros y triángulos basado en la presencia de los siguientes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> líneas paralelas o perpendiculares medida de ángulos (incluso triángulos rectos) 	Hay poca evidencia de razonamiento o aplicación para resolver el problema
4.G.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diseñar Conectar Sintetizar Aplicar Justificar Criticar 	Dibuja todas las líneas de simetría en figuras bidimensionales con simetría de línea	Dibuja al menos una línea de simetría en una figura bidimensional con simetría de línea	Identifica figuras con líneas de simetría	No reúne los criterios del nivel 1
4.MD.5 4.MD.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analizar Crear Demostrar 	Sabe que un grado es una unidad de medida que es un $1/360$ de un círculo, y lo usa para medir y construir ángulos en grados de números enteros (0-360°) usando un transportador.	Sabe que un grado es una unidad de medida que es un $1/360$ de un círculo, y lo usa para medir y construir ángulos en grados de números enteros (0-180°) usando un transportador.	Sabe que un grado es una unidad de medida que es un $1/360$ de un círculo, y lo usa para medir ángulos en grados de números enteros (0-180°) usando un transportador.	
4.MD.7		Resuelve problemas de suma y resta para averiguar ángulos desconocidos en un diagrama en problemas del mundo real y matemáticos usando una ecuación con un símbolo para el valor desconocido.	Resuelve problemas de suma y resta para averiguar ángulos desconocidos en un diagrama en problemas matemáticos usando una ecuación con un símbolo para el valor desconocido.	Resuelve problemas de suma y resta para averiguar ángulos desconocidos en un diagrama en problemas matemáticos	