## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Math Curriculum Sample

## A Grade Ahead will challenge your students and help them achieve their goals!

This school year, our academy's $4^{\text {th }}$ grade students will be participating in A Grade Ahead's Blended Learning program that integrates both traditional and electronic methods to teach students.

Our students begin the week learning a lesson and answering practice questions with paper and pencil in our monthly lesson booklets. Then they go online to a website to complete three days of online activities to master the topic of the week. Each month also includes three weekly quizzes and one test.

Here's how it works:


## Blended Learning Booklet

Each month, students receive a lesson booklet that is split into four weeks of lessons and practice problems.
(At the end of this document, you will find a full sample of one week's lesson and practice problems from A Grade Ahead's $4^{\text {th }}$ grade math curriculum.)


## Weekly Class

Each week, students attend a weekly class, either in person or online, and learn a lesson from a teacher. Together, the class completes practice problems to understand the weekly topic.


## A Grade Ahead Online Activities

After learning the lesson and practicing problems with a traditional approach, students continue learning online through activities at online.agradeahead.com. Every week, students have three days of homework that can include both curriculum facts and word problems.

A Grade Ahead Online offers many benefits to students and parents, including

- Interactive and colorful questions with formats like matching, drag and drop, fill in the blank, multiple choice, and more.
- Automatic grading that saves times for parents and provides immediate explanations for students. They know whether they got a question right or wrong as they are going through the homework, so they can make adjustments if necessary.
- A rationale for every online question that explains the correct answer, so students can learn from their mistakes immediately.
- Student progress reports that are easily accessible without parents needing to upload any data.
- Adaptive learning paths that provide more challenging questions to students who perform well on the first set of activities.

Here is a peek at a few of our online exercises:




## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade • Month 1 MATH <br> BLENDED LEARNING LESSON BOOKLET

NAME $\qquad$

## Place Value



## A. Introduction

In the number system, any number can be expressed by using ten different digits: $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8$, and 9 . When you move to the left in a number, each place is equal to ten times the value of the place to its right.

10 is 10 times as large as 1 . 100 is 10 times as large as 10 . 1,000 is 10 times as large as 100 . 10,000 is 10 times as large as 1,000 . 100,000 is 10 times as large as 10,000 . This pattern repeats.

The place value chart for larger numbers is shown below. Beginning from the right, the values of the places are: ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, and millions. As noted above, each place value has a value 10 times greater than the place to its right.

| Millions |  |  | Thousands |  |  | Ones |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\frac{\text { 을 }}{\overline{\underline{E}}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \stackrel{0}{C} \\ & \mathbb{N} \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \frac{\text { D }}{0} \\ & \text { ㄷ } \\ & \text { ㄷ } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\bullet}}$ | ¢ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Example: How do you read the number $4,976,573$ and what is the place value of the underlined digit.

Let us fill the place value chart for this number.

| Millions |  |  | Thousands |  |  | Ones |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 을 }}{\overline{\underline{\Sigma}}}$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\oplus}{\stackrel{\infty}{\square}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
|  |  | 4 , | 9 | 7 | 6, | 5 | 7 | 3 |

The number is read as four million, nine hundred seventy six thousand, five hundred seventy three. So the place value of 4 is millions and its value is $4,000,000$.

## MATH: Place Value (W1)



Note: For large numbers, a comma is used to separate every 3 digits starting from the right. This helps with better readability of the numbers.


Examples: (a) What numbers are 7 million 3 hundred thousand forty;
(b) fifty-three thousand four hundred ten.
(a) It is sometimes easier to make the place value chart and then come up with the number. Put a 0 for places where a value is missing.

| Millions |  |  | Thousands |  |  | Ones |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 을 }}{\underline{\underline{\underline{2}}}}$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\oplus}{\stackrel{0}{\oplus}}$ | ¢ |
|  |  | 7 , | 3 | 0 | 0 , | 0 | 4 | 0 |

Hence, the number is $7,300,040$
(b) You can also make dashes (or blanks) to replace the future digits. Start with fifty-three thousand. According to the name "thousand," there should be 3 spaces after 53.
53 $\qquad$
Now replace the dashes with digits. four hundred ten is 410 . So, we get $53 \underline{1} \underline{0}$
Place comma(s). Our number is 53,410

| 天园 | Write the place value of the underlined digit. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1. 308,723 | 2. $1 \underline{3} 4,978$ | 3. $\underline{\underline{3}} 54,877$ |
| Student Practice | 4. $1 \underline{49,729}$ | 5. $\underline{8}, 010$ | 6. $18,914,000$ |
|  | 7. 1,310,892 | 8. $56,2 \underline{3} 8$ | 9. $8,2 \underline{0} 016$ |

## B. Standard Form, Word Form, and Expanded Form

Standard form: The standard form to write a number is to express it as a single number with digits. An easy way to remember standard form is simply the way you write a number.


Example: In the example above, the standard form is 7,300,040

Word form: Word form is to write the number using words rather than numbers.


Example: Write the number 86,546 in word form.
Rather than writing the number, you would write the words you say to express that number.

Eighty-six thousand five hundred forty-six.


Expanded form: Expanded form is to write the number with the value of each digit attached to it.


Example: Write the number 8,532,706 in expanded form.
The expanded form is: $8,000,000+500,000+30,000+2,000+700+6$


|  | What number is this? Write it in standard form. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 10. Five hundred thousand nine hundred five: |
| Student Practice <br> Students must show their work in the space provided. | 11. $5,000+900+5$ : |
|  | 12. Five hundred thousand ninety-five: |
|  | 13. $5,000,000+9,000+5$ : |
|  | 14. Five thousand ninety-five: |
|  | 15-16. Write the word form and expanded form of the number 60,003. |

## C. Comparing Numbers

Moving from the greatest place value to the lesser place values allows students to rely on their place value knowledge to compare numbers.


Example: Which is bigger: 156,562 or 15,662 ?
Students can look at each number's highest place value and quickly decide that the number in the hundred thousands is larger than the number in the ten thousands.

$$
156,562>15,662
$$

A strategy that may also help students when ordering closely related numbers is to create a vertical chart that compares all the numbers.

Example: Arrange the following numbers in order from smallest to greatest.

$$
569,541 ; 569,651 ; 569,543 ; 569,548
$$

| 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 8 |

Start from the greatest place value and move right. We see that in all the numbers the digits until the thousands places are the same. The number with the greatest hundreds place is then the greatest. The $2^{\text {nd }}$ number should be marked as 4 i.e. the greatest. Out of the

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remaining three numbers, the tens place is the same for all. Hence, the ones place will determine the order.

569,$541 ; 569,543 ; 569,548 ; 569,651$


## MATH: Place Value (W1)

## Answers of Student Practice

| 1) | thousands | 2) | ten thousands |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3) | hundred thousands | 4) | ten thousands |
| 5) | thousands | 6) | ten thousands |
| 7) | millions | 8) | tens |
| 9) | thousands |  |  |
| 10) | 500,905 | 11) | 5,905 |
| 12) | 500,095 | 13) | 5,009,005 |
| 14) | 5,095 | 15-16) | sixty thousand three; 60,000 +3 |
| 17) | 531,347; 532,307; 532,457; 532,647; 533,007 |  |  |
| -19) | 1,348 ; Put the smaller digits in the higher place values and the larger digits in the least place values. |  |  |
| 20) | d |  |  |
| 21) | Texas; Texas' popu $8,491,079]$ | e New Y | City's population is 8 million. [26,965,958 and |

Head online to complete all days of the course:
MATH: Place Value (W1)

## Now, more than ever, kids need supplemental education!

A Grade Ahead makes it easy for you to help your students get caught up - and even stay ahead of - their peers. Our students are top performers at the heads of their classes who get into lvy League schools and perform well on standardized tests. They reach their goals of becoming doctors, engineers, and other well-paid professionals.

## Why A Grade Ahead?

1. Our curriculum is outstanding, with clear lessons and homework activities that are challenging and interesting. They are not boring and repetitive like some other programs.

2. Our small group classes are like tutoring, only better. With a maximum of 8 students per class, your child will get plenty of individualized attention.
3. It's cost-effective. Unlike private tutoring, A Grade Ahead's classes are affordable and provide a fun environment to learn.

