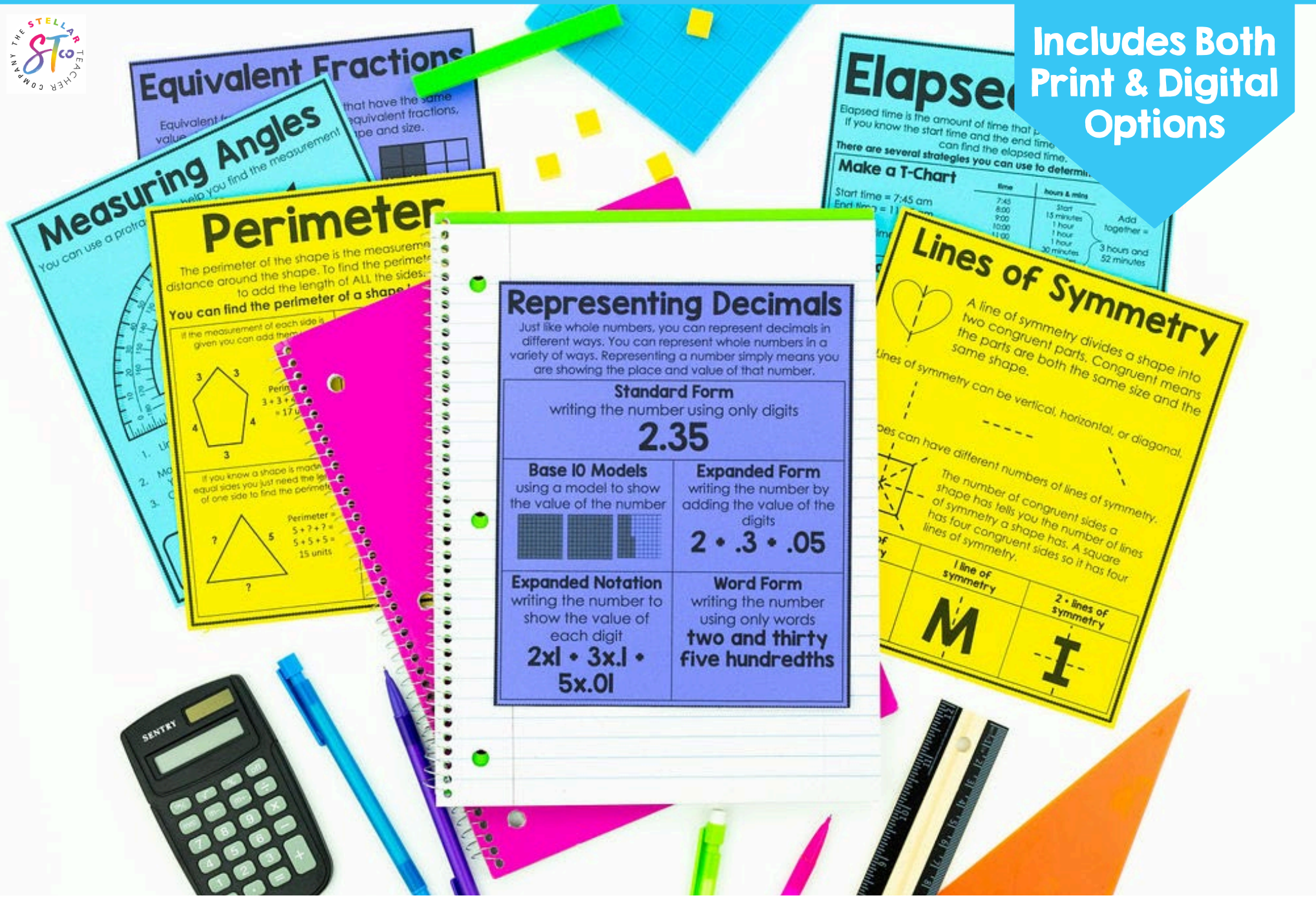


4th GRADE MATH POSTERS

A great tool for teaching fourth grade math...

- These math posters will help you introduce and teach key math concepts to your fourth-grade students.
- Not only will you save TONS of time not having to create your own anchor charts, but you'll also have clear and concise language and examples you can use when teaching these concepts to your students.
- Students love gluing them in their math journals so they can refer back to them during independent practice or when working at home.

TEACHERS LOVE THIS RESOURCE!

Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.

★★★★

Love, love love these! They are small, but informative and fit very nicely in the math center. They are very well designed - colorful and easy to read.
-Laura B.

★★★★

I loved these posters during distance learning. It gave my students something to reference when they were working independently at home.
-Amy T.

★★★★

This has been a life saver for my struggling learners! I have them glue these into their journals and go back to them as they work thru their independent activities.
-Vanessa Shanahan

INCLUDES POSTERS FOR 51 FOURTH GRADE MATH SKILLS

Poster Titles Include:

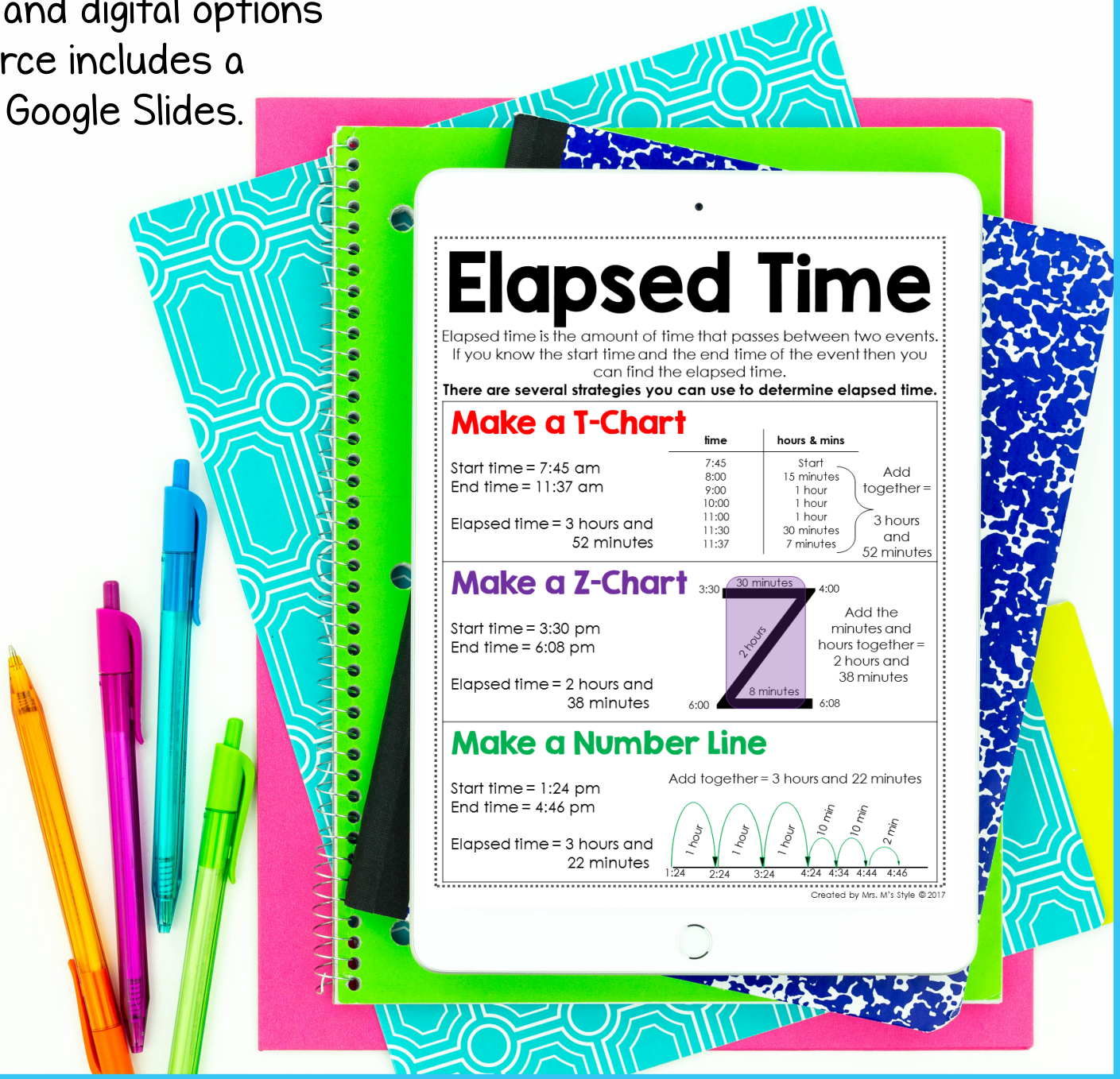
- Place Value
- Interpreting Place Value
- Representing Numbers
- Representing Decimals
- Comparing & Ordering Numbers
- Rounding
- Decimals
- Comparing & Ordering Decimals
- Relating Decimals to Fractions
- Decimals on a Number Line
- Represent a Fraction
- Decomposing Fractions
- Equivalent Fractions
- Comparing Fractions
- Adding and Subtracting Fractions
- Estimating Fractions
- Fractions on a Number Line
- Add and Subtract Whole Numbers and Decimals
- Multiplying by Multiples of 10
- Finding Products Using Arrays
- Properties of Multiplication
- Standard Algorithm
- Partial Products & Box Method
- Finding the Quotient
- Standard Algorithm for Long Division
- Compatible Numbers
- Interpret the Remainder
- Strip Diagrams
- Input-Output Tables
- Area
- Perimeter
- Types of Lines
- Lines of Symmetry
- Types of Triangles
- Classify Two-Dimensional Shapes
- Illustrating Angles
- Measuring Angles
- Drawing Angles
- Adjacent Angles
- Measuring Length
- Customary Conversions
- Elapsed Time
- Liquid Volume
- Frequency Table
- Dot Plot
- Stem & Leaf Plot
- Expenses
- Calculating Profit
- Savings Options
- Budgeting an Allowance
- Understanding Financial Institutions

Includes Digital Versions

I love to provide both print and digital options in my resources. This resource includes a digital version created using Google Slides.

Whether you are teaching in person or virtually, you'll be able to use these math posters as part of your whole group instruction.

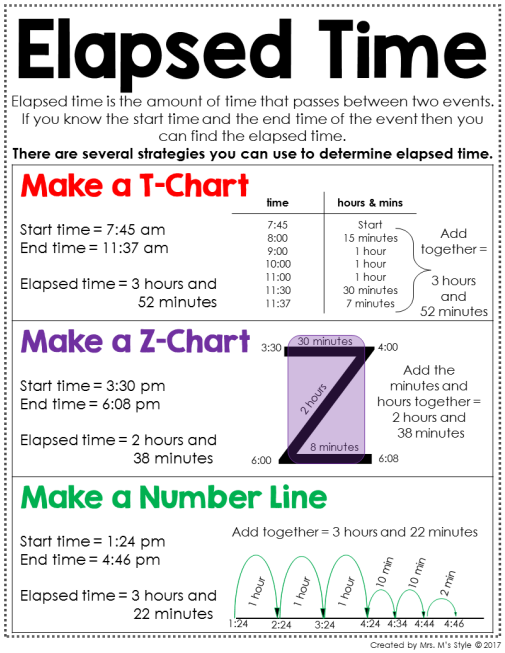
You can also share them with students to make it easy for them to reference them during their independent practice.

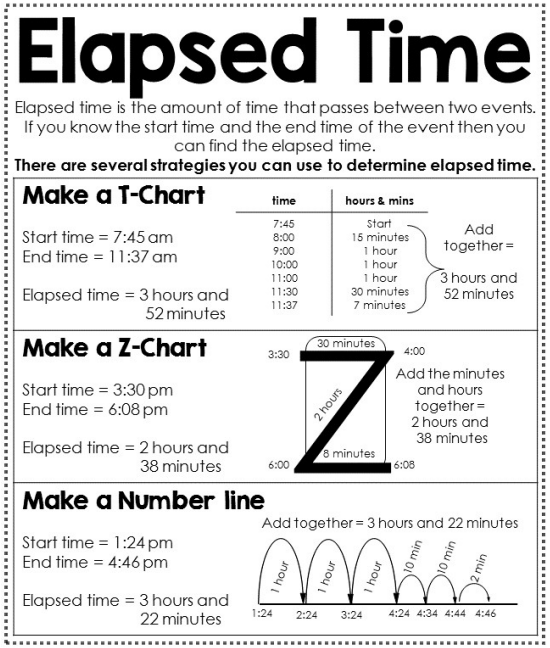


Includes Multiple Printing Options

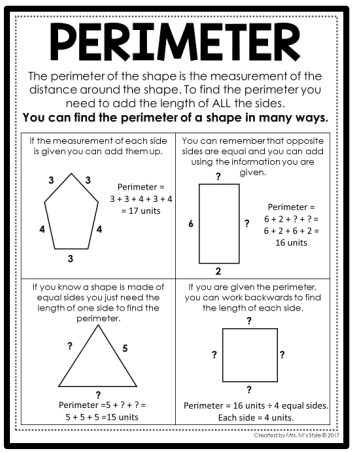
This resource includes multiple printing options so you can select the exact style that meets your needs.

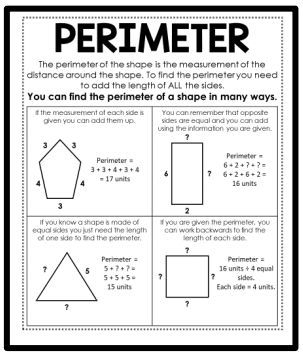
You can print the posters in color or in black and white.

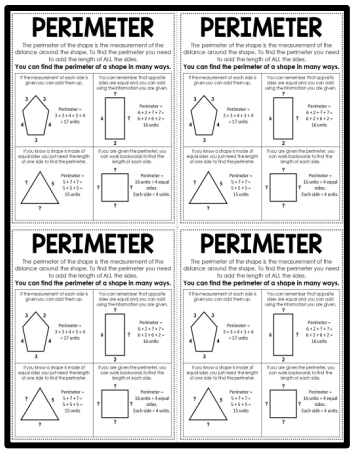




You can print the posters in mini size, journal size, or full page







A LOOK INSIDE…

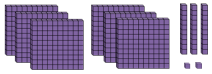
Representing Numbers

You can represent whole numbers in a variety of ways. Representing a number simply means you are showing the place and value of that number.

Standard Form
writing the number using only digits

632

Base 10 Models
using a model to show the value of the number



Expanded Form
writing the number by adding the value of the digits

600 + 30 + 2

Expanded Notation
writing the number to show the value of each digit

6x100 + 3x10 + 2x1

Word Form
writing the number using only words

six hundred thirty two

Comparing & Ordering Numbers

All numbers have value. You can compare the value of two whole numbers by using the following symbols:

Greater Than	Less Than	Equal To
>	<	=

Follow these steps to compare two numbers.

Step 1: Line up the numbers according to place value.

13,453
13,623

Step 2: Compare the numbers in each place starting with the largest.

Start here
1 = 1
3 = 3
4 is less than 6
So……
13,453 is less than 13,623

13,453
13,623

Step 3: Use the symbols to show the relationship between the two numbers

13,453 < 13,623
13,453 is less than 13,623

Equivalent Fractions

Equivalent fractions are fractions that have the same value. When looking at models of equivalent fractions, they have to be the same shape and size.

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$

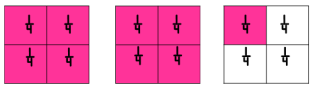
These models all show equivalent fractions. The same amount is shaded on each rectangle.

Drawing a model can help you identify equivalent fractions, but you can also find equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing.

Find Equivalent Fractions by Multiplying	Find Equivalent Fractions by Dividing
$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
You can find an equivalent fraction by multiplying the numerator and denominator by the same number.	You can find an equivalent fraction by dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number.

Represent a Fraction

A fraction is a part of a whole. Just like whole numbers, and decimals, you can represent fractions in a variety of ways.



This model shows squares divided into one-fourth sections.

Parts of a Fraction
There are specific terms to name each part of a fraction.

- The top number is called the numerator
- The bottom number is called the denominator
- The bar in the middle is called the fraction bar

Fractions as a Sum
You can represent fractions as sum of smaller fractions. The model can be represented as different sums of fractions.

$\frac{4}{4}+\frac{4}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}$

Improper Fractions
An improper fraction is a fraction where the numerator is larger than the denominator.

$\frac{9}{4}$

The model above shows an improper fraction. Each square is divided into fourths (denominator) and nine (numerator) of them are shaded in.

Mixed Numbers
A mixed number is a combination of a whole number and a fraction.

$2\frac{1}{4}$

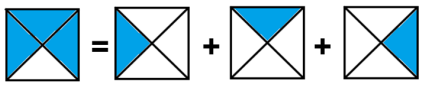
The model above can be written as a mixed number. Even though each square is divided into fourths, there are two whole squares shaded and one fourth of another square.

Decomposing Fractions

When you decompose a fraction you break it down into smaller parts. You can decompose fractions in a variety of ways. When you decompose a fraction, the denominator stays the same, you just break apart the numerator.

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

You can also decompose a fraction as a series of unit fractions. A unit fraction will always have 1 in the numerator.



$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

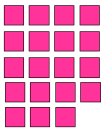
Finding the Quotient

When you are dividing you are trying to find the quotient, which is the same thing as the answer. There are several strategies you can use to help you find the quotient.

Finding The Quotient Using Arrays

You can draw an array to help you find a quotient and remainder.

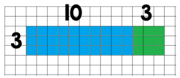
19÷4
Start with 19 tiles.
Put them in rows of 4.
The number leftover is your remainder.
The answer is 19÷4 = 4 remainder 3



Finding The Quotient Using Area Models

You can draw an area model on grid paper to help you find the quotient.

39÷3
Break 39 into two parts 30 + 9.
You can draw a rectangle to represent each part.
The answer is 39÷3 = 13



Finding The Quotient Using Equations

You can break apart division problems into smaller equations to help you find the quotient.

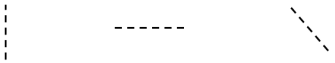
84 ÷ 6 = _____
You can break 84 into two numbers that can easily divide by 6.

- 84 ÷ 6 = (60 ÷ 6) + (24 ÷ 6) Think: 60 ÷ 24 = 84
- 84 ÷ 6 = 10 + 4 Think: 60 ÷ 6 = 10 and 24 ÷ 6 = 4
- 84 ÷ 6 = 14 Think: 10 + 4 = 14

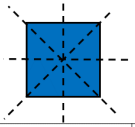
Lines of Symmetry

A line of symmetry divides a shape into two congruent parts. Congruent means the parts are both the same size and the same shape.

Lines of symmetry can be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.



Shapes can have different numbers of lines of symmetry.



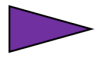
The number of congruent sides a shape has tells you the number of lines of symmetry a shape has. A square has four congruent sides so it has four lines of symmetry.

0 lines of symmetry	1 line of symmetry	2 lines of symmetry
J	M	I

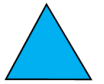
Types of Triangles

There are many different types of triangles. Triangles can be classified by their angles or by their sides.

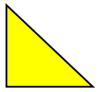
Acute Triangle
All three angles are acute (less than 90°).



Equilateral Triangle
All three sides are congruent (same size).



Right Triangle
One of the angles is a right angle (90°).



Isosceles Triangle
Two sides are congruent (same size).

Obtuse Triangle
One of the angles is an obtuse angle (greater than 90°).

Scalene Triangle
No sides are congruent(same size).

A LOOK INSIDE…

Types of Triangles

There are many different types of triangles. Triangles can be classified by their angles or by their sides.

Acute Triangle
All three angles are acute (less than 90°).

Equilateral Triangle
All three sides are congruent (same size).

Right Triangle
One of the angles is a right angle (90°).

Isosceles Triangle
Two sides are congruent (same size).

Obtuse Triangle
One of the angles is an obtuse angle (greater than 90°).

Scalene Triangle
No sides are congruent(same size).

Drawing Angles

You can use a protractor to help you draw an angle with a known measurement.

Use the protractor to draw angle GHJ with a measure of 120°.

Step 1: Use the straight edge of the protractor to draw ray GH.

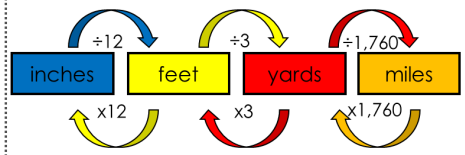
Step 2: Place the center point of the protractor on point G. Align ray GH with the 0 mark on the protractor.

Step 3: Keeping the protractor Where it is, mark a point at 120.

Step 4: Use the straight edge of the protractor to draw ray GH.

CUSTOMARY CONVERSIONS

You can multiply or divide to convert measurements within the same system. You can use this chart to help you make your conversions.



Example:
If you have a rope that is 72 inches long and you wanted to know how many feet that is you would use the following equation.

72 inches ÷12 = 6 feet

You know that the rope is 6 feet long. If you wanted to convert that rope into yards you would use the following equation.

6 feet ÷3 = 2 yards.

You know that 72 inches = 6 feet = 2 yards.

Elapsed Time

Elapsed time is the amount of time that passes between two events. If you know the start time and the end time of the event then you can find the elapsed time.

There are several strategies you can use to determine elapsed time.

Make a T-Chart

Start time = 7:45 am
End time = 11:37 am

Elapsed time = 3 hours and 52 minutes

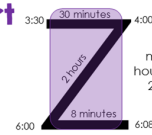
time	hours & mins
7:45	Start
8:00	15 minutes
9:00	1 hour
10:00	1 hour
11:00	1 hour
11:30	30 minutes
11:37	7 minutes

Add together = 3 hours and 52 minutes

Make a Z-Chart

Start time = 3:30 pm
End time = 6:08 pm

Elapsed time = 2 hours and 38 minutes



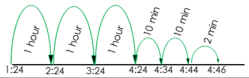
Add the minutes and hours together = 2 hours and 38 minutes

Make a Number Line

Start time = 1:24 pm
End time = 4:46 pm

Elapsed time = 3 hours and 22 minutes

Add together = 3 hours and 22 minutes



Liquid Volume

Liquid volume is the measurement of the amount of liquid in a contained space. The basic units of liquid volume in the customary system are gallons, quarts, pints, and cups.

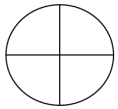
G = Gallon	Q = Quart
1 gallon = 4 quarts 8 pints 16 cups Think a gallon of milk.	1 quart = 2 pints 4 cups There are… 4 quarts in a gallon
P = Pint	**C = Cup**
1 pint = 2 cups There are… 2 pints in a quart 8 pints in a gallon	There are… 2 cups in a pint 4 cups in a quart 16 cups in a gallon

If you know the relationship between the different units of liquid measure you can convert a variety of measurements.

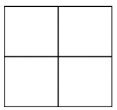
If…	Then…
1 gallon = 4 quarts	3 gallons = 12 quarts
1 quart = 2 pints	4 quarts = 8 pints
1 pint = 2 cups	2 pints = 4 cups

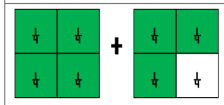
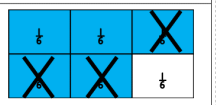
Adding and Subtracting Fractions

You can easily add and subtract fractions with the same denominator. When you add or subtract fractions you need to make sure that you are adding parts of the same whole.



Both the circle and square are split into fourths, but the fourths aren't the same size or shape so you are not able to add or subtract them together.

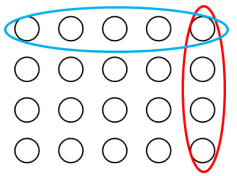


How To Add Fractions	How To Subtract Fractions
	
$\frac{4}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$
1. Add the numerators. 2. Keep the denominators the same. 3. Draw a model to check your work. 4. If needed, convert the fraction to a mixed number.	1. Subtract the numerators. 2. Keep the denominators the same. 3. Draw a model to check your work.

Finding Products Using Arrays

You can use arrays to help you multiply. An array has equal rows with equal numbers in each row. It is a way to help you visualize the multiplication problem.

This is a row. Each row has the same number of circles.



This is a column. Each column has the same number of circles.

You can find the total of the array different ways.

You can count the circles. **20**	You can add up the circles in each row. **5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20**
You can add up the circles in each column. **4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20**	You can multiply the rows by the columns. **5 x 4 = 20**

Input-Output Tables

Input-output tables are sometimes called function tables or pattern tables. The function or pattern is the rule. The rule helps you understand the relationship between the two columns or rows. If you know the rule you can complete any input-output table.

Kids	Cans of soda
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8

The rule for this table is **kids x 2 = number of cans of soda.** You can use the same rule to figure out the number of cans of soda needed for 10 kids.

X	Y
4	11
8	15
12	19
16	23

The rule for this table is **X + 7 = Y.** You can use the same rule to figure out future rows added to the chart. If X = 20 then Y = 27 (X+7 = 27)

input	output
25	5
35	7
65	13
80	16

The rule for this table is **input ÷ 5 = output.** You can use the rule and the inverse of the rule to figure out future rows of the chart. If output = 20 then input = 100. (20x5 = 100)

Set A	4	6	9	13
Set B	10	14	20	28

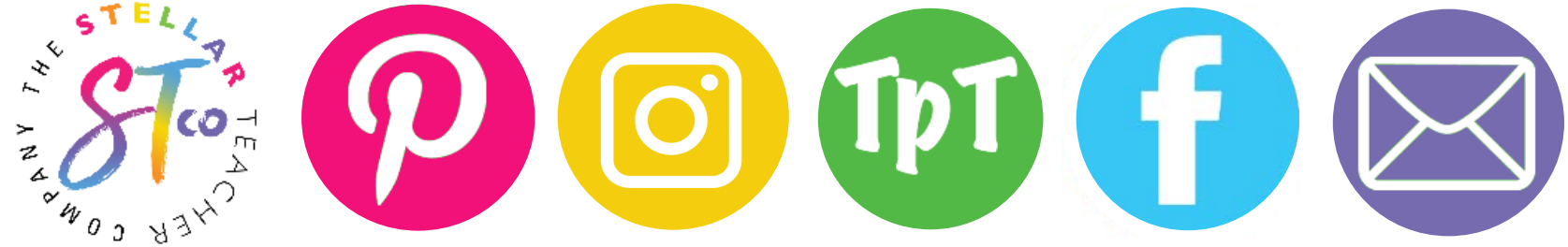
Sometimes input-output tables have a two part rule. Can you figure out what the rule is for this function table?

When you think you have figured out the rule for the function table, you want to make sure it works with every set of numbers! Make sure you always double check each set.

LET'S CONNECT!

Hey! Let's be friends!

Click the icon below to follow me on social media.



Looking for new ideas and easy-to-implement strategies?

Tune in to the **Stellar Teacher Podcast** each week to hear me share actionable strategies that will help take you to the next level of your teaching career!

Click HERE to listen!