

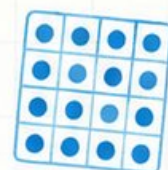
$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 192 \end{array}$$

10

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$



$$\frac{3}{4}$$



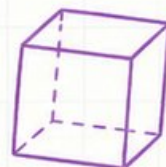
Hawaii



Smarter Balanced



GRADE 4



MATH

PRACTICE TESTS



Standards-Aligned Review
with Mixed Practice
and **Answer Key**



10 Hawaii Smarter Balanced Grade 4 Math Practice Tests

Standards-Aligned Review with Mixed Practice and Answer Key



Ten complete 30-question Grade 4 practice rounds for Smarter Balanced, built around island trails, ocean patterns, and calm step-by-step thinking, with answer keys and clear explanations for every item.

Jay Daie and Reza Nazari



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Welcome, Hawaii Math Explorer!

Ten steady rounds on the Aloha State math route

This book gives you ten full Grade 4 practice tests for Smarter Balanced. Each round uses island trails, ocean patterns, and calm step-by-step thinking to keep practice memorable while you read carefully, choose a strategy, show work, and check the answer.

Hawaii Practice Promise

I will slow down for the question, circle what matters, solve one step at a time, and use mistakes as clues for getting stronger.

Read

Plan

Check

How to Use This Book

A ten-session routine for Hawaii Smarter Balanced review

1. **Preview the skills.** Read the quick review pages before the first test.
2. **Take one test at a time.** Treat each round like a stop on the Aloha State math route.
3. **Mark your confidence.** Put a small star beside problems you solved with a strong plan.
4. **Check, then retry.** For missed questions, try the problem again before reading the explanation.
5. **Track your next move.** Use the growth log to name one habit and one skill for the next test.

Good rhythm: Test one day, correct carefully the next day, then return for the next round when your corrections feel clear.



What Is Inside?

Ten tests, 300 questions, and a full Smarter Balanced review path

Part	What You Will Practice
Tests 1–3	Warm-up rounds for reading carefully, choosing operations, and using models.
Tests 4–6	Skill-building rounds with fractions, measurement, area, data, and two-step problems.
Tests 7–9	Stamina rounds for mixed review, neat work, and flexible strategies.
Test 10	Final round to show growth across the whole Hawaii book.
Answer Pages	Compact keys and explanations that show why each answer works.

The tests are mixed on purpose. Real test readiness means recognizing the skill even when the next question changes topic.



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1) A rhombus is different from a square because a rhombus:

- A. Does not have four equal sides C. Has more than four sides
 B. May not have four right angles D. Has no parallel sides

2) Sam has 3 dimes and 30 pennies. Which shows why these amounts are equal?

- A. 3 dimes = $\frac{3}{10}$ dollar; 30 pennies = $\frac{30}{100}$ dollar
 B. 3 dimes = $\frac{30}{10}$ dollar; 30 pennies = $\frac{30}{100}$ dollar
 C. 3 dimes = $\frac{3}{100}$ dollar; 30 pennies = $\frac{30}{100}$ dollar
 D. 3 dimes = $\frac{13}{10}$ dollar; 30 pennies = $\frac{30}{100}$ dollar

3) A rectangular swimming pool is 25 feet long and 15 feet wide. How many feet of rope are needed to go around the entire edge of the pool?

4) How many degrees greater than 90° is 120° ?



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5) Write $\frac{3}{4}$ as a multiplication of a whole number and a unit fraction.

A. $4 \times \frac{1}{3}$

B. $3 \times \frac{1}{4}$

C. $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$

D. $7 \times \frac{1}{4}$

6) Which statement is true?

A. $0.6 > 0.68$

B. $0.6 < 0.68$

C. $0.6 = 0.68$

 D. 0.68 is smaller than 0.6

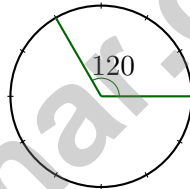
7) There are 2 balloons. There are 7 times as many stickers. How many stickers are there?

A. 7

B. 2

C. 9

D. 14



8)

An angle measures 120 degrees. How many one-degree angles make this angle?

 A. 60 one-degree angles

 B. 120 one-degree angles

 C. 240 one-degree angles

 D. 12 one-degree angles

9) Use the place-value chart to find the correct expansion of 214,537:

Hundred-Thousands	Ten-Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	1	4	5	3	7

A. $200,000 + 10,000 + 4,000 + 50 + 30 + 7$

B. $2,000 + 1,000 + 4,000 + 500 + 30 + 7$

C. $200,000 + 140,000 + 537$

D. $200,000 + 10,000 + 4,000 + 500 + 30 + 7$



10) Which equation shows $\frac{11}{12}$ as a sum of two fractions?

A. $\frac{6}{12} + \frac{5}{12}$

B. $\frac{7}{12} + \frac{3}{12}$

C. $\frac{8}{12} + \frac{2}{12}$

D. $\frac{9}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

11) Look at the base-ten model below. What number does it represent?



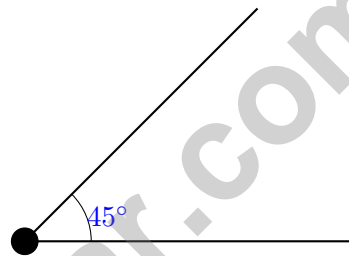
A. 6,142

B. 4,612

C. 1,462

D. 4,162

12)



An angle measures 45 degrees. Is it acute, right, obtuse, or straight?

 A. Acute

 B. Right

 C. Obtuse

 D. Straight

13) What is 6×187 ?

A. 1020

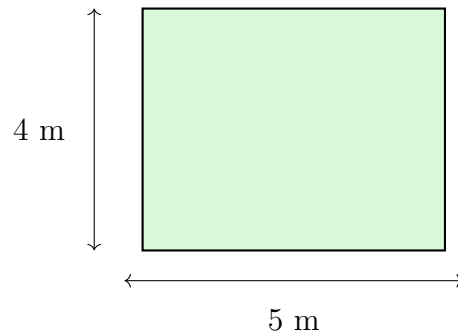
B. 1200

C. 1122

D. 1320



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1)

What is the area of the shaded rectangle above?

- A. 9 sq m C. 20 sq m
 B. 18 sq m D. 25 sq m

2) What is the missing addend: $2\frac{3}{5} + ? = 5\frac{2}{5}$

- A. $3\frac{1}{5}$ C. 3
 B. $2\frac{3}{5}$ D. $2\frac{4}{5}$

3) A pie is cut into slices. One slice represents an angle of 40° and another slice represents an angle of 60° . If these two slices are placed together, what angle do they form?

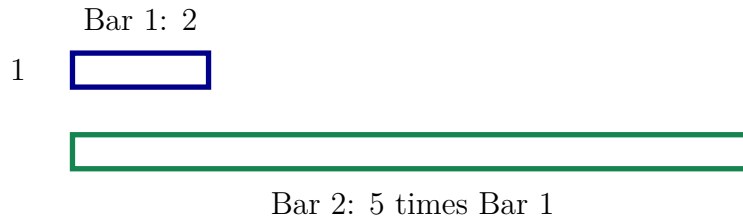
- A. 20° C. 100°
 B. 60° D. 200°

4) Which multiplication problem has the product 156?

- A. 12×12 C. 14×12
 B. 13×13 D. 13×12



1) Look at the bar diagram. What is the total of both bars?



- A. 7 C. 20
 B. 10 D. 12
- 2) Ava's eraser costs \$0.32. Which fraction shows this price?
- A. $\frac{32}{10}$ C. $\frac{32}{100}$
 B. $\frac{3}{2}$ D. $\frac{32}{1000}$
- 3) What is 19×22 ?
- A. 418 C. 392
 B. 380 D. 456
- 4) A student drew an angle and measured it. She read 115 degrees on the outer scale. Is this reasonable?
- A. No, because 115 is less than 90 degrees C. No, because you cannot measure angles larger than 100 degrees
 B. Yes, because 115 is between 90 and 180 degrees D. Yes, only if the angle opens to the left



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Practice Test Answer Keys

How to use this section with a Grade 4 student:

1. check the answer first
2. mark questions to try again
3. rework the problem before reading the full explanation

A calm correction routine turns every missed item into useful practice.

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Practice Test Answers and Explanations

Practice Test 1 Answers and Explanations

- Choice B is correct.** **(4.G.A.2)** Both rhombuses and squares have four equal sides and two pairs of parallel sides. However, a rhombus does not require right angles, while a square must have them. This is the key difference. The answer is **B**.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NF.C.5)** Three dimes = $\frac{3}{10}$ dollar, and thirty pennies = $\frac{30}{100}$ dollar. They're equal!
- The correct answer is 80 ft.** **(4.MD.A.3)** Rope around the pool = $2(25) + 2(15) = 50 + 30 = 80$ ft.
- The correct answer is 30.** **(4.G.A.1)** Find the difference: $120 - 90 = 30$.
- Choice B is correct.** **(4.NF.B.4)** The numerator 3 tells us how many unit fractions we have, and the denominator 4 tells us the unit fraction is $\frac{1}{4}$. So $\frac{3}{4}$ equals $3 \times \frac{1}{4}$.
- Choice B is correct.** **(4.NF.C.5)** Rewrite 0.6 as 0.60 to match. Since $60 < 68$ hundredths, $0.6 < 0.68$.
- Choice D is correct.** **(4.OA.A.1)** "7 times as many" is a multiplication clue: $2 \times 7 = 14$ stickers.
- Choice B is correct.** **(4.MD.C.5)** Since the angle measures 120° , it is made of **120** one-degree angles.
- Choice D is correct.** **(4.NBT.A.2)** From the chart: hundred-thousands: $2 \rightarrow 200,000$, ten-thousands: $1 \rightarrow 10,000$, thousands: $4 \rightarrow 4,000$, hundreds: $5 \rightarrow 500$, tens: $3 \rightarrow 30$, ones: $7 \rightarrow 7$ ✓
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NF.B.3)** To check a decomposition, add the numerators and keep the same denominator. $\frac{6}{12} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{6+5}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$ ✓. *Note:* this is one of several valid ways to decompose $\frac{11}{12}$ —you could also use $\frac{4}{12} + \frac{7}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{10}{12}$, etc.
- Choice D is correct.** **(4.NBT.A.1)** Count the blocks: 4 thousands, 1 hundreds, 6 tens, 2 ones. Add them: $4,000 + 100 + 60 + 2 = 4,162$. ✓
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.MD.C.5)** Since 45 degrees is less than 90 degrees, this is an acute angle.
- Choice C is correct.** **(4.NBT.B.5)** Decompose into place values: $6 \times (100 + 80 + 7) = 600 + 480 + 42 = 1122$.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NF.B.3)** The bar shows 4 equal parts. One part shaded for $\frac{1}{4}$, then 2 more shaded for $\frac{2}{4}$. That makes 3 shaded parts: $\frac{3}{4}$.
- The correct answer is B, D.** **(4.MD.A.1)** Check each option. A: 2 pounds = 32 ounces, not 48 oz. B: 2 kg = 2,000 g, correct! C: 64 ounces = 4 pounds, not 3 pounds. D: 500 g = 0.5 kg, correct! E: 5 pounds = 80 ounces, not 90 oz. The correct answers are **B** and **D**.
- Choice D is correct.** **(4.OA.A.3)** Two steps! Step 1: find the total cups: 8 pitchers \times 9 cups = 72 cups. Step 2: take away the cups sold: $72 - 36 = 36$ cups left.
- Choice C is correct.** **(4.MD.A.2)** One lap takes 3 minutes. For 9 laps, multiply: $3 \times 9 = 27$ minutes. It will take **27** minutes total.
- Choice B is correct.** **(4.NF.C.5)** Both pictures display the same amount: 3 tenths or 30 hundredths. So $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100} = 0.30 = 0.3$.
- The correct answer is $\frac{4}{3}$.** **(4.NF.B.4)** Four thirds: $4 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.MD.B.4)** Look at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch: there are 2 X marks. At $\frac{3}{2}$ inches: there are 3 X marks. The difference is $3 - 2 = 1$.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NBT.B.6)** Divide: $13 \div 4 = 3$ r1, bring down the 7 to get $17 \div 4 = 4$ r1, bring down the 2 to get $12 \div 4 = 3$. They make **343** complete bundles.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NF.B.3)** The recipe needs $\frac{2}{3}$ cup of flour. This is 2 equal pieces, each $\frac{1}{3}$ cup. So $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$.
- Choice D is correct.** **(4.OA.B.4)** Walk through the factor pairs: 1×24 , 2×12 , 3×8 , 4×6 . Combine both sides of each pair: **1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24**. *Tip:* the pairs "meet in the middle"—once they start repeating, you've found them all.
- Choice C is correct.** **(4.NF.B.3)** Add the wholes: $3 + 2 = 5$. Add the fractions: $\frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{9}{12}$. The sum is **$5\frac{9}{12}$** .
- Choice B is correct.** **(4.NF.A.1)** Circle B shows exactly half shaded: $\frac{1}{2}$. The others are different: A is $\frac{1}{3}$, C is $\frac{3}{4}$, and D is $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NF.B.3)** A bike ride covered distance over two days. Add the distances: $3\frac{3}{6} + 2\frac{2}{6} = 5\frac{5}{6}$ miles total.
- Choice A is correct.** **(4.NBT.B.4)** Add using the standard algorithm: ones $7 + 5 = 12$ (write 2, carry 1), tens $6 + 4 + 1 = 11$ (write 1, carry 1), hundreds $5 + 3 + 1 = 9$, thousands $4 + 2 = 6$. The sum is **6,912**.



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Hi, Hero!

◇ Once there was a Grade 4 student who took 10 practice tests. At first, the math was tricky. But this student kept showing up, kept trying, and kept learning. By the end, the student became a math hero. That hero is you! ◇

★ **Storytellers know:** every story has a hard middle. The hard middle is where heroes grow. You lived your hard middle. Your story ends with confidence! ★

Your Hero Toolkit

- **Brave Heart:** You try hard problems.
- **Sharp Mind:** You think carefully before you act.
- **Steady Hand:** You write neatly and check.
- **Kind Spirit:** You are patient with yourself.

Storyteller tip: on test day, remember the hero you became. The chapters before today made you stronger. Now write your best chapter!

If you want to share something or ask a question, please email me at jay@testinar.com.

Jay Daie

Your Math Storyteller

PRACTICE TODAY. ACHIEVE TOMORROW!

This **Grade 4 Math Practice Tests** book is designed to help students build strong math skills, boost confidence, and succeed in the classroom and beyond. With 10 full-length practice tests that reflect real test formats, students get the targeted practice they need to master key concepts, improve problem-solving abilities, and achieve their goals.

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