數範疇

五位數	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS1-N1-1	認識個位、十位、百位、千位和萬位的位值。
KS1-N1-2	讀、寫和排列不超過五位的數。
四則計算	
	學生能：
KS1-N2-1	計算加法（不超過三位數。不包括三次進位。包括加法交換及結合性質）。
KS1-N2-2	計算減法（不超過三位數）。
KS1-N2-3	計算乘法（不超過一位數乘三位數。包括乘法交換性質）。
KS1-N2-4	計算除法（不超過一位數除三位數）。
KS1-N2-5	計算混合算式題[1]，包括： (a) 加和減（不超過三位數，包括小括號）； (b) 乘和加； (c) 乘和減。 （乘法限於 10 或以內的數，不包括小括號）
KS1-N2-6	解答四則應用題[1]。
KS1-N2-7	解答加、減、乘及除的貨幣應用題（不包括混合算式題）。
備註：	每題不超過兩步運算。
分數	
	學生能：
KS1-N3-1	認識分數作為整體的部分。
KS1-N3-2	認識分數與整體的關係。
KS1-N3-3	比較同分母或同分子分數的大小。

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[1] 此部分只著重評估四則運算的技巧（包括一步運算、兩步運算、兩步混合運算）。為避免繁複的運算，故在此不包括大數字的運算。

度量範疇

香港通用的貨幣	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS1-M1-1	辨認香港的流通貨幣。
KS1-M1-2	讀出商品的標價牌。
KS1-M1-3	進行貨幣換算及使用。
長度和距離	
	學生能：
KS1-M2-1	直接比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS1-M2-2	以自訂單位（例如：萬字夾、橡皮、書本…）比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS1-M2-3	以「毫米」(mm)、「厘米」(cm)或「米」(m)為單位，量度及比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS1-M2-4	以「公里」(km)為單位，表示及比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS1-M2-5	以手指闊度、臂長、腳板的長度、指距、步距…，作為「永備尺」量度物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS1-M2-6	選擇合適的工具進行量度。
KS1-M2-7	選擇合適的單位以單名數記錄[2]物件的長度和物件間的距離。

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[2] 用單名數記錄：例如街長 1 公里 600 米記作 1600 米。

數學課程
第一學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

度量範疇

時間	
代 號	重 點
	學生能：
KS1-M3-1	認識年、月、日及星期。
KS1-M3-2	閱讀鐘面及數字鐘。
KS1-M3-3	以「小時」和「分」、「分」和「秒」或「秒」，量度活動所用的時間。（不包括化聚。）
KS1-M3-4	認識和應用「24 小時報時制」。
重量	
	學生能：
KS1-M4-1	直接比較物件的重量。
KS1-M4-2	以自訂單位量度及比較物件的重量。
KS1-M4-3	以「克」(g) 或「公斤」(kg) 為單位，量度及比較物件的重量。
KS1-M4-4	選擇合適的工具進行量度。
KS1-M4-5	選擇合適的單位記錄物件的重量。
容量	
	學生能：
KS1-M5-1	直接比較容器的容量。
KS1-M5-2	以自訂單位量度及比較容器的容量。
KS1-M5-3	以「升」(L)或「毫升」(mL)為單位，量度及比較容器的容量。
KS1-M5-4	選擇合適的工具進行量度。

數學課程
第一學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

圖形與空間範疇

立體圖形	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS1-S1-1	辨認柱體、錐體和球體。
KS1-S1-2	把各種立體圖形分類。
KS1-S1-3	比較物件的長短、闊窄、高矮和厚薄。
KS1-S1-4	以前、後、左、右、上、下比較兩個物件間的相互位置。
平面圖形	
	學生能：
KS1-S2-1	直觀辨認各種平面圖形：三角形、四邊形、梯形、平行四邊形、五邊形、六邊形、正方形、長方形、菱形及圓形。
KS1-S2-2	認識三角形的簡單特性（例如有三條邊、有三隻角），包括直角三角形、等腰三角形和等邊三角形。
KS1-S2-3	把平面圖形分類。
KS1-S2-4	以左、右、上、下比較兩個平面圖形間的相互位置。
線	
	學生能：
KS1-S3-1	辨別直線、曲線、平行線及垂直線。
角	
	學生能：
KS1-S4-1	認識角和直角。
KS1-S4-2	比較角的大小。
四個主要方向	
	學生能：
KS1-S5-1	用指南針測方向，從而認識東、南、西、北四個方向。

數據處理範疇

象形圖	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS1-D1-1	閱讀及解釋「一個圖形代表 1 個單位」的象形圖。
KS1-D1-2	採用「一個圖形代表 1 個單位」的表示法製作象形圖。

Mathematics Curriculum
The Basic Competency at the end of KS1 (Trial Version)

Dimension: Number

5-digit Numbers	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS1-N1-1	Recognize the place values: units, tens, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands.
KS1-N1-2	Read, write and order numbers up to 5 digits.
Mixed Operations	
	Students can:
KS1-N2-1	Perform addition (with numbers up to 3 digits, not involving carrying in three steps but involving the commutative and associative properties of addition).
KS1-N2-2	Perform subtraction (with numbers up to 3 digits).
KS1-N2-3	Perform multiplication (with numbers up to 1 digit by 3 digits, involving the commutative property of multiplication).
KS1-N2-4	Perform division (with divisor 1 digit and dividend 3 digits).
KS1-N2-5	Perform mixed operations[1] of: (a) Addition and subtraction (with numbers up to 3 digits, involving small brackets); (b) Multiplication and addition; (c) Multiplication and subtraction. (Multiplication with numbers not greater than 10; no brackets involved)
KS1-N2-6	Solve problems involving mixed operations [1].
KS1-N2-7	Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in the calculation of money (not involving mixed operations).
Remark:	Each sum should involve at most two operations.
Fractions	
	Students can:
KS1-N3-1	Understand the concept of fractions as a part of one whole.
KS1-N3-2	Recognize the relationship between fractions and the whole.
KS1-N3-3	Compare fractions with same denominators or same numerators.

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[1] The aim of this unit is to assess the manipulation skills of mixed operations (including one / two steps, two step mixed operations). Large numbers were not involved to avoid complex manipulation.

Mathematics Curriculum
The Basic Competency at the end of KS1 (Trial Version)

Dimension: Measures

Code	Objectives
	Hong Kong Money
	Students can:
KS1-M1-1	Identify Hong Kong money.
KS1-M1-2	Read price tags.
KS1-M1-3	Exchange and use money.
	Length and Distance
	Students can:
KS1-M2-1	Compare the length of objects and the distance between objects directly.
KS1-M2-2	Compare the length of objects and the distance between objects using improvised units (e.g. a paper clip, an eraser, a book, etc.)
KS1-M2-3	Measure and compare the length of objects and the distance between objects using 'millimetre' (mm), 'centimetre' (cm) or 'metre' (m).
KS1-M2-4	Express and compare the length of objects and the distance between objects using 'kilometre' (km).
KS1-M2-5	Measure the length of objects and the distance between objects with finger width, arm length, foot span, finger span, stride length, etc., as 'ever-ready rulers'.
KS1-M2-6	Measure with appropriate measuring tools.
KS1-M2-7	Record the length of objects and the distance between objects with an appropriate single unit [2].
	Time
	Students can:
KS1-M3-1	Tell the dates and days of a week.
KS1-M3-2	Tell time from a clock face and a digital clock.
KS1-M3-3	Record the duration of time for different activities using 'hours and minutes', 'minutes and seconds' or 'seconds' (not involving changing units).
KS1-M3-4	Recognize and apply the '24-hour time'.

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[2] Record with a single unit, for example, the length of a street measuring 1 km 600m is recorded as 1600m.

Mathematics Curriculum
The Basic Competency at the end of KS1 (Trial Version)

Dimension: Measures

Weight	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS1-M4-1	Compare the weight of objects directly.
KS1-M4-2	Measure and compare the weight of objects using improvised units.
KS1-M4-3	Measure and compare the weight of objects using 'gram'(g) or 'kilogram' (kg).
KS1-M4-4	Measure with appropriate tools.
KS1-M4-5	Record the weight of objects with appropriate units.
Capacity	
	Students can:
KS1-M5-1	Compare the capacity of containers directly.
KS1-M5-2	Measure and compare the capacity of containers using improvised units.
KS1-M5-3	Measure and compare the capacity of containers using 'litre' (L) or 'millilitre' (mL).
KS1-M5-4	Measure with appropriate tools.

Mathematics Curriculum
The Basic Competency at the end of KS1 (Trial Version)

Dimension: Shape and Space

Code	Objectives
3-D shapes	
	Students can:
KS1-S1-1	Identify prisms, pyramids and spheres.
KS1-S1-2	Group 3-D shapes.
KS1-S1-3	Compare objects according to their lengths, widths, heights and thicknesses.
KS1-S1-4	Describe the relative positions of two 3-D shapes using 'front', behind', 'left', 'right', 'above' and 'under'.
2-D shapes	
	Students can:
KS1-S2-1	Identify 2-D shapes intuitively: triangles, quadrilaterals, trapeziums, parallelograms, pentagons, hexagons, squares, rectangles, rhombuses and circles.
KS1-S2-2	Recognize the simple characteristics of triangles (e.g. 3 sides, 3 angles), including right-angled triangles, isosceles triangles and equilateral triangles.
KS1-S2-3	Group 2-D shapes.
KS1-S2-4	Describe the relative positions of two 2-D shapes using 'left', 'right', 'above' and 'under'.
Lines	
	Students can:
KS1-S3-1	Identify straight lines, curves, parallel lines and perpendicular lines.
Angles	
	Students can:
KS1-S4-1	Recognize angles and right angles.
KS1-S4-2	Compare sizes of angles.
The Four Directions	
	Students can:
KS1-S5-1	Recognize the four directions: east, south, west and north, with the use of compass.

Mathematics Curriculum
The Basic Competency at the end of KS1 (Trial Version)

Dimension: Data Handling

Pictograms	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS1-D1-1	Read and interpret simple pictograms with a one-to-one representation.
KS1-D1-2	Construct pictograms using a one-to-one representation.

數學課程
第二學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

數範疇

五位數	
代 號	重 點
	學生能：
KS2-N1-1	認識個位、十位、百位、千位和萬位的位值。
KS2-N1-2	讀、寫和排列不超過五位的數。
倍數和因數	
	學生能：
KS2-N2-1	認識倍數及因數。
KS2-N2-2	用列舉法找出一個數的所有因數。
KS2-N2-3	認識公倍數及公因數。
KS2-N2-4	用列舉法找出兩個數的公倍數、公因數。
KS2-N2-5	用列舉法找出兩個數的最小公倍數、最大公因數。
分數	
	學生能：
KS2-N3-1	認識分數作為整體的部分。
KS2-N3-2	認識分數與整體的關係。
KS2-N3-3	把假分數和帶分數互化。
KS2-N3-4	通過擴分和約分認識等分。
KS2-N3-5	比較分數的大小。
小數	
	學生能：
KS2-N4-1	用小數記數。
KS2-N4-2	認識小數的位值。
KS2-N4-3	進行小數和分數的互化。
備註：	小數答案取至十分位或百分位。

數範疇

四則計算	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS2-N5-1	進行整數及分數的四則計算。（分數加減時涉及的分母不超過 10。）
KS2-N5-2	進行整數及小數的四則計算。
KS2-N5-3	解答整數及分數的應用題。
KS2-N5-4	解答整數及小數的應用題。
KS2-N5-5	解答整數及小數有關貨幣的應用題。
KS2-N5-6	估計計算結果。
備註 [1]：	1.加減法──不超過三個位。包括小括號、加法交換及結合性質。 2.乘法──不超過兩位乘三位。包括乘法交換及結合性質。 3.除法──不超過兩位除三位。 4.分數除法應用題──不包括求原數。 5.小數乘法──所用小數只限於 1 位小數（計算圓周除外）；答案取至十分位或百分位。 6.小數除法──除數只限於 1 位小數（計算半徑或直徑除外）；答案取至十分位或百分位。 7.每題不超過兩步運算（計算梯形面積除外）。
百分數	
	學生能：
KS2-N6-1	認識百分數。
KS2-N6-2	進行百分數與分數的互化。
KS2-N6-3	進行百分數與小數的互化。
KS2-N6-4	解答簡單百分數應用題，包括： (a) 求百分率； (b) 根據百分率求出數值； (c) 折扣。

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[1] 爲避免繁複運算，涉及數字不宜太大或繁複。

數學課程
第二學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

度量範疇

	香港通用的貨幣
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS2-M1-1	辨認香港的流通貨幣。
KS2-M1-2	進行貨幣換算及使用。
	時間
	學生能：
KS2-M2-1	認識年、月、日和星期。
KS2-M2-2	閱讀鐘面及數字鐘。
KS2-M2-3	以「小時」和「分」、「分」和「秒」或「秒」，量度活動所用的時間。（不包括化聚。）
KS2-M2-4	認識和應用「24 小時報時制」。
	長度和距離
	學生能：
KS2-M3-1	直接比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS2-M3-2	以自訂單位（例如：萬字夾、橡皮、書本⋯）比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS2-M3-3	以「毫米」(mm)、「厘米」(cm)或「米」(m)為單位，量度及比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS2-M3-4	以「公里」(km)為單位，表示及比較物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS2-M3-5	以手指闊度、臂長、腳板的長度、指距、步距⋯，作為「永備尺」量度物件的長度和物件間的距離。
KS2-M3-6	選擇合適的工具進行量度。
KS2-M3-7	選擇合適的單位以單名數記錄物件的長度和物件間的距離。
備註：	包括化聚。例如長方形邊長 2 米，闊 50 厘米，求長方形的周界。在計算過程中須把 2 米轉為 200 厘米或 50 厘米轉為 0.5 米。

度量範疇

重量	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS2-M4-1	直接比較物件的重量。
KS2-M4-2	以自訂單位量度及比較物件的重量。
KS2-M4-3	以「克」(g)或「公斤」(kg) 為單位，量度及比較物件的重量。
KS2-M4-4	選擇合適的工具進行量度。
KS2-M4-5	選擇合適的單位記錄物件的重量。
容量	
	學生能：
KS2-M5-1	直接比較容器的容量。
KS2-M5-2	以自訂單位量度及比較容器的容量。
KS2-M5-3	以「升」(L)或「毫升」(mL)為單位，量度及比較容器的容量。
KS2-M5-4	選擇合適的工具進行量度。
KS2-M5-5	選擇合適的單位以單名數記錄容器的容量。
周界	
	學生能：
KS2-M6-1	量度平面圖形的周界。
KS2-M6-2	計算正方形及長方形的周界。
KS2-M6-3	認識圓周與直徑的關係。
KS2-M6-4	應用圓周的公式。
備註：	取 π 值為 3.14 或 $\dfrac{22}{7}$。
面積	
	學生能：
KS2-M7-1	以直接比較的方式或自訂單位比較平面圖形面積的大小。
KS2-M7-2	以「平方厘米」(cm^2)或「平方米」(m^2)為單位，量度及比較平面圖形面積的大小。
KS2-M7-3	計算正方形、長方形、平行四邊形、梯形、三角形及多邊形的面積。

度量範疇

	體積
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS2-M8-1	以「立方厘米」(cm^3)或「立方米」(m^3)為單位來量度及比較立體的體積。
KS2-M8-2	計算正方體及長方體的體積。
KS2-M8-3	認識容量和體積的關係（「升」/「毫升」與「立方厘米」的關係）。
KS2-M8-4	用排水法或其他方法找出不規則立體的體積。
	速率
	學生能：
KS2-M9-1	以「米每秒」(m/s)或「公里每小時」(km/h)作為記錄速率的單位。
KS2-M9-2	解答有關速率的簡易應用題。

數學課程
第二學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

圖形與空間範疇

立體圖形	
代 號	重 點
	學生能：
KS2-S1-1	認識圓錐、角錐、圓柱、角柱及球體的特性（包括立體圖形中的頂、棱和面的認識，但不需計算）。
平面圖形	
	學生能：
KS2-S2-1	認識各種平面圖形的特性：三角形（例如有三條邊、有三隻角；包括直角三角形、等腰三角形和等邊三角形）、四邊形、五邊形、六邊形、正方形、長方形、菱形、平行四邊形、梯形及圓形。
KS2-S2-2	把平面圖形分類。
線	
	學生能：
KS2-S3-1	辨別直線、曲線、平行線及垂直線。
角	
	學生能：
KS2-S4-1	比較角的大小。
八個方向	
	學生能：
KS2-S5-1	認識八個主要方向。

數學課程
第二學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

數據處理範疇

象形圖	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS2-D1-1	閱讀及解釋「一個圖形代表 1、10、100 個單位」的象形圖。
KS2-D1-2	採用「一個圖形代表 1、10、100 個單位」的表示法製作象形圖。
KS2-D1-3	閱讀及解釋數據較大的象形圖。
備註：	涉及的數據不超過五位數。
棒形圖	
	學生能：
KS2-D2-1	閱讀及解釋「一格代表 1、2、10、100 個單位」的棒形圖。
KS2-D2-2	採用「一格代表 1、2、10、100 個單位」的表示法製作棒形圖。
KS2-D2-3	閱讀及解釋數據較大的棒形圖。
備註：	涉及的數據不超過五位數。
平均數	
	學生能：
KS2-D3-1	計算一組數據之平均數。
KS2-D3-2	計算簡易平均數應用題。

數學課程
第二學習階段終結的基本能力（試用稿）

代數範疇

初步代數	
代號	重點
	學生能：
KS2-A1-1	用符號代表數。
簡易方程	
	學生能：
KS2-A2-1	認識方程。
KS2-A2-2	解答不超過兩步計算的簡易方程，不涉及同類項運算。
KS2-A2-3	用簡易方程解答應用題（不超過兩步計算）。

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Dimension: Number

Code	Objectives
5-digit Numbers	
	Students can:
KS2-N1-1	Recognize the place values: units, tens, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands.
KS2-N1-2	Read, write and order numbers up to 5 digits.

Code	Objectives
Multiples and Factors	
	Students can:
KS2-N2-1	Understand the concepts of multiples and factors.
KS2-N2-2	Use the listing method to find all the factors of a number.
KS2-N2-3	Understand the concepts of common multiples and common factors.
KS2-N2-4	Use the listing method to find common multiples and common factors of two numbers.
KS2-N2-5	Use the listing method to find the least common multiple and the highest common factor of two numbers.

Code	Objectives
Fractions	
	Students can:
KS2-N3-1	Understand the concept of fractions as a part of one whole.
KS2-N3-2	Recognize the relationship between fractions and the whole.
KS2-N3-3	Convert improper fractions into mixed fractions and vice versa.
KS2-N3-4	Understand the concept of equivalent fractions.
KS2-N3-5	Compare fractions.

Code	Objectives
Decimals	
	Students can:
KS2-N4-1	Record numbers with decimals.
KS2-N4-2	Recognize the place values in decimals.
KS2-N4-3	Convert decimals into fractions and vice versa.
Remark:	Answers are corrected to the nearest tenths or hundredths.

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Dimension: Number

	Mixed Operations
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-N5-1	Perform the four operations on whole numbers and fractions (with denominators not exceeding ten for addition and subtraction.)
KS2-N5-2	Perform the four operations involving whole numbers and decimals.
KS2-N5-3	Solve problems involving whole numbers and fractions.
KS2-N5-4	Solve problems involving whole numbers and decimals.
KS2-N5-5	Solve problems involving whole numbers and decimals in the calculation of money.
KS2-N5-6	Estimate the answers.
Remarks[1]:	1. Addition and subtraction – with numbers up to 3 digits, including small brackets, the commutative and associative properties of addition.
	2. Multiplication – with numbers up to 2 digits by 3 digits, including the commutative and associative properties of multiplication.
	3. Division – with divisor 2 digits and dividend 3 digits.
	4. Solving problems of division involving fractions – excluding the problems on finding the original numbers.
	5. Multiplication of decimals – with numbers involving only 1 place of decimal (except finding the circumference); answers corrected to the nearest tenths or hundredths.
	6. Division of decimals – with divisors involving only 1 place of decimal (except finding the radius or diameter); answers corrected to the nearest tenths or hundredths.
	7. Each sum should involve at most two operations (except finding the area of trapeziums).
	Percentages
	Students can:
KS2-N6-1	Understand the concept of percentages.
KS2-N6-2	Convert percentages into fractions, and vice versa.
KS2-N6-3	Convert percentages into decimals, and vice versa.
KS2-N6-4	Solve simple problems on percentages, including:
	(a) Finding percentages;
	(b) Expressing the value of a percentage of a quantity;
	(c) Discount.

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[1] The numbers involved should not be too large or complicated to avoid complex manipulation.

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Dimension: Measures

Hong Kong Money	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-M1-1	Identify Hong Kong money.
KS2-M1-2	Exchange and use money.
Time	
	Students can:
KS2-M2-1	Tell the dates and days of a week.
KS2-M2-2	Tell time from a clock face and a digital clock.
KS2-M2-3	Record the duration of time for different activities using 'hours and minutes', 'minutes and seconds' or 'seconds' (not involving changing units).
KS2-M2-4	Recognize and apply the '24-hour time'.
Length and Distance	
	Students can:
KS2-M3-1	Compare the length of objects and the distance between objects directly.
KS2-M3-2	Compare the length of objects and the distance between objects using improvised units (e.g. a paper clip, an eraser, a book, etc.)
KS2-M3-3	Measure and compare the length of objects and the distance between objects using 'millimetre' (mm), 'centimetre' (cm) or 'metre' (m).
KS2-M3-4	Express and compare the length of objects and the distance between objects using 'kilometre' (km).
KS2-M3-5	Measure the length of objects and the distance between objects with finger width, arm length, foot span, finger span, stride length, etc., as 'ever-ready rulers'.
KS2-M3-6	Measure with appropriate measuring tools.
KS2-M3-7	Record the length of objects and the distance between objects with an appropriate single unit.
Remark:	It includes conversion. For example, the length of a rectangle is 2m, width 50cm. Find the perimeter of the rectangle. During the process of calculation, it is necessary to convert 2m to 200cm or 50cm to 0.5m.

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Dimension: Measures

Weight	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-M4-1	Compare the weight of objects directly.
KS2-M4-2	Measure and compare the weight of objects using improvised units.
KS2-M4-3	Measure and compare the weight of objects using 'gram'(g) or 'kilogram' (kg).
KS2-M4-4	Measure with appropriate tools.
KS2-M4-5	Record the weight of objects with appropriate units.
Capacity	
	Students can:
KS2-M5-1	Compare the capacity of containers directly.
KS2-M5-2	Measure and compare the capacity of containers using improvised units.
KS2-M5-3	Measure and compare the capacity of containers using 'Litre' (L) or 'millilitre' (mL).
KS2-M5-4	Measure with appropriate tools.
KS2-M5-5	Record the capacity of containers with an appropriate single unit.
Perimeter	
	Students can:
KS2-M6-1	Measure the perimeter of 2-D shapes.
KS2-M6-2	Find the perimeter of squares and rectangles.
KS2-M6-3	Recognize the relationship between circumferences and diameters.
KS2-M6-4	Apply the formula of circumference.
Remark:	Take π as 3.14 or $\dfrac{22}{7}$.
Area	
	Students can:
KS2-M7-1	Compare the area of 2-D shapes directly or using improvised units.
KS2-M7-2	Measure and compare the area of 2-D shapes using 'square centimetre' (cm^2) or 'square metre' (m^2).
KS2-M7-3	Find the area of squares, rectangles, parallelograms, trapeziums, triangles and polygons.

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Dimension: Measures

	Volume
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-M8-1	Measure and compare the volume of solids using 'cubic centimetre' (cm^3) or 'cubic metre' (m^3).
KS2-M8-2	Find the volume of cubes and cuboids.
KS2-M8-3	Understand the relationship between capacity and volume (the relationship between litre / millilitre and cubic centimetre).
KS2-M8-4	Find the volume of irregular solids by displacement of water or other methods.
	Speed
	Students can:
KS2-M9-1	Record speed using 'metres per second' (m/s) or 'kilometres per hour' (km/h).
KS2-M9-2	Solve simple problems involving speed.

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Dimension: Shape and Space

3-D shapes	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-S1-1	Recognize the characteristics of cones, pyramids, cylinders, prisms and spheres (involving the recognition of the vertices, edges and faces of 3-D shapes, but not involving any calculation).
2-D shapes	
	Students can:
KS2-S2-1	Recognize the characteristics of 2-D shapes: triangles (e.g. 3 sides, 3 angles, including right-angled triangles, isosceles triangles and equilateral triangles), quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, squares, rectangles, rhombuses, parallelograms, trapeziums and circles.
KS2-S2-2	Group 2-D shapes.
Lines	
	Students can:
KS2-S3-1	Identify straight lines, curves, parallel lines and perpendicular lines.
Angles	
	Students can:
KS2-S4-1	Compare the size of angles.
The Eight Compass Points	
	Students can:
KS2-S5-1	Recognize the eight compass points.

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Dimension: Data Handling

Pictograms	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-D1-1	Read and interpret pictograms with a one-to-one, one-to-ten or one-to-hundred representation.
KS2-D1-2	Construct pictograms using a one-to-one, one-to-ten or one-to-hundred representation.
KS2-D1-3	Read and interpret pictograms of greater frequency counts.
Remark:	Data involved should not exceed 5 digits.
Bar Charts	
	Students can:
KS2-D2-1	Read and interpret bar charts with a one-to-one, one-to-two, one-to-ten or one-to-hundred representation.
KS2-D2-2	Construct bar charts using a one-to-one, one-to-two, one-to-ten or one-to-hundred representation.
KS2-D2-3	Read and interpret bar charts of greater frequency counts.
Remark:	Data involved should not exceed 5 digits.
Averages	
	Students can:
KS2-D3-1	Find the average of a group of data.
KS2-D3-2	Solve simple problems of averages.

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Dimension: Algebra

Elementary Algebra	
Code	Objectives
	Students can:
KS2-A1-1	Use symbols to represent numbers.
Simple Equations	
	Students can:
KS2-A2-1	Understand the concept of equations.
KS2-A2-2	Solve equations involving at most two steps in the solutions, not involving collecting like terms.
KS2-A2-3	Solve problems by simple equations (involving at most two steps in the solutions.)