III. Overview of Units – Key Stage 2

Unit				
Number	**Shape and Space**	**Measures**	**Data Handling**	**Algebra**
• Large numbers (approximation) • Multiplication (II) (multiplier 2 digits and multiplicand 2 or 3 digits) • Division (II) (divisor 2 digits and dividend 2 or 3 digits, divisibility) • Acquaintance with modern calculating devices (calculators) • Multiples and factors • Common multiples and common factors • Mixed operations (II) (the four operations) • Fractions (II) (types, equivalent fractions, addition and subtraction of fractions with the same denominator) • Fractions (III) (addition and subtraction of fractions with different denominators) • Fractions (IV) (multiplication) • Fractions (V) (division) • Decimals (I) (basic concept) • Decimals (II) (addition and subtraction) • Decimals (III) (multiplication) • Decimals (IV) (division) • Decimals (V) (conversion between decimals and fractions, comparison of fractions) • Percentages (I) (basic concept, convert percentages into decimals or fractions and vice versa) • Percentages (II) (uses of percentages)	• Quadrilaterals (III) (characteristics of quadrilaterals) • Fitting and dissecting shapes • Symmetry • The eight compass points • 3-D shapes (III) (characteristics of prisms, pyramids and spheres) • 3-D shapes (IV) (vertices, edges, faces and sections) • Circles	• Perimeter (I) (irregular shapes, squares and rectangles) • Perimeter (II) (circumference) • Area (I) (square centimetre, square metre, squares, rectangles) • Area (II) (parallelograms, triangles, trapeziums and polygons) • Volume (I) (cubic centimetre, cubic metre, cuboids, cubes) • Volume (II) (capacity and volume) • Speed (metre per second, kilometre per hour)	• Pictograms (II) (1 picture represents 10 or 100 units) • Bar charts (I) (1 square represents 1, 2, 5 or 10 units, average value) • Bar charts (II) (compound bar charts, 1 square represents 50 or 100 units) • Bar charts (III) (frequency counts of 1000 or above) • Averages • Broken line graphs	• Elementary algebra (algebraic symbols) • Simple equations (I) (involving one step in finding solution) • Simple equations (II) (involving two steps in finding solution)

Units in the overview are not arranged in the order of teaching sequence.