

# Fingertip Facts – Y5



Fingertip facts are facts that are great to just 'know'. We've put together a whole set of facts for each year group in the school so that children can build a bank of knowledge of key pieces of information. Each class will have a timed quiz each term so children can track how many of their facts they have learnt. Children will be encouraged to increase the number of facts that they know each term.

## Maths

Angle types	Acute – less than 90 degrees Right – 90 degrees exactly Obtuse – between 90 and 180 degrees Straight line – 180 degrees exactly Reflex – between 180 and 360 degrees	
Square numbers (up to 12 squared)	1 squared = 1 2 squared = 4 3 squared = 9 4 squared = 16 5 squared = 25 6 squared = 36	7 squared = 49 8 squared = 64 9 squared = 81 10 squared = 100 11 squared = 121 12 squared = 144

## Spelling

Year 5 and 6 word list (Half given in each year group)	Accompany, according, achieve, aggressive, amateur, ancient, apparent, appreciate, attached, available, average, awkward, bargain, bruise, category, cemetery, committee, communicate, community, competition, conscience, conscious, controversy, convenience, correspond, criticise, curiosity, definite, desperate, determined, develop, dictionary, disastrous, embarrass, environment, equipped, equipment, especially, exaggerate, excellent, existence, explanation, familiar, foreign, forty, frequently, government, guarantee, harass, hindrance, identity, immediately
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## Punctuation & Grammar

Terminology (knowing what these are and when they are used)	<p><b>Modal verb</b> – are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, or give permission eg will, would, should, could, may, can, shall, ought to, must, might</p> <p><b>Relative pronoun</b> – a pronoun that introduces an adjective clause. The relative pronouns are that, which, who, whom, whose</p> <p><b>Relative clause</b> – a relative clause is introduced using that, which, who, whom, whose</p> <p><b>Parenthesis</b> – or brackets are used to enclose words or figures that are used as additional information in a sentence</p> <p><b>Bracket</b> – see above</p> <p><b>Dash</b> – can be used to emphasise the importance of words or to add additional information</p> <p><b>Ambiguity</b> – where something can have more than one possible meaning eg Jill saw the man with binoculars. In this sentence, there is ambiguity as to whether Jill has the binoculars or the man.</p>
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## Geography

Some Capital cities of the world (Children should be able to locate the cities on a map of the world)	Brasilia (Brazil), Bridgetown (Barbados), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Cairo (Egypt), Canberra (Australia), Harare (Zimbabwe), Havana (Cuba), Jakarta (Indonesia), Jerusalem (Israel), Kingston (Jamaica), Lima (Peru), Mexico City (Mexico), Nairobi (Kenya), New Delhi (India), Ottawa (Canada), Santiago (Chile), Tokyo (Japan)
Significant lines of latitude Children should be able to locate these (approximately) on a globe or map of the world	Children should know that lines of latitude run horizontally around the world and lines of longitude run vertically around the world. Equator – 0 degrees latitude Tropic of Cancer – 23.5 degrees North latitude Tropic of Capricorn – 23.5 degrees South latitude Arctic Circle – 66.5 degrees North latitude Antarctic Circle – 66.5 degrees South latitude North Pole – 90 degrees North latitude South Pole – 90 degrees South latitude

Prime Meridian – 0 degrees longitude  
International date line – 180 degrees longitude

## History

The six wives of Henry VIII

1. Catherine of Aragon (divorced)
2. Anne Boleyn (beheaded)
3. Jane Seymour (died)
4. Anne of Cleves (divorced)
5. Catherine Howard (beheaded)
6. Catherine Parr (survived)

## Science

Planets of the solar system and key information

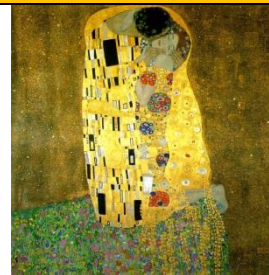
- Mercury – closest to the sun. Named after the Messenger of the Roman Gods. Orbit 88 Earth days
- Venus – second from the sun. Named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. Orbit 225 Earth days
- Earth – third planet from the sun. Two thirds of the planet is covered by ocean. Orbit 365.24 days
- Mars – fourth planet from the sun. Named after the Roman god of war. Orbit 687 Earth days
- Jupiter – fifth planet from the sun. Named after the Ruler of the Roman gods. Orbit 11.9 Earth years
- Saturn – sixth planet from the sun. Named after the Roman god of agriculture. Orbit 29.5 Earth years
- Uranus – seventh planet from the sun. Named for the personification of heaven in ancient myth. Orbit 84 Earth years
- Neptune – eight planet from the sun. Named after the Roman god of water. Orbit 165 Earth years
- Pluto – was the ninth planet from the sun. Reclassified as a dwarf planet. Named after the Roman god of the underworld, Hades. Orbit 248 Earth years

## Art

Famous Paintings



The Son of Man by Rene Magritte. This picture was supposed to be a self portrait!



The Kiss by Gustav Klimt. This picture is unusual as it includes gold leaf on the canvas as well as oil paint



The Night Watch by Rembrandt. This was painted in 1642.



Self portrait without beard by Vincent Van Gogh. Van Gogh painted many portraits, this is the only one where he doesn't have a beard!


## Design & Technology

Famous inventor

Thomas Savery  
Born in 1650 in Devon, England  
Invented the first steam engine in 1698 – his work was later improved by others but Savery is given credit for the first steam engine




Thomas Savery.

Famous building	<p>Stonehenge Age estimated at 3100 BC Located in Wiltshire, UK It is thought that Stonehenge was built in 3 separate stages and that it took more than 30 million hours of labour</p>	
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## Religious Education

Judaism	<p>The sacred text of Judaism is the Torah The Jewish symbol is the Star of David Jews worship in a Synagogue A Jewish leader is called a Rabbi There are approximately 14 million Jews in the world</p>
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## Music

<p>Famous composer (Children should be able to recognise the key famous pieces of music noted here)</p>	<p>Frederic Chopin Born in 1810 in Poland Composed classical music from the romantic period Famous pieces: 'Minute Waltz' (Waltz in D flat major), Funeral March (third movement from the Piano Sonata No 2) Chopin started composing when he was only 7 years old</p>	
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## Computing

Internet history facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The technology behind the internet began in the 1960s in the USA</li> <li>The internet began as a single page which contained information about a 'WorldWideWeb' project</li> <li>The first emoticon was recorded in 1979 but looked like this :-&gt; It took another 3 years for it to look like :-)</li> <li>The first webcam was used at a computer lab in Cambridge University to monitor a coffee machine!</li> </ul>
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## French

Animals	<p>Un chien – a dog Un chat – a cat Une tortue – a tortoise</p>	<p>Un oiseau – a bird Un poisson – a fish Un hamster – a hamster</p>	<p>Un cheval – a horse Une souris – a mouse Un lapin – a rabbit</p>
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## PE

Summer Olympic city hosts (50 years)	<p>2020 – Tokyo, Japan 2016 – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 2012 – London, UK 2008 – Beijing, China 2004 – Athens, Greece 2000 – Sydney, Australia 1996 – Atlanta, USA</p>	<p>1992 – Barcelona, Spain 1988 – Seoul, South Korea 1984 – Los Angeles, USA 1980 – Moscow, Soviet Union 1976 – Montreal, Canada 1972 – Munich, West Germany 1968 – Mexico City, Mexico</p>
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## PSHE / Wellbeing

Balanced diet	<p>A balanced diet contains food from each of the 5 food groups. The different groups give our bodies different things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Carbohydrates</u>: give us energy, calcium and B vitamins. Wholegrain ones give us lots of fibre to help keep the digestive system healthy</li> <li><u>Proteins</u>: give us protein, iron and some other minerals and vitamins that help the body to grow and repair itself</li> <li><u>Milk and dairy products</u>: contain protein, calcium and some vitamins like vitamin B12, A and D. Dairy products keep bones and teeth healthy</li> <li><u>Fruit and vegetables</u>: give us lots of vitamins and chemicals called antioxidants which keep us healthy. They also contain fibre to keep the digestive system healthy. You should eat at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day</li> <li><u>Fats and sugars</u>: give us a lot of energy (calories) but not many nutrients. It is important to not have too many foods from this group too often</li> </ul>
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