

Fingertip Facts – Y6



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

Metric – imperial conversions	1 kilometre = 5/8 mile 1 metre = 39.37 inches 1 foot = 30.5cm 1 inch = 2.54cm	1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds 1 gallon = 4.5 litres 1 litre = 1 ¾ pints
Prime numbers up to 100	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97	
Cubed numbers (up to 12 cubed)	1 cubed = 1 2 cubed = 8 3 cubed = 27 4 cubed = 64 5 cubed = 125 6 cubed = 216	7 cubed = 343 8 cubed = 512 9 cubed = 729 10 cubed = 1000 11 cubed = 1331 12 cubed = 1728

Spelling







Year 5 and 6 word list (Half given in each year group)	Individual, interfere, interrupt, language, leisure, lightning, marvellous, mischievous, muscle, necessary, neighbour, nuisance, occupy, occur, opportunity, parliament, persuade, physical, prejudice, privilege, profession, programme, pronunciation, queue, recognise, recommend, relevant, restaurant, rhyme, rhythm, sacrifice, secretary, shoulder, signature, sincerely, soldier, stomach, sufficient, suggest, symbol, system, temperature, thorough, twelfth, variety, vegetable, vehicle, yacht
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Punctuation & Grammar

<p>Subject – In a sentence, every verb must have a subject. The subject of a verb is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun</p> <p>Object – An object is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after a verb and shows what the verb is acting on eg Year 2 designed puppets (puppets as object) OR I like that (that as a pronoun is the object)</p> <p>Active voice – In the active voice, the subject performs the action</p> <p>Passive – In the passive voice, the subject is on the receiving end of an action</p> <p>Synonym – Words which have the same meaning as another word, or very similar</p> <p>Antonym – Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites eg hot/cold</p> <p>Ellipsis – indicated by ... Ellipsis is the omission of a word or phrase which is expected.</p> <p>Hyphen – used to connect the parts of a compound word or the parts of a word divided for any purpose</p> <p>Colon – used to introduce an example or explanation. Colons can also introduce a list</p> <p>Semi-colon – can be used to show a break in a sentence. Tends to separate two main clauses and can replace a conjunction</p> <p>Bullet points – used to show separate things in a list</p>

Geography

Flags of some European countries (Children should know country represented and be able to identify the country on a map)			
	Austria	Belgium	Croatia

	 Denmark	 France	 Germany
	 Ireland	 Norway	 Sweden
10 largest seas of the world (Children should be able to identify the seas on a map)	1. Philippine Sea, 2. Coral Sea, 3. Arabian Sea, 4. South China Sea, 5. Weddell Sea, 6. Carribean Sea, 7. Mediterranean Sea, 8. Tasman Sea, 9. The Bering Sea, 10. The Bay of Bengal		
Some Capital cities of European countries (Children should know which country the city is capital of and be able to locate on a map)	Amsterdam (Netherlands), Athens (Greece), Berlin (Germany), Bern (Switzerland), Brussels (Belgium), Bucharest (Romania), Budapest (Hungary), Copenhagen (Denmark), Dublin (Ireland), Helsinki (Finland), Lisbon (Portugal), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Madrid (Spain), Moscow (Russia), Oslo (Norway), Prague (Czech Republic), Riga (Latvia), Sofia (Bulgaria), Stockholm (Sweden), Tallinn (Estonia), Vienna (Austria), Vilnius (Lithuania), Warsaw (Poland), Zagreb (Croatia)		



History

Kings and Queens of England since 1820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1820-1830 King George IV • 1830-1837 King William IV • 1837-1901 Queen Victoria • 1901-1910 King Edward VII • 1910-1936 King George V • 1936-1936 King Edward VII • 1936-1951 King George VI • 1952 - Queen Elizabeth II
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Science

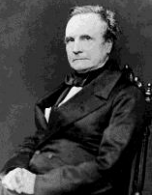

Body Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brain uses over a quarter of the oxygen used by the human body • The heart beats about 100,000 times a day • Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body. They are created inside the bone marrow of your bones • Adults lungs have a surface area of around 70 square metres! • Most adults have 32 teeth • The smallest bone in the human body is located in the middle ear. It is called the staples or stirrup bone and is about 2.8mm long • As well as having unique fingerprints, humans also have unique tongue prints • It takes the human body around 12 hours to completely digest eaten food
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Art

 <p>Albert Einstein's work on the theory of relativity</p>	<p>The persistence of memory by Salvador Dali. It is thought that this piece of art was inspired by</p>	 <p>Guernica by Picasso. This piece was requested by the Spanish government to show the suffering of war. It was inspired by the bombing of Guernica in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.</p>
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	 <p>Sunflowers by Vincent Van Gogh. This painting is exhibited at the National Gallery in London</p>	<p>Curtain, Jug and Fruit Bowl by Paul Cezanne. Painted in 1894.</p> 
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Design & Technology

<p>Famous inventor</p>	<p>Charles Babbage Born in 1791 Studied mathematics at Cambridge University Invented what is seen to be the first analytical engine computer in 1833</p>	
<p>Famous building</p>	<p>10 Downing Street The residence of British prime ministers since 1735 The first house known to have been built on the site of Number 10 was a large building leased to Sir Thomas Knyvet in 1581 by Queen Elizabeth I Downing Street has changed a lot over time. The current number 10 used to be number 5 and did not become number 10 until 1779 Sir Robert Walpole was the first person to live in the house as a 'Prime Minister' although his title was 'First Lord of the Treasury'</p>	

Religious Education

<p>Sikhism</p>	<p>The sacred text of Sikhism is the Guru Granth Sahib The symbol of Sikhism is the khanda A Sikh place of worship is the Gurdwara A Sikh leader is called a Granthi There are 10 Gurus in the Sikh faith and include Guru Nanak (Sikhism's founder), Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Har Rai, Guru Har Kirshan, Guru Teg Bahadar and Guru Gobind Singh (the last human Guru)</p>
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Music

<p>Famous composer Children should be able to recognise the famous pieces noted</p>	<p>Ludwig van Beethoven Born in 1770 in Germany Composed classical music from the end of the classical period to the start of the romantic period Famous pieces: Fur Elise, 'Moonlight' sonata, Symphony no 5, 'Ode to joy' from Symphony no 9 He became totally deaf as he grew older His music was so original that he started a whole new type of music (called 'romantic') He demanded that people listen to his music and would stop playing if people started talking</p>	
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Computing

<p>Key terms</p>	<p>Binary – a system of numbers using only the two digits 1 and 0. A computer only understands binary information, known as machine language BMP – 'Bit mapped'. Graphic files can be BMP. They are called 'bit-mapped' because they are made up of a bunch of little on/off square bits grouped together Byte – a group of 8 binary on/off bits GB – gigabyte – 1 billion bytes. KB – kilobyte – one thousand bytes MB – megabyte – 1 million bytes CPU – Central Processing Unit. The brain of a computer Network – the name for two or more computers that are linked together</p>
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French

Parts of the body	le pied – the foot le bras – the arm le visage – the face le nez – the nose le menton – the chin	le corps – the body le cou – the neck le dos – the back la main – the hand	la tete – the head la bouche – the mouth la gorge – the throat la jambe – the leg
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PE

Some key moments in British sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1935 – Fred Perry wins French Open. This made him the first tennis player ever to win all four Grand Slams • 1954 – Roger Bannister became the first man ever to run a mile in under 4 minutes • 1966 – England won the football world cup. Geoff Hurst scored a hat trick in the final against West Germany making him the only man ever to score a hat trick in a World Cup final • 1977 – Red Rum won his third Grand National – the only horse ever to do this • 1984 – Torvill and Dean took the gold for team GB in the Los Angeles Olympics with the highest scoring routine for figure skaters ever recorded • 2000 – Steve Redgrave won gold at the Athens Olympics in 2000 making him the first Briton to win five Olympic gold medals • 2003 – The first time England have won the Rugby world cup. Key moment when Johnny Wilkinson kicked a dropped goal in extra time • 2012 – Bradley Wiggins became the first ever British winner of the Tour de France in July. He also won an Olympic gold that year making him the first person ever to win the Tour de France and Olympic gold in the same year
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PSHE / Wellbeing

British values	4 main British values Democracy – making decisions together ensuring everyone has a voice Rule of law – everyone is accountable to laws that are fairly made and applied Individual liberty – free exercise of rights Mutual respect and tolerance – treating others as you want to be treated eg sharing and respecting others' opinions
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