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|  Cambridge Assessment<br>International Education |  <b>SANSKAR<br/>SCHOOL</b><br><i>The Revival of Tradition</i> |  INTERNATIONAL<br>SCHOOL AWARD<br>2018-2019 |
| GRADE: 6  | SUBJECT: HINDI   | DATE: 25 May 2020  |
| WORKSHEET NUMBER: 8   | WORKSHEET TOPIC: विशेषण  |  |
| INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):   |  |  |

प्रश्न1 - रेखांकित विशेषण शब्दों के भेद लिखिए

| वाक्य                       | भेद   |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| (क)तीन कुत्ते सो रहे हैं ।  | ..... |
| (ख)यह फल पक गया है ।        | ..... |
| (ग)अंगूर मीठे होते हैं ।    | ..... |
| (घ)मुझे लाल गुलाब पसंद है । | ..... |
| (ङ)यह पुस्तक अच्छी है ।     | ..... |
| (च)तुम्हारे पास कुछ है ।    | ..... |

प्रश्न2 - उचित विशेषण शब्द लगाकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए -




- (क)करेला .....होता है ।
- (ख)वह .....सामान लाया ।
- (ग)यह कुत्ता .....है ।
- (घ)घोंसले में .....बच्चे हैं ।
- (ङ)उसे .....इनाम मिला ।
- (च)दवाई के साथ.....दूध पीना ।

प्रश्न 3 -दिए गए संज्ञा शब्दों के लिए दो-दो विशेषण शब्द लिखिए -

|          |       |       |
|----------|-------|-------|
| (क)..... | ..... | लड़का |
| (ख)..... | ..... | फूल   |
| (ग)..... | ..... | नौकर  |
| (घ)..... | ..... | गाय   |
| (ङ)..... | ..... | माला  |
| (च)..... | ..... | कमरा  |

प्रश्न 4 दिए गए संज्ञा शब्दों से विशेषण शब्द बनाइए -

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| (क) सुख   | ..... |
| (ख) ग्राम | ..... |
| (ग) आत्मा | ..... |
| (घ) गुण   | ..... |
| (ङ) अंश   | ..... |
| (च) धर्म  | ..... |

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| GRADE: 6  | SUBJECT: Mathematics   | DATE: 25.05.2020   |
| WORKSHEET NUMBER: 7   | WORKSHEET TOPIC: Sequences   |  |
| INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):   | <a href="https://youtu.be/XnXtW5xa_9g">https://youtu.be/XnXtW5xa_9g</a>  |  |

### **Sequence:**

A sequence is an **ordered** set; usually the objects in the set (often numbers) are written with commas between them. For example: 1,3,5,7...

### **Linear sequence:**

A linear sequence is a list of numbers that increases or decreases by the same amount (fixed number) each time. Otherwise it is non-linear. For example: 1,3,5,7... is a linear sequence.

### **Common Difference:**

The fixed number in above definition is called as common difference. It is denoted by  $d$ . it is obtained by subtracting the preceding terms from the next term. For example: In 1,3,5,7...

$$d = 2 \text{ i. e. } (3 - 1) \text{ or } (5 - 3).$$

### **Terms:**

The elements of the sequence are called terms; since the elements are ordered we can speak of the first term =  $a_1$ , the second term =  $a_2$  and the  $n$ th term =  $a_n$ .

### **Term-to-term rule:**

A term to term rule allows you to find the next number in the sequence if you know the previous term (or terms.) This is also called a recursive rule.

For example, if the sequence is 1,3,5,7,... then in order to find the next term you add 2 to the previous term. i.e.  $7 + 2 = 9$ .

## **WORKSHEET – 7 (Sequences)**

1. Write down the first four term of each sequence described below.

- ( i ) First term is 4, term to term rule is ‘add 3’.
- ( ii ) First term is 12, term to term rule is ‘subtract 5’.
- ( iii ) First term is 25, term to term rule is ‘ add 2 and then subtract 3 ’.
- ( iv ) First term is 50, term to term rule is ‘subtract 5’.

2. Fill in the missing terms that go in the boxes:

(i) 45, 39, , 27, 21, , 9

(ii) , , 17, 14, , ,

3. For each sequence of numbers:

(a) Write down the term-to-term rule.

(b) Write the next three terms.

(c) Write the tenth term.

(i) 5, 8, 11, 14, . . .

(ii) 2, 4, 6, 8, . . .

(iii) 6, 12, 18, 24, . . .

(iv) 6, 4, 2, 0, . . .

4. The second term of the sequence is 15. The term-to-term rule is 'Multiply by 3 then subtract 3'. What is the first term of the sequence?

5. The tenth term of the sequence is 35. The term-to-term rule is 'add 3'. Work out the fifth term of the sequence?

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| GRADE: 6   | SUBJECT: FRENCH   | DATE: 25.05.20  |
| WORKSHEET NUMBER: 07   | WORKSHEET TOPIC: LE CORPS   |   |
| INSTRUCTION (IF ANY ):   | <a href="https://youtu.be/UNCEy-g8qEM">https://youtu.be/UNCEy-g8qEM</a>           |   |

Le Professeur : Bonjour mes chers étudiants.

(Good morning my dear students)

Les étudiants: Bonjour professeur.

(Good morning Sir)

Le Professeur : Comment ça va mes chers étudiants ?

(How are you my dear students?)

Les étudiants: ça va bien, merci professeur.

(Fine sir, Thank you)

Le Professeur : Maintenant Apprenons les Corps !

(Now we will learn the body parts.)

Les étudiants: D'accord ! Professeur.

(Ok sir)

## Maintenant Apprenons les Corps

(Now we will learn about name of the body parts)

1. La tête = head

2. Le cou = neck

3. Le dos = back

4. La main = hand

5. Le coude = elbow

6. L'épaule = shoulder

7. Le pied = foot

8. La jambe = leg

9. Le genou = knee

10. Le menton = chin

11. Le nez = nose

12. La bouche = mouth

13. L'œil = eye

14. le menton = chin

15. L'oreille = ear

16. Le cil =eyelash




17. Les cheveux = hair

18. Le sourcil = eyebrow

19. Le lèvres = lip

20. Le front = forehead

BONNE CHANCE !!

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| GRADE:6  | SUBJECT:GEOGRAPHY   | DATE: 25th May, 2020  |
| WORKSHEET NUMBER:8   | WORKSHEET TOPIC: Major Landforms of the Earth                                     |   |
| INSTRUCTION (IF ANY ):   | <a href="https://youtu.be/Dz79XAFra-4">https://youtu.be/Dz79XAFra-4</a>           |   |

1. What is a plateau?
2. Why are they of great economic importance?
3. Mention the different types of plateau.
4. Define canyon.
5. Draw a picture of volcanic plateau.