

## COURSE STRUCTURE CLASS -IX

Units	Unit Name	Marks
I	NUMBER SYSTEMS	08
II	ALGEBRA	17
III	COORDINATE GEOMETRY	04
IV	GEOMETRY	28
V	MENSURATION	13
VI	STATISTICS & PROBABILITY	10
	Total	<b>80</b>

### UNIT I: NUMBER SYSTEMS

#### 1. REAL NUMBERS

(16 Periods)

- Review of representation of natural numbers, integers, and rational numbers on the number line. Representation of terminating / non-terminating recurring decimals on the number line through successive magnification. Rational numbers as recurring/ terminating decimals. Operations on real numbers.
- Examples of non-recurring/non-terminating decimals. Existence of non-rational numbers (irrational numbers) such as  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$  and their representation on the number line. Explaining that every real number is represented by a unique point on the number line and conversely, viz. every point on the number line represents a unique real number.
- Definition of nth root of a real number.
- Rationalization (with precise meaning) of real numbers of the type  $\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{x}}$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}$  (and their combinations) where x and y are natural number and a and b are integers.
- Recall of laws of exponents with integral powers. Rational exponents with positive real bases (to be done by particular cases, allowing learner to arrive at the general laws.)

### UNIT II: ALGEBRA

#### 1. POLYNOMIALS

(23) Periods

Definition of a polynomial in one variable, with examples and counter examples. Coefficients of a polynomial, terms of a polynomial and zero polynomial. Degree of a polynomial. Constant, linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials. Monomials, binomials, trinomials. Factors and multiples. Zeros of a polynomial. Motivate and State the Remainder Theorem with examples. Statement and proof of the Factor Theorem. Factorization of  $ax^2 + bx + c$ ,  $a \neq 0$  where a, b and c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem.

Recall of algebraic expressions and identities. Verification of identities:

$$(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$$

$$(x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm y^3 \pm 3xy(x \pm y)$$

$$x^3 \pm y^3 = (x \pm y)(x^2 \mp xy + y^2)$$

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$$

and their use in factorization of polynomials.

3. (Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence).
4. (Motivate) Two right triangles are congruent if the hypotenuse and a side of one triangle are equal (respectively) to the hypotenuse and a side of the other triangle. (RHS Congruence)
5. (Prove) The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.
6. (Motivate) The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
7. (Motivate) Triangle inequalities and relation between 'angle and facing side' inequalities in triangles.

#### 4. QUADRILATERALS

(10) Periods

1. (Prove) The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles.
2. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely.
3. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely.
4. (Motivate) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal.
5. (Motivate) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely.
6. (Motivate) In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and in half of it and (motivate) its converse.

#### 5. AREA

(7) Periods

Review concept of area, recall area of a rectangle.

1. (Prove) Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels have equal area.
2. (Motivate) Triangles on the same base (or equal bases) and between the same parallels are equal in area.

#### 6. CIRCLES

(15) Periods

Through examples, arrive at definition of circle and related concepts-radius, circumference, diameter, chord, arc, secant, sector, segment, subtended angle.

1. (Prove) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the center and (motivate) its converse.
2. (Motivate) The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord bisects the chord and conversely, the line drawn through the center of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
3. (Motivate) There is one and only one circle passing through three given non-collinear points.
4. (Motivate) Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the center (or their respective centers) and conversely.
5. (Prove) The angle subtended by an arc at the center is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
6. (Motivate) Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
7. (Motivate) If a line segment joining two points subtends equal angle at two other points lying on the same side of the line containing the segment, the four points lie on a circle.
8. (Motivate) The sum of either of the pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is  $180^\circ$  and its converse.

## **7. CONSTRUCTIONS**

**(10) Periods**

1. Construction of bisectors of line segments and angles of measure  $60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  etc., equilateral triangles.
2. Construction of a triangle given its base, sum/difference of the other two sides and one base angle.
3. Construction of a triangle of given perimeter and base angles.

## **UNIT V: MENSURATION**

### **1. AREAS**

**(4) Periods**

Area of a triangle using Heron's formula (without proof) and its application in finding the area of a quadrilateral.

### **2. SURFACE AREAS AND VOLUMES**

**(12) Periods**

Surface areas and volumes of cubes, cuboids, spheres (including hemispheres) and right circular cylinders/cones.

## **UNIT VI: STATISTICS & PROBABILITY**

### **1. STATISTICS**

**(13) Periods**

Introduction to Statistics: Collection of data, presentation of data – tabular form, ungrouped / grouped, bar graphs, histograms (with varying base lengths), frequency polygons. Mean, median and mode of ungrouped data.

### **2. PROBABILITY**

**(9) Periods**

History, Repeated experiments and observed frequency approach to probability. Focus is on empirical probability. (A large amount of time to be devoted to group and to individual activities to motivate the concept; the experiments to be drawn from real - life situations, and from examples used in the chapter on statistics).

**MATHEMATICS**  
**QUESTION PAPER DESIGN**  
**CLASS – IX (2021-22)**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

S. No.	Typology of Questions	Total Marks	% Weightage (approx.)
1	<p><b>Remembering:</b> Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.</p> <p><b>Understanding:</b> Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas</p>	43	54
2	<p><b>Applying:</b> Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.</p>	19	24
3	<p><b>Analysing :</b> Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations</p> <p><b>Evaluating:</b> Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.</p> <p><b>Creating:</b> Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions</p>	18	22
	<b>Total</b>	80	100

<b>INTERNAL ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>20 MARKS</b>
Pen Paper Test and Multiple Assessment (5+5)	10 Marks
Portfolio	05 Marks
Lab Practical (Lab activities to be done from the prescribed books)	05 Marks