Class : IX	Subject : Mathematics	Subject Teacher (Prepared by): Vidyotma Dhand		Designat	iths)	
Preferred Text Book / Material	Chapter's Name	Chapter Topic / Sub Topic	Term	Start Date	End Date	No.of Periods
	E oo ttl re lii re Number System	Review of representation of natural numbers, integers, and rational numbers on the number line. Rational numbers as recurring/ terminating decimals. Operations on real numbers.	4/11/2022	4/1/2022	4/8/2022	10
		Examples of non-recurring/non-terminating decimals. Existence of non-rational numbers (irrational numbers) such as V2,V3 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.		4/11/2022	4/22/2022	13
		Definition of nth root of a real number. Rationalization (with precise meaning) of real numbers of the type 1/(a+b√x) and 1/(√x+√y) (and their combinations) where x and y are natural numbers 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.)		4/30/2022	7	
	Co-ordinate geometry	The Cartesian plane, coordinates of a point,	1	5/2/2022	5/6/2022	5
	co-ordinate geometry	names and terms associated with the coordinate plane, notations.	5/9/2022	5/9/2022	5/14/2022	7
	linear equations in two variables	Recall of linear equations in one variable. Introduction to the equation in two variables. Focus on linear equations of the type $ax + by + c=0$.		7/1/2022	7/8/2022	10
		.Explain that a linear equation in two variables has infinitely many solutions and justify their being written as ordered pairs of real numbers, plotting them and showing that they lie on a line.	1	7/11/2022	7/16/2022	8
	Heron's Formula	Area of a triangle using Heron's formula (without proof)	1	7/18/2022	7/22/2022	7

Introduction to Euclid's geometry	History - Geometry in India and Euclid's geometry. Euclid's method of formalizing observed phenomenon into rigorous Mathematics with definitions, common/obvious notions, axioms/postulates and theorems. The five postulates of Euclid. Showing the relationship between axiom and theorem, for example: (Axiom) 1. Given two distinct points, there exists one and only one line through them. (Theorem) 2. (Prove) Two distinct lines cannot have more than one point in common.	1	7/25/2022	7/29/2022	6
Chatistics	Bar graphs, histograms (with varying base lengths),	1	8/1/2022	8/6/2022	7
Statistics	frequency polygons.	1	8/8/2022	8/20/2022	10
	(Motivate) If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is 1800 and the converse.		8/22/2022	8/26/2022	7
lines and angles	(Prove) If two lines intersect, vertically opposite angles are equal.	1	8/29/2022	9/2/2022	7
	(Motivate) Lines which are parallel to a given line are parallel.		9/5/2022	9/9/2022	7
Revision		1	9/12/2022	9/15/2022	5
Half Yearly/ Mid Term Exam		1	9/16/2022	9/30/2022	HY
	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.		10/6/2022	10/15/2022	8
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 ax2 + bx + c, a ≠ 0 where a, b and c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem.	2	10/17/2022	10/21/2022	7

Mathematics Text Book for class IX		Recall of algebraic expressions and identities. Verification of identities: $(x+y+z)^{\mathcal{E}}=x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2zx\\ (x\pm y)^3=x^3\pm y^3\pm 3xy\ (x\pm y)\\ x^3\pm y^3=(x\pm y)\ (x^2\mp xy+y^2\\ x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz=(x+y+z)\ (x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx)$ and their use in factorization of polynomials.		10/27/2022	11/4/2022	10
		(Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if any two sides and the included angle of one triangle is equal to any two sides and the included angle of the other triangle (SAS Congruence). (Prove) Two triangles are congruent if any two angles and the included side of one triangle is equal to any two angles and the included side of the other triangle (ASA Congruence).		11/7/2022	11/11/2022	5
	triangles	(Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence). (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)	2	11/14/2022	11/19/2022	7
		(Prove) The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal. (Motivate) The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.		11/21/2022	11/25/2022	7
		(Prove) The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely.		11/28/2022	12/2/2022	7

quadrilaterals	(Motivate) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal. (Motivate) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely (Motivate) In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to	2	11/5/2022	12/17/2022	
	the third side and in half of it and (motivate) its converse. (Prove) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the center and (motivate) its converse (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.		12/19/2022	12/23/2022	7
circles	(Motivate) Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the center (or their respective centers) and conversely. (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.	2	12/26/2022	12/31/2022	9
	(Motivate) Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal. (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. (Motivate) The sum of either of the pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180° and its converse.		1/16/2023	1/21/2023	7
surface areas and volumes	Surface areas and volumes of spheres (including hemispheres)	2	1/23/2023	1/31/2023	8
	right circular cone		2/1/2023	2/10/2023	11
Revision		2	2/13/2023	2/17/2023	7
			2/20/2023	2/24/2023	7
Annual Exam		2	2/27/2023	3/13/2023	AE

Subject Co-ordinator : Name	Mr. P.C Jha	Sign	

N.C. JINDAL PUBLIC SCHOOL MARKING SCHEME OF CLASS IX, TCHR: VD

S.NO.	PERIODIC EXAMINATIONS	CHAPTER/TOPIC	MAXIMUM MARKS
	PERIODIC TEST 1	NUMBER SYSTEM	15
	TEMODIC TEST 1	CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY	5
		TOTAL	20
		NUMBER SYSTEM	18
		LINES AND ANGLES	20
		HERONS FORMULA	8
	LF YEARLY EXAM/MIDTERM EX	EUCLIDS GEOMETRY	5
		CORDINATE GEOMETRY	8
		LINEAR EQUATIONS	12
		STATISTICS	9
		TOTAL	80
	PERIODIC TEST 2	POLYNOMIAL	20
		TOTAL	20
	PERIODIC TEST 3	TRIANGLES	20
		TOTAL	20

Co-ordinator Name :	Sign	
Subject Teacher :		
Name :	Sign	
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Class 9 th Mathematics		Annual Exam Revised Syllabus		
Serial No.	Unit	Chapter Name	Deleted Portion	Marks
1	Number System	Real Number		10
2	Algebra	Polynomial Linear Equation in two variables		20
3	Co-ordinate Geometry	1. Co-ordinate Geometry		4
4	Geometry	1. Lines and Angles	 Introduction to Euclid Geometry 	27
		2. Triangle 3. Quadrilateral- Statement of midpoint theorem and its converse	Theorem 7.1Ex 8.2	
		4. Circles	• Ex.10.2, Ex.10.3 Ex.10.4	
5	Mensuration	 Area Surface Area and Volume 		13
6	Statistics and Probability	1. Statistics		6

Total=80