



Secondary Education Board of Assam (SEBA)

Class 9 & Class 10 Syllabus

GENERAL MATHEMATICS

SUBJECT CODE - C2

Class IX-X

1. Board objectives :

Teaching of General Mathematics at the Secondary stage helps the pupils:

- to know the Mathematical terms, concepts, principles and processes required in carrying out his/her day-to-day problems.
- to provide the necessary background for understanding of the allied concepts of other subjects.
- to provide the necessary background for the study of Mathematics.
- to develop interest in mathematical processes and reasoning.
- to develop the habit of precision and accuracy.
- to develop appreciation for the role of Mathematics in the development of other subjects.



2. Specific Objectives :

The teaching of General Mathematics in the Secondary Schools helps the pupil:

(i) to develop :

- Knowledge and understanding of the real number system (R) viz whole numbers; fractions including decimals, irrational numbers and their basic properties.
- Understanding of various forms of symbolic languages i.e. graphs; formulae; equations, etc.
- ability to translate into and form symbolic language, ability to generalise and build patterns of reasoning, ability to solve problems (i.e. decide upon the necessary facts and discard unnecessary; estimate

results, analyse problems and select the appropriate method and check results).

(ii) To develop the following qualities :

- an attitude of checking computations,
- systematic representation of arguments.
- power of observation and generalisation.
- doing calculations systematically and speedily.

(iii) To develop an appreciation of the contribution of mathematics to life and to the development of other subjects.

(iv) To develop the knowledge, understanding and applications of the acquired knowledge, practical works to be done.

(v) To develop the interest with the help of activity.

Mathematics laboratory works :

Mathematics laboratory is a room wherein we find collection of different kinds of materials and teaching/ learning aids, needed for learning and students understand the concepts through relevant, meaningful and concrete activities. The year-end assessment of activities and project work will be done during the session. The following parameters may be kept in mind for the same:

- a) Internal examination may be organised as per the convenience of the schools.
- b) Every student may be asked to perform two given activities during the allotted time. Special care may be taken in choosing these two activities to ensure that the students are not put to any kind of stress due to time constraint.

C) Appendix

1: Profs in Mathematics.



2. Introduction to Mathematical Modelling.

These two chapters are very important to develop students' power of reasoning and understanding of mathematical logic. These two areas should be included in practical mathematics. These are to be discussed in the periods dedicated to practical mathematics, i.e. once in a week.

General Guidelines : for Class-IX-X

1. All concepts/identities must be illustrated by situational examples.
2. The language of 'Word problems' must be clear, simple, and unambiguous.
3. All proofs to be produced in a non-didactic manner, allowing the learner to see flow of reason. Wherever possible give more than one proof.
4. Motivate most results. Prove explicitly those where a short and clear argument reinforces mathematical thinking and reasoning. There must be emphasis on correct way of expressing their arguments.
5. The reason for doing ruler and compass construction is to motivate and illustrate logical argument and reasoning. All constructions must include an analysis of the construction, and proof for the steps taken to do the required construction must be given.



Marks distribution on practicals/project works

Internal Assessment for Classes IX & X

1) Practicals	7
2) Project	3
Total	10

Class - IX

Units :

- I. Number Systems
- II. Algebra
- III. Coordinate Geometry
- IV. Geometry
- V. Mensuration
- VI. Statistics and Probability

Appendix :

1. Proofs in Mathematics,
2. Introduction to Mathematical Modelling.

Number System

1. *Real Numbers* : (Periods 20)

Review of representation of natural number, integers, 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.

Examples of non-recurring/non-terminating decimals such as $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$ etc. 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, every point on the number line represents a unique real number.

Existence of $\sqrt{x}$ for a given positive real number x (visual proof to be emphasized). Definition of n^{th} root of real number.

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.)

Rationalisation (with precise meaning) of real number of the type (and their combinations)

$\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{x}}$ and $\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{y}}$ where x and y are natural numbers and a, b are integers.

Algebra

2. Polynomials (Periods 25)

Definition of a polynomial in one variable, its coefficients, with examples and counter examples, its terms, zero polynomial. Degree of a polynomial. constant, linear, quadratic, cubic polynomials; monomials, binomials, trinomials. Factors and multiples. Zeros/roots of a polynomial/equation. State and motivate the 'Remainder Theorem with examples and analogy to integers. Statement and proof of the Factor Theorem.

Factorisation of $ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0$, where a, b, c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem.

Recall of algebraic expressions and identities. Further identities of the type:

$$(x+y+z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx \quad (x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm y^3 \pm 3xy(x \pm y),$$

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

and their use in factorization of polynomials. Simple expressions reducible to these polynomials.

3. Co-ordinate Geometry (Periods 9)

The Cartesian plane, coordinates of a point, names and terms associated with the coordinate plane, notations, plotting points in the plane, graph of linear equations as



examples; focus on linear equations of the type $ax + by + c = 0$ by writing it as $y = mx + c$ and linking with the chapter on linear equations in two variables,

4. Linear Equations in Two Variables (periods 12)

Recall of linear equations in one variable. Introduction to the equation in two variables. Prove 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 seem to lie on a line. Examples, problems from real life, including problems on Ratio and Proportion and with algebraic and graphical solutions being done simultaneously.

Geometry:

1. Lines and Angles (Periods 10)

- i) (Motivate) If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is 180° and the converse.
- ii) (Prove) If two lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.
- iii) (Motivate) Results on corresponding angles, alternate angles, interior angles when a transversal intersects two parallel lines.
- iv) (Motivate) Lines, which are parallel to a given line, are parallel.
- v) (Prove) The sum of the angles of a triangle is 180° .
- vi) (Motivate) If a side of a triangle is produced, the exterior angle so formed is equal to the sum of the two remote interior angles.

2. Triangles (Periods 20)

- i) (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).



- ii) (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).
- iii) (Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence)
- iv) (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.
- v) (Prove) The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.
- vi) (Motivate) The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
- vii) (Motivate) Triangle inequalities and relation between 'angle and facing side'; inequalities in a triangle.

3. **Quadrilaterals :** (Periods 10)



- i) (Prove) The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles.
- ii) (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal and conversely.
- iii) (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal and conversely.
- iv) (Motivate) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal.
- v) (Motivate) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely.
- vi) (Motivate) In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and (motivate) its converse.

4. **Area :** (Period 4)

Review concept of area, recall area of a rectangle.

- i) (Prove) Parallelograms on the same base and

between the same parallels have the same area.

- ii) (Motivate) Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area and its converse.

5. Circle : (Period 15)

Through examples, arrive at definitions of circle. related concepts, radius, circumference, diameter, chord, arc, subtended angle.

- i) (Prove) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre and (motivate) its converse.
- ii) (Motivate) The perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord bisects the chord and conversely, the line drawn through the centre of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
- iii) (Motivate) There is one and only one circle passing through three given non-collinear points.
- iv) (Motivate) Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the centre (s) and conversely.
- v) (Prove) The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
- vi) (Motivate) Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
- vii) (Motivate) If a line segment joining two points subtends equal angle at two different points lying on the same side of the line containing the segment, the four points lie on a circle.
- viii) (Motivate) The sum of the either pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180° and its converse.



Mensuration

6. Areas :

- i) **Surface Areas and Volumes :** (Periods 4)
Area of a triangles using Heron's formula (without

proof) and its application in finding the area of a quadrilateral.

ii) **Surface Areas and Volumes :** (Periods 10)

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

Statistics and Probability

1. **Statistics :** (Periods 13)

Introduction to Statistics : Collection of data, Presentation of data-tabular form, ungrouped/ grouped, frequency polygons, qualitative analysis of data to choose the correct form of presentation for the correct data. Mean median, mode of ungrouped data.

2. **Probability :** (Periods 12)

History, Repeated experiments and observed frequency approach to probability. Focus is on empirical probability. (A long period 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).



Appendix

1. **Proof in Mathematics :**

What a statement is; when is a statement mathematically valid. Explanation of axiom/postulates through familiar examples. Difference between axiom, conjecture and theorem. the concept and nature of a 'proof' (emphasize deductive nature of the proof, the writing of a proof. Illustrate deductive proof with complete arguments using simple results from arithmetic, algebra and geometry (e.g., product of two odd numbers is odd etc.) Particular stress on verification not being proof. Illustrate with a few

examples of verifications leading to wrong conclusions-include statements like “every odd number greater than 1 is a prime number”.What does disproving mean, use of counter examples.

2. ***Introduction to Mathematical modelling :***

The concept of mathematical modelling, review of work done in earlier classes while looking at situational problems, aims of mathematical modelling, discussing the broad stages of modelling in real life situations, setting up of hypothesis, determining an appropriate model, solving the mathematical problem equivalent, analyzing the conclusions and their real-life interpretation, validating the model. Examples to be drawn from ratio, proportion, percentages, etc.



LIST OF PRACTICALS IN MATHEMATICS

FOR CLASS-IX

1. Draw the Square Spiral
2. Locate the following irrational numbers on the Number line

$$(i) 3 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$(ii) 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(iii) 3 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$(iv) 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$(v) 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(vi) 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$(vii) -2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(viii) -3\sqrt{2}$$

3. Represent $\sqrt{7.9}$ on the Number line.
4. The relation between the two scales of temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius is given by the following equation:

$$F = \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)C - 32, \text{ where F represents Fahrenheit and C}$$

represents Celsius.

Draw the graph of this equation and answer the following question with the help of the graph.

- (i) If the temperature is 30°C , what is the temperature in Fahrenheit?
 - (ii) If the temperature is 95°F , what is the temperature in Celsius?
 - (iii) If the temperature is 0°C , what is the temperature in Fahrenheit and if the temperature is 0°F , what is the temperature in Celsius?
 - (iv) At what point temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius scale are numerically equal?
5. Verify all the properties of parallel lines related to various types of angles formed by a transversal with the parallel lines?



6. Verification of angle sum property of triangle.
7. Verification of angle sum property of quadrilateral.

Verification of the following two theorems.

8. Angles opposite to equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal.
9. The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
10. If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the angle opposite to the longer side is larger (or greater)
11. In any triangle the side opposite to the larger (greater) angle is longer.
12. A diagonal of a parallelogram divides it into two congruent triangles.
13. In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal.
14. In a parallelogram, opposite angles are equal.
15. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.
16. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, then it is a parallelogram.
17. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, then it is a parallelogram.
18. The line segment joining the mid points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.
19. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels have equal area.
20. If the angles subtended by the chords of a circle at the centre are equal, then the chords are equal in length.
21. The perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord, bisects the chord.
22. The line drawn through the centre of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
23. There is one and only one circle passing through three given non-collinear points.
24. Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the centre (or centres)



25. Chords equidistant from the centre of a circle are equal in length.
26. The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
27. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
28. The sum of either pair of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180°
29. Verification of Heron's Formula for area of triangle.
30. Construct a cuboid and verify the formula of its surface area.
31. Construct a cube and verify the formula of its surface area.
32. Construct a frequency distribution table showing cumulative frequency of certain data collected by yourself practically and draw the histogram and frequency polygon. (This practical should be compulsory)
33. Find the probability of getting head and tail from the experiment of tossing a coin practically. (students should toss the coin at least hundred times)
34. **Project :** (1) Write a brief history on Geometry/Algebra/Trigonometry.
(2) Write about the discoveries/inventions of 3/4 great mathematicians.



Important Note :

N.B. - Students should do at least 15 practicals and at least one project work.

Revised syllabus of Mathematics, Class-IX

GENERAL MATHEMATICS

Subject Code : C2

Class : IX

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Pass Marks : 30

Theory : 90

Internal Assessment : 10

Pass marks in written examination : 27

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Units Required	Units Omitted	tentative number of classes required	Marks	
					Half Yearly	Annual
	Revision Chapter	Part I	Part II	9	✓	✓
1.	Number System	Whole chapter	Nil	13	✓	✓
2.	Polynomials	Whole chapter	Nil	22	✓	✓
3.	Coordinate Geometry	Whole chapter	Nil	22	✓	✓
4.	Linear Equations in two variables	Whole chapter	Nil	14	✓	✓
5.	*	Nil	Whole ch.			
6.	Lines and Angles	Whole chapter	Nil	10	✓	✓
7.	Triangles	Upto unit 7.5 (i.e. Upto Exercise 7.3)	Unit 7.6 onwards	12	✓	✓
8.	Quadrilaterals	Whole chapter	Nil	11		✓
9.	Areas of Parallelograms and Triangles	Upto unit 9.3 (i.e. Upto Exercise 9.2)	Unit 9.4 onwards	19		✓
10.	Circles	Whole chapter	Nil	19		✓
11.	*	Nil	Whole ch.			
12.	Heron's Formula	Whole chapter	Nil	15		✓
13.	Surface Area and Volume	Whole chapter	Nil	12		✓
14.	Statistics	Upto Unit 14.4 (Upto Exercise 14.3)	Unit 14.5 onwards	12		✓
15.	Probability	Whole chapter	Nil	10		✓
	Theory Total				90	90
	Internal Assessment				10	10
	Grand Total				100	100

*N.B.: Chapter 5 and 11 are excluded from the syllabus.

Textbook : Mathematics (for class IX), published by ASTPPCL

* Questions from each Unit/Lesson will carry marks 2-15.



GENERAL MATHEMATICS

Subject Code : C2

Class : X

Total Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Pass Marks : 30

Theory : 90

Internal Assessment : 10

Pass Marks in Written Examination : 27

Units : Class - X

- I. Number Systems
- II. Algebra
- III. Trigonometry
- IV. Coordinate Geometry
- V. Geometry
- VI. Mensuration
- VII. Statistics and Probability

Appendix : 1. Proof in Mathematics
2. Mathematical Modelling



Unit I. Number Systems

Real Numbers

(Periods 15)

Euclid's division lemma, Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic-statements after reviewing work done earlier and after illustrating and motivating through examples. Proofs of results-irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$, decimal expansions of rational numbers in terms of terminating/non-terminating recurring decimals.

Unit II. Algebra

1. Polynomials

(Periods 6)

Zeros of a polynomial. Relationship between zeros and coefficients of a polynomial with particular reference to quadratic polynomials. Statement and simple problems on division algorithm for polynomials with real coefficients.

2. Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables (Periods 15)

Pair of linear equations in two variables. Geometric representation of different possibilities of solutions/ inconsistency.

Algebraic conditions for number of solutions. Solution of pair of linear equations in two variables algebraically-by substitution, by elimination and by cross multiplication. Simple situational problems must be included. Simple problems on equations reducible to linear equations may be included.

3. Quadratic Equations (Periods 15)

Standard form of a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, ($a \neq 0$). Solution of quadratic equations (only real roots) by factorization and by completing the square, i.e. by using quadratic formula. Relationship between discriminant and nature of roots.

Problems related to day-to-day activities to be incorporated.

4. Arithmetic Progressions (AP) (Periods 8)

Motivation for studying A.P. Derivation of standard results of finding the n^{th} terms and sum of first n terms.



Unit III : Trigonometry

1. Introduction to Trigonometry (Periods 18)

Trigonometric ratios of an acute angle of a right-angled triangle. Proof of their existence (well defined); motivate the ratios, whichever are defined at 0° and 90° . Values (with proof) of the trigonometric ratios of 30° , 45° and 60° . Relationship between the ratios.

Trigonometric Identities : Proof and applications of the identity $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$, $\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A = 1$, $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A = 1$. Only simple identities to be given. Trigonometric ratios of complementary angles.

2. Heights and Distances (Not from examination point of view) (Periods 8)

Simple and believable problems on heights and

distances. Problems should not involve more than two right triangles. Angles of elevation/depression should be only 30° , 45° , 60° .

Unit IV : Coordinate Geometry

Lines (In two-dimensions)

(Periods 15)

Review the concepts of coordinate geometry done earlier including graphs of linear equations. Awareness of geometrical representation of quadratic polynomials. Distance between two points and section formula (internal). Area of a triangle.

Unit V : Geometry

1. *Triangles*

(Periods 15)

Definitions, examples, counter examples of similar triangles.

- i) (Prove) If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.
- ii) (Motivate) If a line divides two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, the line is parallel to the third side.
- iii) (Motivate) If in two triangles, the corresponding angles are equal, their corresponding sides are proportional and the triangles are similar.
- iv) (Motivate) If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, their corresponding angles are equal and two triangles are similar.
- v) (Motivate) If one angle of a triangle is equal to one angle of another triangle and the sides including these angles are proportional, the two triangles are similar.
- vi) (Motivate) If a perpendicular is drawn from the vertex of the right angle to the hypotenuse, the triangles on each side of the perpendicular are similar to the whole triangle and to each other.
- vii) (Prove) The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on their corresponding sides.
- viii) (Prove) In a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse



is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

- ix) (Prove) In a triangle, if the square of one side is equal to sum of the squares of the other two sides, the angle opposite to the first side is a right angle.

2. Circle (Periods - 8)

Tangent to a circle at any point on it is motivated by chords drawn from points coming closer and closer to the point.

- i) (Prove) The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.
ii) (Prove) The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

3. Constructions (Periods - 8)

- i) Division of a line segment in a given ratio (internally).
ii) Tangent to a circle from a point outside it.
iii) Construction of a triangle similar to a given triangle.

Unit : VI. Mensuration :

1. Areas Related to Circles (Periods 12)

Motivate the area of a circle; area of sectors and segments of a circle. Problems based on areas and perimeter/circumference of the above said plane figures.

(In calculating area of segment of a circle, problems should be restricted to central angle of 60° , 90° , and 120° only. Plane figures involving triangles, simple quadrilaterals and circle should be taken.)

2. Surface Areas and Volumes (Periods 12)

- i) Problems on finding surface areas and volumes of combinations of any two of the following:
cubes, cuboids, spheres, hemispheres and right circular cylinders/cones. Frustum of a cone.
ii) Problems involving converting one type of metallic solid into another and other mixed problems. (Problems with combination of not more than two different solids be taken.)



Unit : VII. Statistics and Probability

1. *Statistics* (Periods 15)

Mean, median and mode of grouped data (bimodal situation to be avoided).

Cumulative frequency graph.

2. *Probability* (Periods 10)

Classical definition of probability. Connection with probability as given in Class IX.

Simple problems on single events, not using set notation.

Appendix

1. *Proof in Mathematics*

Further discussion on concept of 'statement'. 'proof' and 'argument'. Further illustrations of deductive proof with complete arguments using simple results from arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Simple theorems of the "Given... and assuming... prove...". Training of using only the given facts (irrespective of their truths) to arrive at the required conclusion. Explanation of 'converse', 'negation', constructing converses and negations of given result/statements.

2. *Mathematical Modelling*

Reinforcing the concept of mathematical modelling, using simple examples of models where some constraints are ignored. Estimating probability of occurrence of certain events and estimating averages may be considered. Modelling fair instalments payments, using only simple interest and future value (use of AP).



**LIST OF PRACTICALS IN MATHEMATICS
PRESCRIBED
FOR CLASS-X**

1. Solve a pair of linear equation by graphical method and to verify the result by any other algebraic method. (Chapter-3)
2. To find the zeros of a quadratic polynomial graphically and verification of the result by any other algebraic method (Chapter-2)
3. **Verification of the formula for :-** (chapter-5)
 - i. Sum of first n terms of an AP
 - ii. Sum of first n natural numbers
 - iii. Sum of first n odd natural numbers
 - iv. Sum of first n even natural numbers
4. Verification of Basic Proportionality Theorem. (Chapter-6)
5. Verification of converse of Basic Proportionality theorem. chapter-6)
6. To verify that the ratio of the area of to two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares of their corresponding sides. (Chapter-6)
7. Verification of Phythagoras Theorem.
8. Verification of the formula of area of triangle (in co-ordinate geometry) with the help of the formula of plane geometry. (Chapter-7)
9. Construction of a tangent to a circle at any point on it, when the centre of the circle is given (Chapter-10)
10. To verify that the length of the tangents the drawn from an external point to a circle are equal. (Chapter-10)
11. To obtain the formula for the area of a circle with radius r . (Chapter -12)
12. To construct a right circular cylinder with given height



- and circumference. (Chapter-13)
13. To construct a right circular cone with given height and circumference of the circular base. For the cone so formed, to determine its radius and height. (Chapter-13)
 14. To construct a quadrilateral with given measure and then to construct a similar quadrilateral.
 15. To find mean, median and mode from a primary data collected by the students in a specific subject.
 16. To Find the median from a given distribution using graph mentioned below and to verify the result. (Chapter-14)
 - (i) Using less than type ogive.
 - (ii) Using more than type ogive.
 - (iii) Using both less than and more than type ogive
 17. **Probability :** (Chapter-15)
 - (a) To find the probability of getting head or tail from the experiment of tossing a coin 100 times.
 - (b) To obtain the probability of an event associated with throwing a pair of dice.
 18. Displacement and rotation of triangle. (Chapter-7)

To verify that under any displacement and rotation of a triangle-

 - (a) Distance between the vertices remain unchanged.
 - (b) Area of the triangle remains unaltered.
 19. **Project :**
 - 1) (a) Write a note on Euclid's Division Lemma
(b) Write a note on Pythagoras Theorem
 - 2) Write short life history of 3/4 great Mathematicians

N.B. : Students should do at least 15 practicals and at least one project work.



Revised syllabus of Mathematics, Class-X
GENERAL MATHEMATICS
Subject Code : C2

Class : X

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Pass Marks : 30

Theory : 90

Internal Assessment : 10

Pass marks in written examination : 27

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Units Required	Units Omitted	Marks	
				Half Yearly	HSLC Exam.
	Revision Chapter	Part I & Part II	Part III	✓	✓
1.	Real Number	Whole chapter	Nil	✓	✓
2.	Polynomials	Whole chapter	Nil	✓	✓
3.	Pair of Linear Equations in two variables	Whole chapter	Nil	✓	✓
4.	Quadratic Equations	Whole chapter	Nil	✓	✓
5.	Arithmetic Progressions	Whole chapter	Nil		✓
6.	Triangles	Upto unit 6.4 (i.e. upto Exercise 6.3)	Unit 6.5 onwards	✓	✓
7.	Coordinate Geometry	Whole chapter	Nil	✓	✓
8.	Introduction to Trigonometry	Whole	Nil chapter	✓	✓
9.	*	*	*		
10.	Circles	Whole chapter	Nil		✓
11.	Constructions	Upto unit 11.2 (i.e. Upto Exercise 11.1)	Unit 11.3 onwards		✓



Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Units Required	Units Omitted	Marks	
				Half Yearly	HSLC Exam.
12.	Areas Related to Circles	Upto unit 12.3 (i.e. Upto Exercise 12.2)	Unit 12.4 onwards		✓
13.	Surface Area and Volume	Upto unit 13.3 (i.e. Upto Exercise 13.2)	Unit 13.4 onwards		✓
14.	Statistics	Upto unit 14.4 (i.e. Upto Exercise 14.3)	Unit 14.5 onwards		✓
15.	Probability	Whole chapter	Nil		✓
	Theory Total			90	90
	Internal Assessments			10	10
	Grand Total			100	100



* Chapter 9 is totally excluded from the syllabus.

Textbook : Mathematics (for class X), published by The Assam State Textbook Production and Publication Corporation Ltd., Guwahati-1

* Questions from each Unit/Lesson will carry marks 2-15.

Study Materials

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