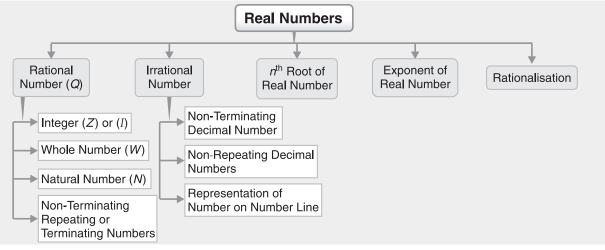
# Unit -I : Number System

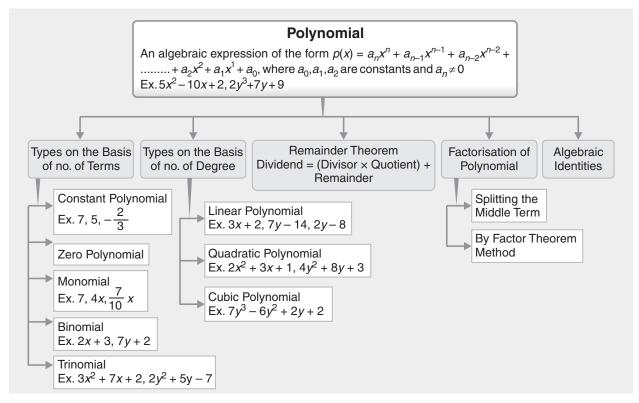
#### Chapter - 1 : Real Numbers

**Flowchart** 



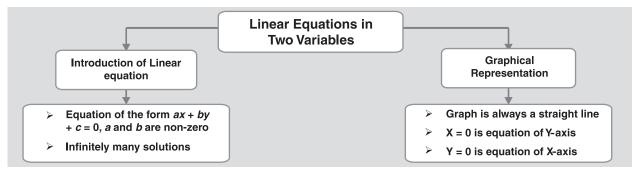
# Unit -II : Algebra

# **Chapter - 2 : Polynomials**



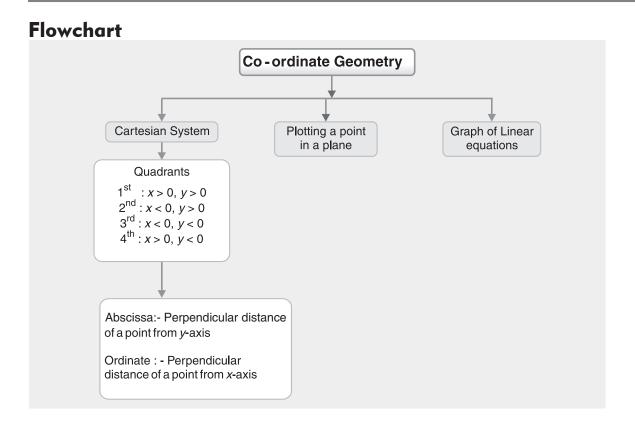
#### **Chapter - 3 : Linear Equations in Two Variables**

#### Flowchart



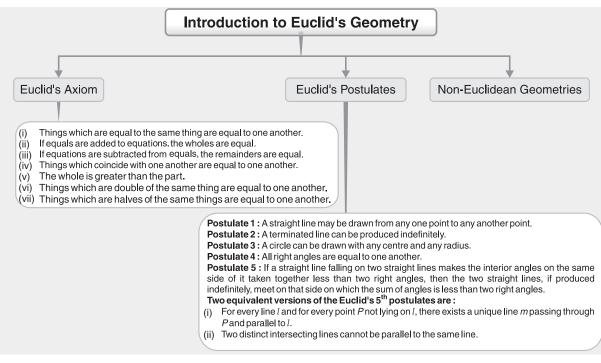
## **Unit -III : Coordinate Geometry**



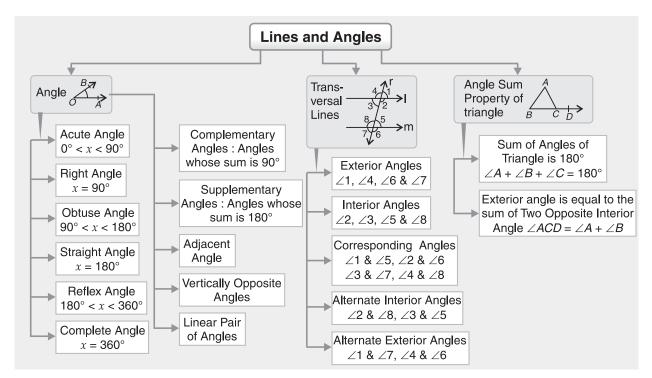


## **Unit -IV : Geometry**

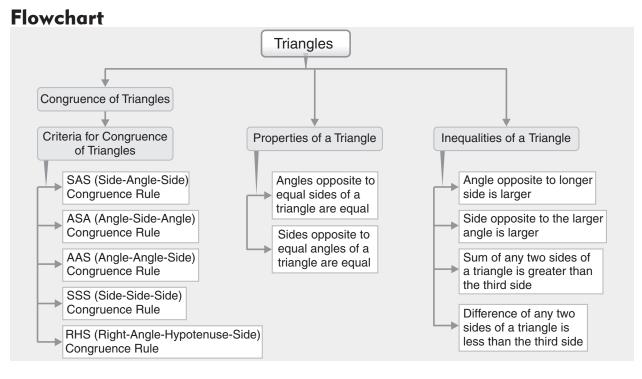
### **Chapter - 5 : Introduction to Euclid's Geometry**



#### **Chapter - 6 : Lines and Angles**



Chapter - 7 : Triangles

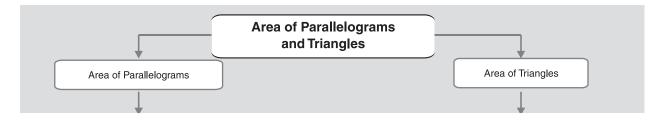


## **Chapter - 8 : Quadrilaterals**

#### **Flowchart**

| Quadrilateral   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Types   | Properties of Parallelogram  | Midpoint Theorem  |
| <ul> <li>Parallelogram - Opposite sides are parallel and equal</li> <li>Rectangle - Opposite sides are equal</li> <li>Square - All sides are equal</li> <li>Rhombus - All sides are equal, opposite sides are parallel</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Parallelogram is a quadri lateral opposite sides are parallel and equal.</li> <li>Square is a parallelogram in which all sides are equal</li> <li>Rectangle is a parallelogram in which diagonals are equal and bisect each other.</li> <li>Rhombus is a parallelogram in which all four sides are equal</li> </ul> | Line segment joining the mid-points of<br>any two sides of a triangle is parallel to<br>third side and is half of it. |

### Chapter - 9 : Area Of Parallelograms & Triangles

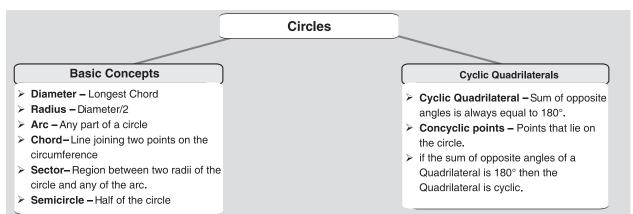


- · Parallelograms with same base and
- same parallels are equal in area.
- Area = base × height

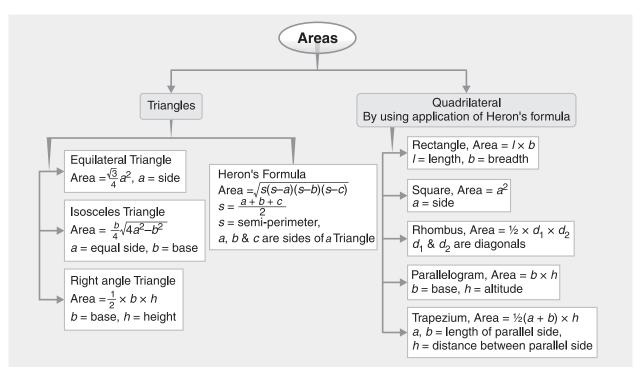
• Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  × base × height

### Chapter - 10 : Circles

#### Flowchart

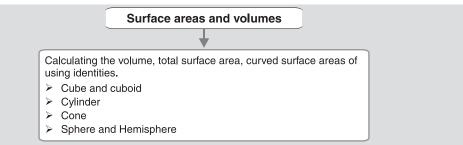


### Chapter - 12 : Areas

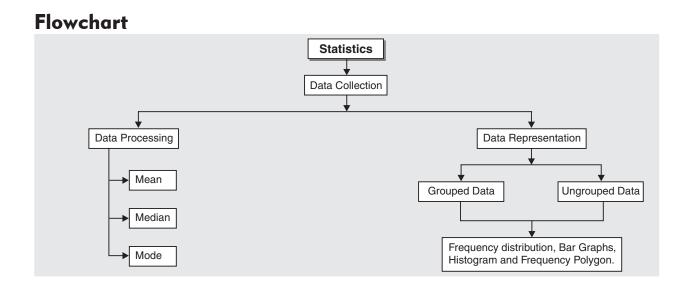


## **Chapter - 13 : Surface Areas and Volumes**

#### Flowchart



# **Chapter - 14 : Statistics**



# **Chapter - 15 : Probaility**

