The following topics are included in the syllabus but will be assessed only formatively to reinforce understanding without adding to summative assessments. This reduces academic stress while ensuring meaningful learning. Schools can integrate these with existing chapters as they align well. Relevant NCERT textual material is enclosed for reference.

S. No.	Content	Competencies	Explanation
UNIT II: ALGEBRA			
1.	**Linear Equations in Two Variables** 1. Graph of linear equations in two variables. 2. Examples, problems from real life, including problems on Ratio and Proportion and with algebraic and graphical solutions being done simultaneously.	● Visualises solutions of a linear equation in two variables as ordered pair of real numbers on its graph.	● Describes and plot a linear equation in two variables. ● Exemplifies a linear equation in two variables and its possible solutions using real life examples.
UNIT III: COORDINATE GEOMETRY			
1.	**Coordinate Geometry:** 1. Plotting points in the plane	● Specifies locations and describes spatial relationships using coordinate geometry, e.g., plotting points in a plane	● Plots/locates points in the plane.
UNIT IV: GEOMETRY			
1.	**Lines And Angles** 1. (State without proof) Results on corresponding angles, alternate angles, interior angles when a transversal intersects two parallel lines. 2. (Prove) The sum of the angles of a triangle is 180°. 3. (State without proof) If a side of a triangle is produced, the exterior angle so formed is equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles.	● Derives proofs of mathematical statements particularly related to geometrical concepts, like parallel lines by applying axiomatic approach and solves problems using them.	● Visualises, explains and applies relations between different pairs of angles on a set of parallel lines and intersecting transversal. ● Solves problems based on parallel lines and intersecting transversal. ● Visualises the relation between exterior and interior angles of a triangle.
2.	**Triangles** 1. (State without proof) Triangle inequalities and relation between 'angle and facing side' inequalities in triangles.	● Derives proofs of mathematical statements particularly related to geometrical concepts in triangles by applying axiomatic approach and solves problems using them.	● Defines and applies triangle inequalities with reference to angles and sides
3.	**Areas of Parallelograms and Triangles** 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. (State without proof) Triangles on the same base (or equal bases) and between the same parallels are equal in area.	● Find areas of all types of triangles by using appropriate formulae and apply them in real life situations	● Finds area of rectangle, parallelogram and triangle.
4.	**Circles** 1. (Through examples, arrive at definition of circle and related concepts—radius, circumference, diameter, chord, arc, secant, sector, segment, subtended angle. 2. (State without proof) There is one and only one circle passing through three given non-collinear points.	● Proves theorems about the geometry of a circle, including its chords and subtended angles	● Solves problems based on properties of circle.
5.	**Constructions** 1. Construction of bisectors of line segments and angles of measure 60°, 90°, 45° etc., equilateral triangles. 2. Construction of a triangle given its base, sum/difference of the other two sides and one base angle.	● Constructs different geometrical shapes like bisectors of line segments, angles and their bisectors and triangles satisfying given constraints.	● Constructs line-segments, bisectors of line-segments, angles and triangle with given conditions.

UNIT V: MENSURATION			
1.	**Area** 1. Application of Heron's formula in finding the area of a quadrilateral.	• Visualises, represents, and calculates the area of a triangle using Heron's formula.	• States and applies Heron's Formula to find area of a quadrilateral.
2.	**Surface Areas and Volumes** 1. Surface areas and volumes of cubes, cuboids and right circular cylinders.	• Visualises and uses mathematical thinking to discover formulas to calculate surface areas and volumes of solid objects (cubes, cuboids and right circular cylinders).	• Solves problems based on surface areas and volumes of three-dimensional shapes (cube, cuboid and right circular cylinders).
UNIT VI: STATISTICS			
1.	**Statistics** 1. Introduction to Statistics: Collection of data, presentation of data — tabular form, ungrouped / grouped data. 2. Mean, median and mode of ungrouped data.	• Applies measures of central tendencies such as mean, median and mode of ungrouped data.	• Organises raw data in tabular form. • Calculates mean, median, mode of ungrouped data
2.	**Probability** 1. 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); 2. The experiments to be drawn from real-life situations, and from examples used in the chapter on statistics).	• Applies concepts from probability to solve problems on the likelihood of everyday events.	• Conceptualises probability using repeated experiments and observed frequencies.