



KNOWLEDGE BYTES

JUNE 2026

JUNE 2026

CLASS 10





Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

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PREFACE

What is Knowledge Bytes ?

Knowledge Bytes is a collection of riddles, interesting facts, mnemonics and puzzles that will make your learning fun and engaging.

We want you to be delighted about studying. Knowledge Bytes helps you to know more about the subject in a fun, motivating and educational way and helps to implement what you learn in a creative way.

Benefits



Saves Time



Develops Learning Skills



Stimulates Interest



Leads to Increased Comprehension



Puzzle

After knee transplantation, Arun's doctor told him to return to his jogging program gradually. He suggested jogging for 10 minutes on first day. Thereafter, he suggested to increase jogging time by 5 minutes per day. In how many days jogging time will become 90 minutes?

Cheat code:

Day No.	1	2	3	–	–	n
Minutes of jogging each day	10	15	20	–	–	90



Adding 5 minutes to the daily jogging time creates the sequence 10, 15, 20 minutes

Solution

10, 15, 20

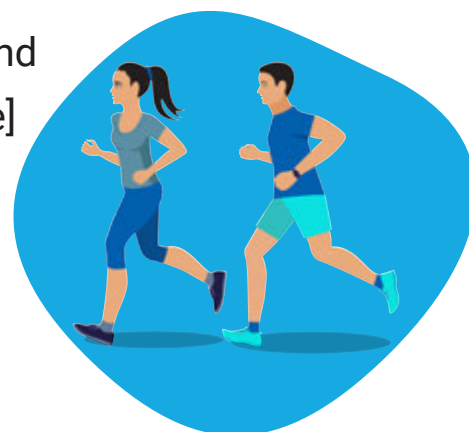
This sequence is arithmetic progression.

$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$$

[Where a_1 is the first term and d is the common difference]

$$\Rightarrow 90 = 10 + (n - 1)5$$

$$\therefore n = 17 \text{ days}$$



MEANS → AM, GM & HM

Arithmetic Mean (AM)

The arithmetic mean is the sum of all the values of a set divided by the quantity of numbers in a set. It is commonly referred as average.

Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ be a group of values, then arithmetic mean is given by the formula

$$\text{A.M.} = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

$$\text{A.M.}(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

where n is the total no. of observations

Geometric Mean (GM)

Geometric mean is defined as the n^{th} root of product of ' n ' values of a set.

Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ be values of a set, then geometric mean is given by the formula

$$\text{GM} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \dots a_n}$$

$$= (a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \dots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{Where } n \text{ is the total no. of observations}$$

$$\text{GM} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Harmonic Mean (HM)

It is defined as the number of values of a set divided by the sum of the reciprocals of the values of a set.

Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ be values of a set. The Harmonic Mean is given by the formula

$$HM = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}}$$

$$HM = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}}$$

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What is the relationship between AM, GM & HM?

Let us consider two positive values 'a' and 'b'

$$A.M = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \dots(1) \quad (\text{Arithmetic Mean})$$

$$G.M = \sqrt{ab} \quad \dots(2) \quad (\text{Geometric Mean})$$

$$H.M = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \quad \dots(3) \quad (\text{Harmonic Mean})$$

$$A.M = \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow 2(A.M) = a+b \quad \dots(4) \quad \text{From equation (1)}$$

$$G.M = \sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow (G.M)^2 = ab \quad \dots(5) \quad \text{Squaring both sides}$$

$$H.M = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2}{H.M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b+a}{ab} = \frac{2}{H.M}$$

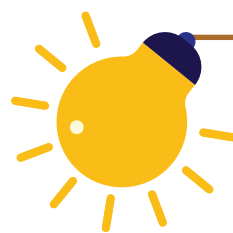
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{H.M} = \frac{(a+b)}{ab} \quad \dots(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{H.M} = \frac{2(A.M)}{(G.M)^2} \quad \text{using equations (4) and (5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (G.M)^2 = A.M \times H.M$$

$$\therefore G^2 = AH$$

Interesting Facts



Human Eye

1. Your peripheral vision is of low resolution.
2. On an average you blink 15 to 20 times per minute.
3. Resolution of Iphone 13 camera is about 12 megapixels and that of human eye is about 576 megapixels.
4. It is impossible to sneeze with your eyes open.
5. Eyes are the second most complex organ after brain.
6. The cornea is the only tissue in the human body which doesn't contain blood vessels.
7. Fingerprint has 40 unique characteristics and iris has 256. That's why retina scan are increasingly being used for security purposes.
8. Newborns don't produce any tears and they are colour blind at birth.
9. The optic nerve that connects the eye to the brain is too sensitive to reconstruct successfully.
10. With over 55% of the world's population having brown eyes, it remains the most common colour.



Quiz

1

The term "power of accommodation" as applied to the eye, refers to its ability to:

- (A) Control the light intensity falling on the retina
- (B) Erect the inverted image formed on the retina
- (C) Vary the focal length of the lens
- (D) Vary the distance between the lens and retina

2

How do you think that the eye change in order to focus on near or distant objects?

- (A) The lens moves in or out
- (B) The retina moves in or out
- (C) The lens becomes thicker or thinner
- (D) The pupil gets larger or smaller

3

A person cannot see the distant objects clearly (though he can see the nearby objects clearly). He is suffering from the defect of vision called:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (A) Cataract | (B) Hypermetropia |
| (C) Myopia | (D) Presbyopia |



4

A man finds it difficult to read the odometer on the dashboard of the car but is able to clearly read a distant road sign. Which of the following statement is correct about this man?

- (A) The near point of his eyes has receded away.
- (B) The near point of his eyes has come closer to him.
- (C) The far point of his eyes has receded away.
- (D) The far point of his eyes has come closer to him.

Answer (Quiz)

Q.1 (C)

Q.2 (C)

Q.3 (C)

Q.4 (A)

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Activity 1: Mini Rainbow Experiment



Materials

Glass of water, white paper, sunlight

Steps

Place the glass in sunlight.
Keep a white paper behind it.
Observe the colours formed.
What colours do you observe?
Why does this happen?

Mnemonics

[Colours of Rainbow]:

VIBGYOR (Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red)

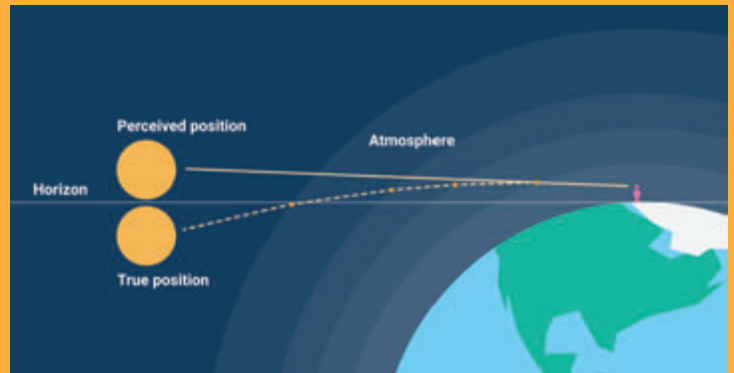




Interesting Facts

Atmospheric Refraction

The Sun you see at sunrise is not actually there—it's already below the horizon! Refraction bends its light toward your eyes.



Stars twinkle, but planets usually don't! This is because stars are far away.



Ships at sea sometimes appear **floating in the air** due to a special refraction effect called a *mirage*.



Refraction depends on temperature—hot air near the ground can bend light differently, creating **shimmering roads** on a sunny day.



Salts and Indicators

Tiny things that make a big difference in our lives and in the lab!

SALT

Why is salt important?



Maintains fluid balance

Salt helps regulate the amount of water in our body



Supports nerve and muscle function

It helps in the proper functioning of nerves and muscles



Aids digestion

Salt helps in the production of hydrochloric acid in the stomach



Too much or too little?

Too much salt can cause high blood pressure, heart problems and kidney issues.



Too little salt can cause weakness, dizziness, muscle cramps and low blood pressure.



Use salt in the right amount for a healthy life!



INDICATOR

An indicator is a substance that change colour to show whether a solution is **acidic**, **neutral** or **basic (alkaline)**.

Common Indicators and Their Colour Changes			
Indicator	Acidic (pH < 7)	Neutral (pH = 7)	Basic (pH > 7)
Litmus Paper 	Red	Purple	Blue
Phenolphthalein 	Colourless	Colourless	Pink
Turmeric (Natural Indicator) 	Yellow	Yellow	Reddish Brown

Why are indicators important?

They help us identify the nature of substances in experiments and in everyday life.

Indicators help us know what we cannot see!

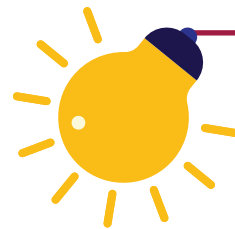
DID You Know

Salt is the main component of NaCl (sodium chloride).

Indicators are not only used in labs but also in industries, food testing, medicine and even in soil testing!

Natural indicators like red cabbage, hibiscus and beetroot can also show colour changes.

Interesting Facts



1. In chemistry, soap is a type of salt. This is because it is formed from the mixing of an acid and a base.
2. Salt was so valuable in ancient Rome that soldiers were sometimes paid with it. In fact, the word 'salary' comes from the Latin word sal, for salt. If a soldier did a lousy job, his pay cheque might be cut, which is how we got the expression "not worth his salt".
3. Salt also took on a great deal of symbolic value. There is a reason it is mentioned so many times in the Bible ('salt of the earth', 'a pillar of salt', 'a covenant of salt'). Its preservative properties made it an appropriate metaphor for permanence and conviction.
4. Most people consume too much of salt. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends less than 5 grams of salt per day, which is equal to one teaspoon. Do not keep salt shakers on the table in order to reduce the salt intake.



Extra salt may be lurking in your meals, even if you are very careful.

Cultivate Healthier Eating Habits

Avoid sprinkling salt on salads, fruits or yogurt. Condiments like salad dressings, pickles, papads and ketchup are high in sodium content.



Soap with high pH (too basic) will irritate or burn the skin and should not be used !!!



Don't have pH strips to test the soap before using it on the skin?

- **Don't Worry!** Luckily, there are plenty of ways to test the soap before using it on the skin.
- Red cabbage (aka: purple cabbage) is an effective pH indicator.



- Place a small amount of the juice directly onto your soap.
- Within seconds, the purple juice will begin to change color.
- Red cabbage contains a pigment molecule called flavin that changes color depending on the pH level of various substances.
- If the pH level which is safe level for soap is 8-10, then the purple liquid will quickly change from purple to blue.
- If soap is too basic, the purple cabbage juice will turn from purple to green or yellow.



? Have you ever ended up with a too basic batch of soap?

Now you can check and use what is best for you.

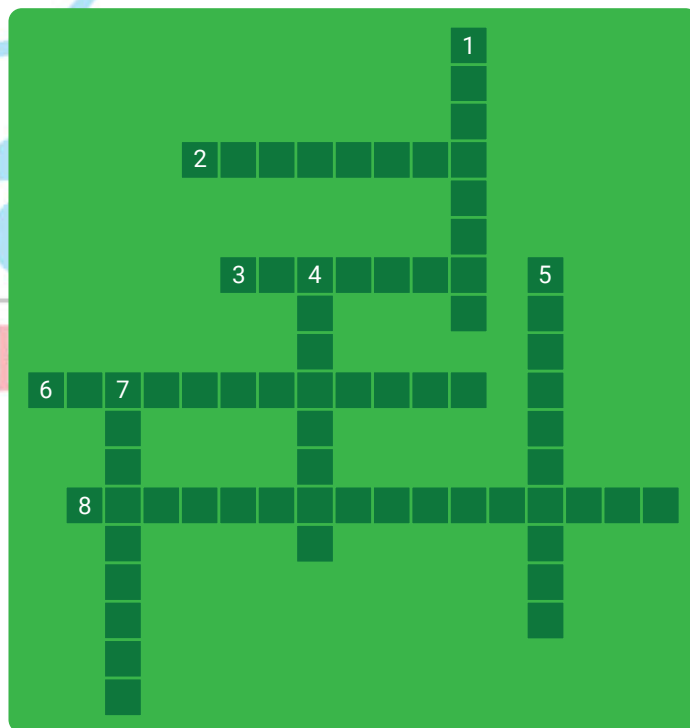


Control and Coordination

Crossword

Across

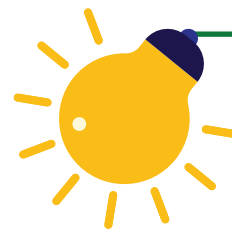
2. Largest part of the brain.
3. Self propagated current that runs along the surface of the nerve fibre for passage of information.
6. Automatic response to a stimulus which is not under the voluntary control of the brain.
8. Cardiac, respiratory and salivary centre.



Down

1. Non-nutrient chemical substances secreted by endocrine gland.
4. Works as both exocrine and endocrine gland.
5. Caused by over secretion of growth hormone after adult size is reached.
7. Part of the brain specialised for hearing, smell, sight and so on.

Interesting Facts



1. People who consume too much alcohol cannot coordinate movement with their senses (Example: cannot touch tip of nose with their fingers, have abnormal walking movements & staggers). This is because alcohol inhibits the activity of **cerebellum** which results in a loss of ability to coordinate muscular movements.



2. Injury to the vestibular branch of the **VIII Cranial Nerve** may cause **vertigo** (a subjective feeling that one's own body or the environment is rotating).



3. We cry when we are very happy because our hypothalamus in our brain can't distinguish the difference between strong happiness and strong sadness.



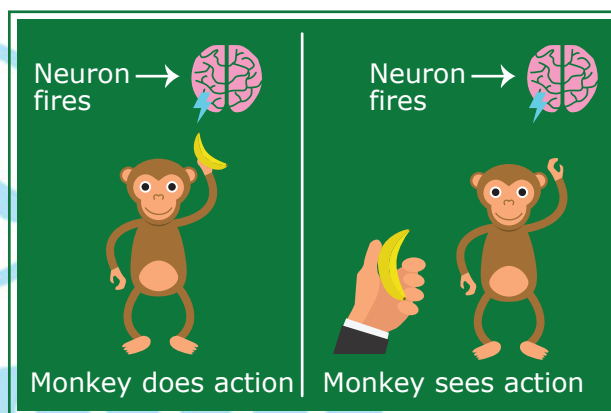
4. **Diabetes mellitus (Type-I)**: It is insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and also known as juvenile onset diabetes because it most commonly develops in people younger than 20. It is an autoimmune disorder in which immune system destroys β cells.

Diabetes mellitus (Type-II): It is non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). It is also known as maturity onset diabetes because it occurs later in life. It arises not from shortage of insulin but because of target cells became less sensitive to insulin. Obesity may be a cause & insulin resistance occurs.

5. Babies are capable of reproducing facial expressions, and as adults, we imitate basic behaviour. Laughter can be spread, we can cry while watching a sad movie. It seems like we have the capacity to feel what others feel, empathize with them and understand their feelings. What happens in the brain for this to happen?

The answer is **mirror neurons**.

Mirror neurons can be defined as a group of neurons that activate when we perform an action or when we see an action being performed. For example, when a chimpanzee sees its mother opening a nut with a rock and then tries to imitate her with another nut. Mirror neurons are related with empathic, social and imitations behaviour. They are a fundamental tool for learning.



Mnemonics

1. Brain : 4 Lobes

Olive **P**asta **T**astes **F**abulous: Occipital, Parietal, Temporal, Frontal

2. Mnemonic on the neurotransmitters released:

SAD: **S**erotonin, **A**cetylcholine, **D**opamine



Choose the Correct Word From the Word Box



Word Box

- Somatic neural system
- Cerebellum
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- 12 pairs
- Cranium
- Hypothalamus
- Autonomic neural system

1

_____ present in the brain and spinal cord serves as a pad to cushion the central nervous system from shock.

2

_____ is called the thermoregulatory centre of the body.

3

_____ is the second largest part of the brain.

4

Brain is protected by the _____ in the skull.

5

_____ cranial nerves arise from the brain.

6

PNS is divided into two divisions called _____ & _____.



Q1

Which part of diencephalon is referred to as “relay centre” of the cerebral cortex ?

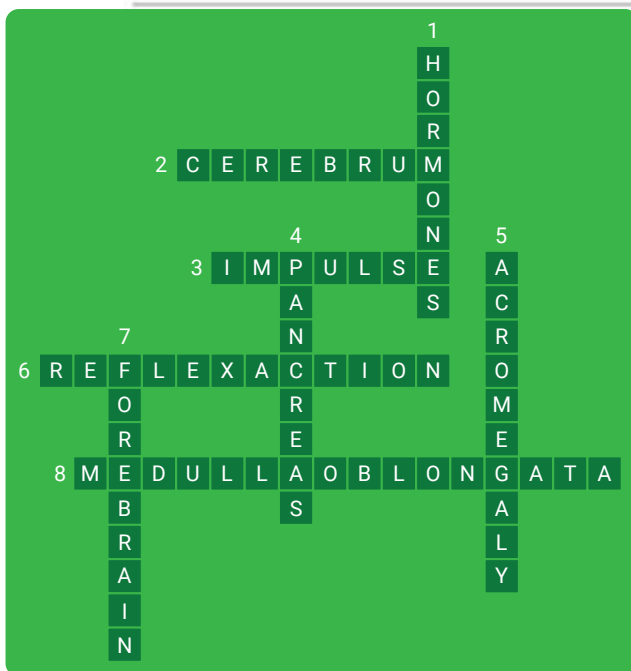
- (A) Hypothalamus
- (B) Epithalamus
- (C) Thalamus
- (D) Cerebellum

Q2

Which of the following parts of brain is concerned with regulating body posture, equilibrium and coordinated rapid muscular activity?

- (A) Diencephalon (B) Pons
- (C) Medulla (D) Cerebellum

Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Choose the correct word)

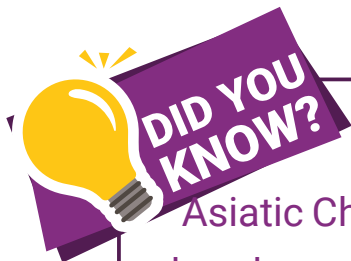
1. Cerebrospinal fluid
2. Hypothalamus
3. Cerebellum
4. Cranium
5. 12 pairs
6. Somatic Neural System and Autonomic Neural System

Answer (Scratch Your Brain)

Q.1 (C)

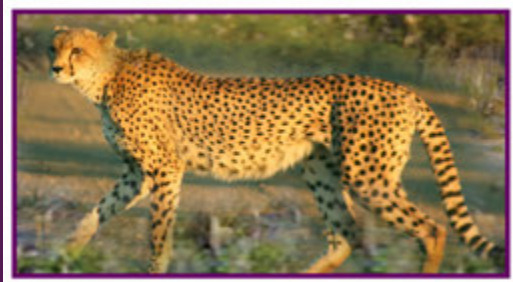
Q.2 (D)

Ecological Conservation



Asiatic Cheetah

Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubantus*) also known as Iranian or Persian cheetah, is the fastest mammal on the earth. These were found once in India; however, with the increase in their hunting and habitat destruction it became extinct in India in 1952. Now it is only found in Iran, where it is critically endangered.



World Heritage Site

Nazca Lines

You must have heard about many arts, artefacts, drawings by the ancient people which always amazed us to the core and forced us to ask the question that how was it made and what technology they used etc... One such historic site we are talking about is "**Nazca Lines**".



It is a group of very large geoglyphs made in the **Nazca Desert** in **Southern Peru**. These were created between 500BCE and 500CE by the people of Nazca.



The figures include simple lines and geometric shapes; more than 70 are zoomorphic designs including a hummingbird, spider, fish, condor, heron, monkey, lizard, dog and a human. It is commonly believed that these symbol had a religious significance to the people of Nazca.

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One of the hypotheses about its purpose is to be seen by deities from the sky.

Considering its unique designs and historical significance it was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.



Finites & Non-Finites

Difference between finites and non-finites

Finite and non-finite verbs are two different types of verbs in English. Finite verbs are the ones that are conjugated with the subject in a sentence. They indicate the person, number, and tense of the subject. Non-finite verbs are not conjugated with the subject in a sentence. They are not in a specific tense and do not indicate the person, number, or tense of the subject. Finite verbs are the main verbs of a clause while non-finite verbs are usually auxiliary or modal verbs.

Finite Verbs

I am **running**.

She was **walking**.

They **will go**.

Non-finite verbs

He wanted to **run**.

Having walked five kilometers, he was tired.

He bought **running** shoes for himself.

She can **talk** endlessly.

She hurt her **broken** arm again.

I love **reading** books

Non-finite verb forms

Non-finite verbs can have several forms. These forms are:

Infinitive: to run, can talk

Gerund: reading

Participle: running shoes, broken arm, having talked





Exercise

Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

- 1 Rohan has always liked(play) basketball.
- 2 The movie made everyone(cry).
- 3 Mummy makes me(clean) my room every day.
- 4(give) is better than to receive.
- 5 The teachers advised Rahul(improve) his English.
- 6 I (have) a yellow cable but I (to be – negative) sure if that is the one you need.
- 7 Danny (have) a client panel interview today.
- 8 Jannet (to be) the first one to arrive.
- 9 Your hair (look) great today.
- 10 Gayathri and Kiran (go) to Singapore for the holidays.

Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 playing | 2 cry | 3 clean | 4 To give |
| 5 to improve | 6 have, am not | 7 has | |
| 8 was | 9 looks | 10 are going | |

Number Riddles

BETTER THAN PEMDAS ?

New Order of Operations Mnemonic

G E M S

Groupings

() { } []

Exponents

n^2

Multiply/Divide

Left to Right

$\div / \times \cdot$

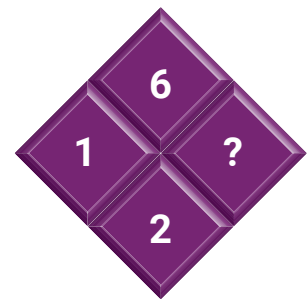
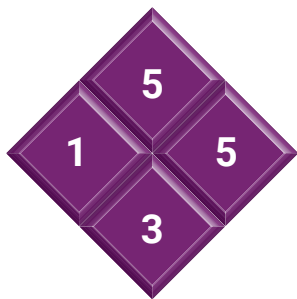
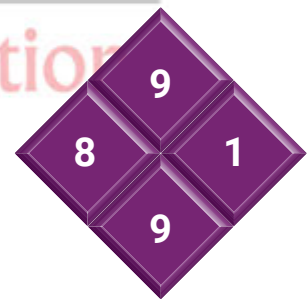
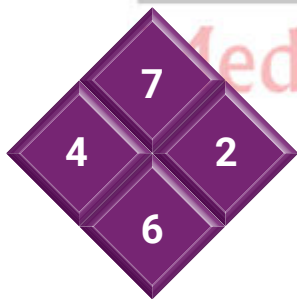
Subtract/Add

Left to Right

$+ -$



FIND THE MISSING NUMBER



RIDDLE

*How can you add eight 8's
to get the number 1000 ?*



CAN YOU SOLVE THIS ?



(i)

$$1 = 2$$

$$2 = 10$$

$$3 = 30$$

$$4 = 68$$

$$6 = ?$$

(ii)

2, 5, 10, 17, ?, ?

Answer (Missing Number)

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$6 \times 2 = \boxed{12}$$

Answer (Riddle)

$$888 + 88 + 8 + 8 + 8 = \boxed{1000}$$



Answer (Can You Solve This?)

(i) $1 \times 2 = 2$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$4 \times 17 = 68$

$5 \times 26 = 130$

$6 \times 37 = \boxed{222}$

(ii) $2 + 3 = 5$

$5 + 5 = 10$

$10 + 7 = 17$

$17 + 9 = \boxed{26}$

$26 + 11 = \boxed{37}$





Brainstormer

Three friends Amar, Beena and Chetan were playing on the ground. Arun brought 5 caps in which 2 red and 3 were green. Arun was asked them to stand in a straight line such that Amar was standing in the front of the line, can't see either of the friends behind him or their heads. Beena was in the middle, can see only Amar and his head. Chetan at the rear can see both friends and their heads. None of the friends can see the cap on his own head. Arun put a cap on each head and asked to deduce its colour. Finally Amar made an announcement. "My cap is green", he was correct. How did he come to this conclusion ?

Hints and Answers

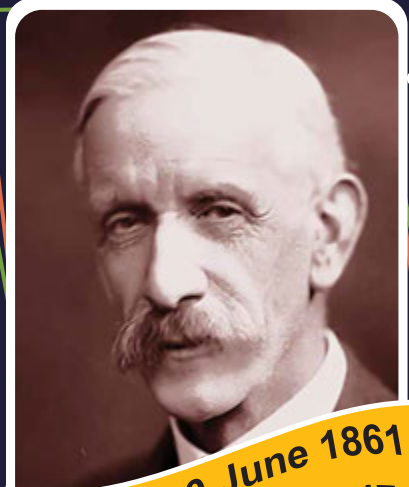
If chetan sees two red caps, in front of him, he would immediately know his cap is green as there were only 2 red caps. His silence told the other two that at least one of them had a green cap. With that information, if the middle person saw a red in front of her she would know for sure that her cap is green. But if she saw a green cap she could not say anything. Her silence thus told Amar that his cap is green.



NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IN PHYSIOLOGY

Happy Birthday

Frederick Gowland Hopkins



Born - 20 June 1861
Died - 16 May 1947

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, (born June 20, 1861, in **Eastbourne, East Sussex**, Eng. - died May 16, 1947, in Cambridge), was a British biochemist, who received the 1929 **Nobel Prize** for Physiology or Medicine (with **Christiaan Eijkman**) for discovery of essential **nutrient** factors-now known as **vitamins**-needed in animal diet to maintain **health**.

OUR STUDENTS DELIVER OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN CBSE CLASS X BOARD 2026



Aashna Khurana
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Jaskirat Singh
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Siddhesh Ingale
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Yuvaan Singh
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Shibashis Behera
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Thanmaya Binukumar
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Himanshu Aggarwal
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Misha Palepu
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Atharv Varshney
100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Aditya Raj
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



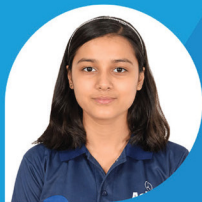
Ayaan Chettiar
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Yashraj Yadav
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Advit Agarwal
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Avni Kapila
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Biswarupa Nanda
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Amrita Pani
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Ishaan Chattopadhyay
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Arnav Gupta
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Suhana Mehta
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Arjun Dhar
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**

Marks **500**
9 Students

Marks **499**
& above
20 Students

Marks **495**
& above
177 Students

Marks **450**
& above
6509 Students

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OUR NATIONAL TOPPERS IN NEET (UG) 2025



Our Problem *Solvers* shine bright in **JEE (Advanced) 2025**

Our Top 100 AIR



> Aakashians Create History in International Olympiads

(Classroom Program Students)



Dhruv Advani

IBO 2023



Gold Medalists

34th International Biology Olympiad



Rohit Panda



Chirag Falor



International Olympiad on
Astronomy & Astrophysics



Dhiren Bhardwaj



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Anshul



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Amritansh Nigam



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Prachi Jindal



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Tanishka Kabra



54th International
Chemistry Olympiad

420

Classroom Students
Qualified in
NSEs* 2024-25

1484 Students Scored Above MAS

(Group A & B)
49
NSEA*

(Group A & B)
229
NSEB*

(Group A & B)
70
NSEC*

(Group A & B)
38
NSEP*

34
NSEJS*

Aakashians Qualified for INO-2025



Krishna Agrawal
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Mohit Shekher Shukla
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Utkarsh Awadhiya
NSEB | NSEP | NSEC



Rupayan Pal
NSEC | NSEP | NSEP



Devansh Garg
NSEJS



Aaron Thakkar
NSEJS

*NSEA-National Standard Examination in Astronomy | NSEB-National Standard Examination in Biology | NSEC-National Standard Examination in Chemistry
NSEP-National Standard Examination in Physics | NSEJS-National Standard Examination in Junior Science | INO-Indian National Olympiad

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for RMO 2024

899

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IOQM
2024



Joish Achyuta
Class - VIII



Dhanush Damu
Class - IX



Arnav Singh
Class - X



Pranit Goel
Class - XI



Aayush Agarwal
Class - XII

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for INMO 2025

161

Classroom Students

Qualified
in RMO 2024-25



Kotha D Reddy
Reg. No. 00006657265



Abhipraya Verma
Reg. No. 00010407513



Aditya Singh
Reg. No. 00012631688



Rujul Garg
Reg. No. 00005153903



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Reg. No. 00006093814

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for OCSC/IMOTC-2025

25

Classroom Students

Qualified
in INOs 2025



Pranit Goel
Qualified INMO



Harshit Singh
Qualified INJSO



Subhrojit Paul
Qualified INBO



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Qualified INChO



Rujul Garg
Qualified INPhO



Aditya Singh
Qualified INAO Jr

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

1019

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-I)
2023-24



Intl.
Rank
1

Prisha Miglani
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
2

Sushant Agarwal
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
4

Ekaashar Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Harshit Singh
Class - VIII

438

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-II)
2024

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

4902

Classroom Students

Qualified
in NSO (Level-I)
2024-25



Intl.
Rank
2

Meghav Ladani
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
2

Anubhab Manna
Class - VIII



Intl.
Rank
3

Arnav Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Parshti Bajpai
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
10

Shreya
Class - VIII

and many more...