



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

**KNOWLEDGE
BYTES** August 2026

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CLASS 10





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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

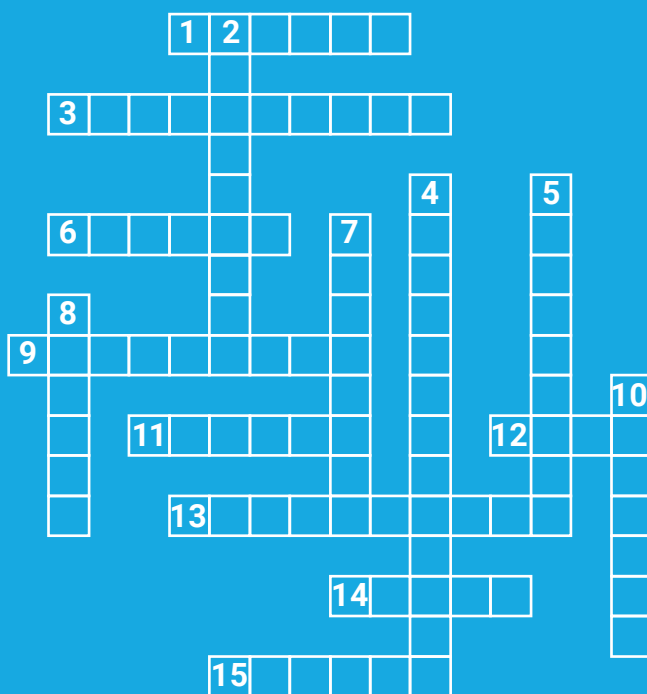


Introduction to Trigonometry

Crossword

Across

1. The SI unit of measurement used to define a particular angle of a circle.
3. A circle with a unit radius.
6. In a right triangle : hypotenuse divided by adjacent side is _____ of angle.
9. Mnemonics for sine, cosine and tangent.
11. A unit of measurement of angle in sexagesimal system.
12. Side opposite to given angle divided by hypotenuse gives _____ of angle.
13. The side of a right triangle opposite the right angle.
14. A unit of measurement of angle in centesimal system.
15. $\pi/2$ radians in degrees.

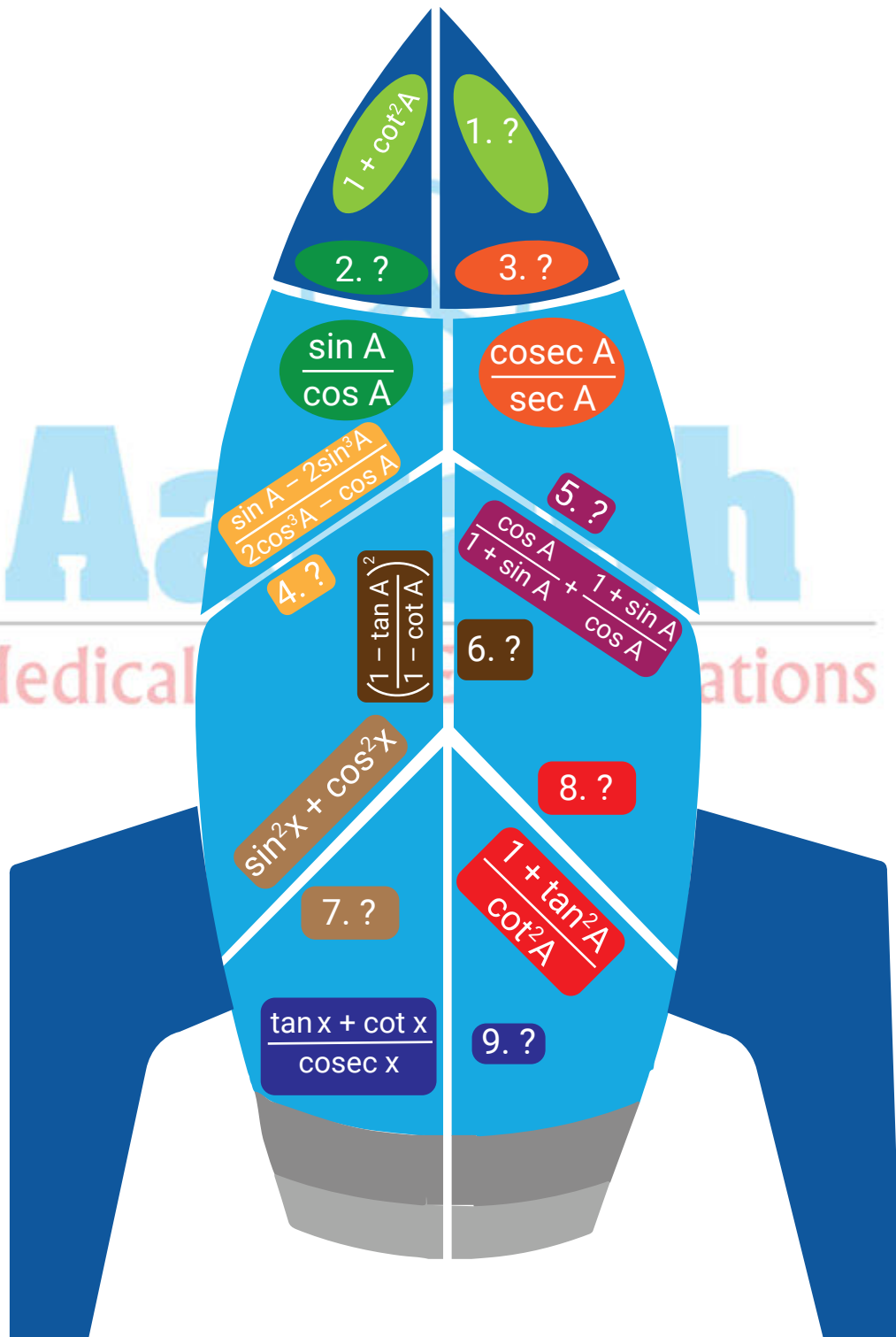


Down

2. Distance between an arc's end points along the path of the circle.
4. Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees.
5. Move _____ from the positive x-axis to measure a negative angle.
7. Side next to an angle but not the hypotenuse in a right triangle.
8. Adjacent side to the angle divided by the hypotenuse results _____ of given angle.
10. There are 360 _____ in one rotation of the unit circle.

Trigo Rocket

Find the corresponding values such that the rocket parts can be connected together to complete it.



Applications of Trigonometry

Historically trigonometry was developed for work in astronomy and geography. Today it is used extensively in mathematics and many other areas of the sciences.

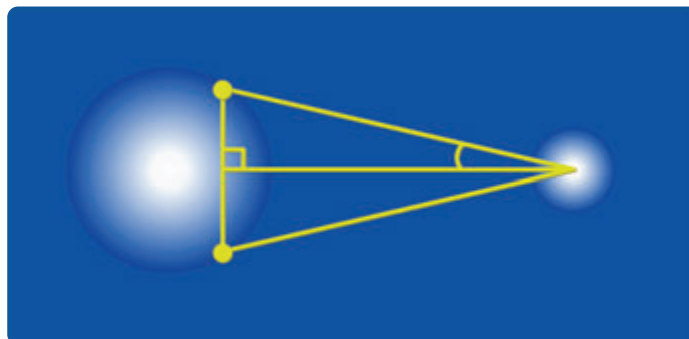
Practical Usage

- ✓ In finding heights and distances.
- ✓ In the architecture of the buildings.
- ✓ In astronomy.
- ✓ In geology.
- ✓ For navigation purposes.
- ✓ In oceanography.



Astronomy

Trigonometry is essential in astronomy for measuring distances to stars and planets, as well as analyzing their motion relative to more distant stars.



Navigation and Oceanography



It is used in navigation to find the distance of the shore from a point in the sea.



Architecture



Trigonometry plays a crucial role in architecture and engineering, where professionals use trigonometric principles to design and construct buildings, bridges, and other structures.

Geology

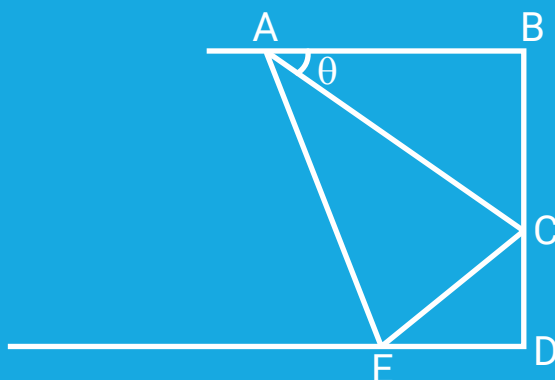
Structural geologists use trigonometry to determine the real dip from an apparent dip to correct distortions in satellite imaging for maps.



Grand Canyon Skywalk



In the given figure, width of sheet is 'x' units. It is folded along AC in way that E coincides with B. Find the length of AC, if $\angle B$ is right angle.



Sol :- As, E overlaps B

$$\Rightarrow \triangle AEC \cong \triangle ABC$$

$$\therefore \angle CAB = \angle CAE = \theta$$

$$\angle ACB = \angle ACE = 90^\circ - \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \angle ECD &= 180^\circ - (90^\circ - \theta + 90^\circ - \theta) \\ &= 180^\circ - 180^\circ + 2\theta = 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

In $\triangle CED$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{CD}{CE} \Rightarrow CD = CE \cos 2\theta$$

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{BC}{AC} \Rightarrow BC = AC \sin \theta$$

As, $BC = EC$

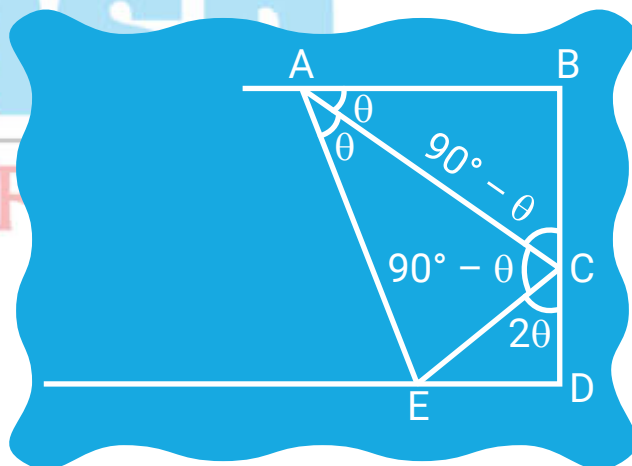
$$\therefore EC = AC \sin \theta$$

Also, $x = CD + CB$

$$= CE \cos 2\theta + AC \sin \theta$$

$$x = AC \sin \theta \cos 2\theta + AC \sin \theta$$

$$x = AC \sin \theta (1 + \cos 2\theta)$$

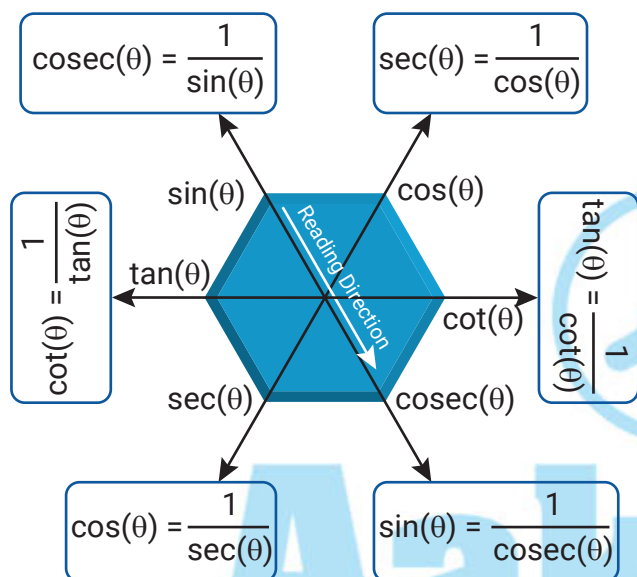


$$\frac{x}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos 2\theta)} = AC$$

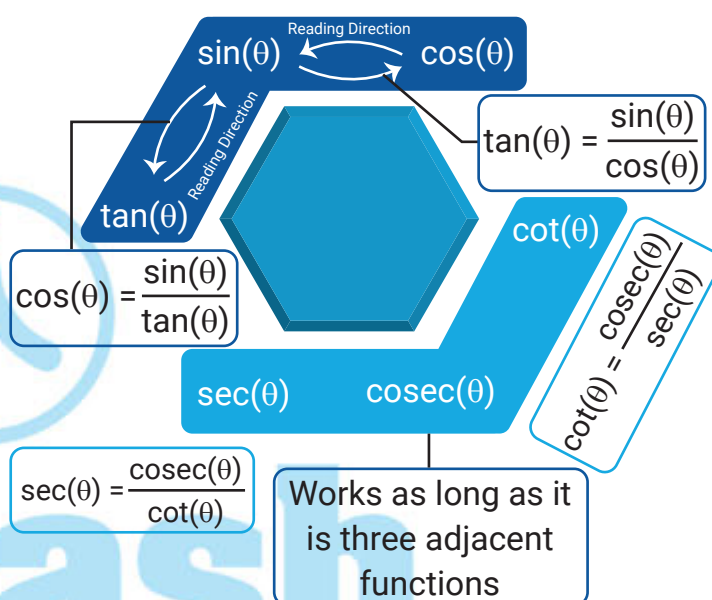
$$\text{or } AC = \frac{x}{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta}$$

Hexagon Mnemonic

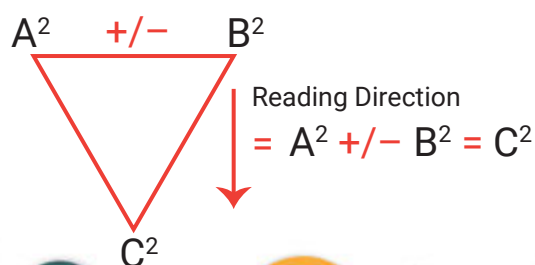
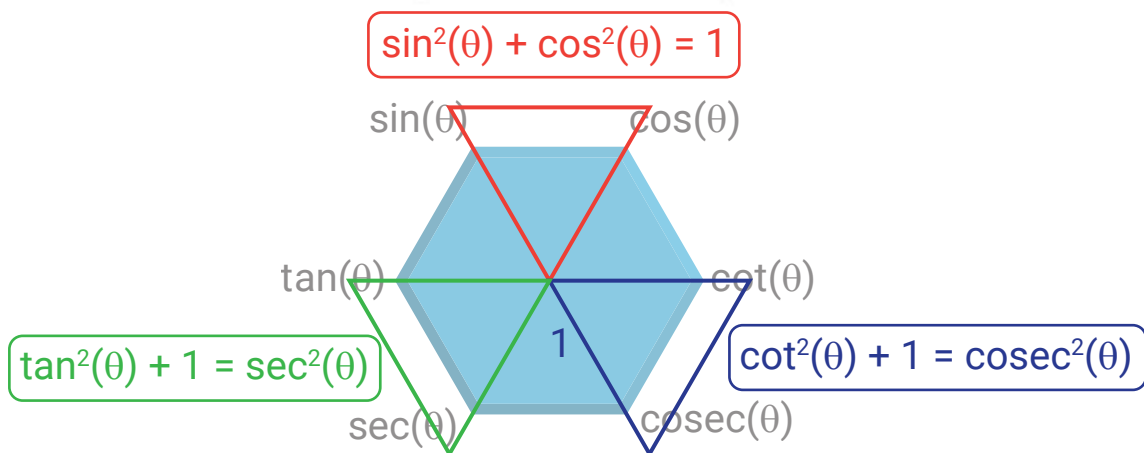
Reciprocal Identity



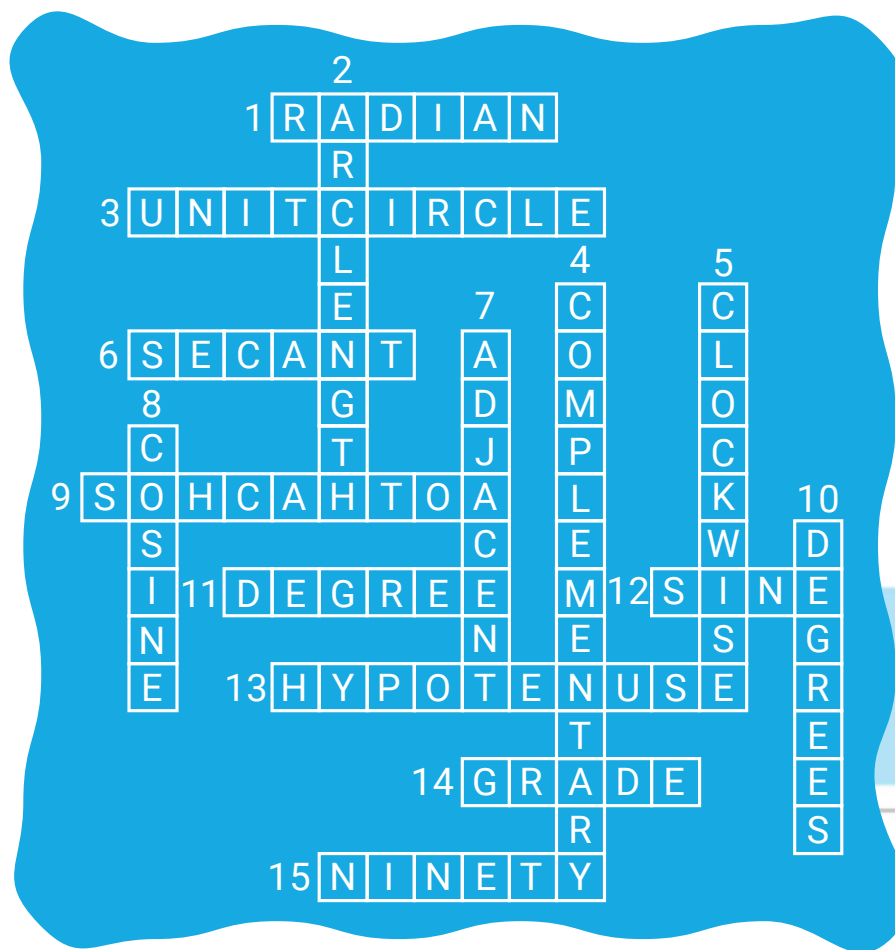
Quotient Identity



Pythagorean Identity



Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Trigo Rocket)

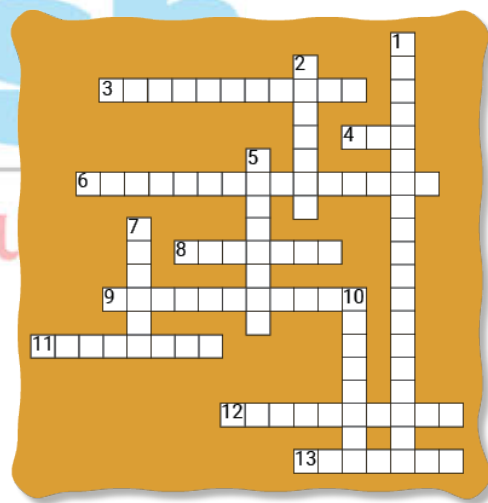
Across	Down
1. $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A$	2. $\tan A$
6. $\tan^2 A$	3. $\cot A$
9. $\sec x$	4. $\tan A$
	5. $2 \sec A$
	7. 1
	8. $\tan^2 A \sec^2 A$

Electricity, Light and Human Eye

Crossword

Across

3. A branch of physics which deals with the study of charge at rest or in motion. [11]
4. An atom or molecule with a net electric charge due to the loss or gain of one or more electrons. [3]
6. A closed circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit. [8, 7]
8. An electromotive force or potential difference expressed in volts. [7]
9. A device used to transfer electrical energy from one circuit to another. [11]
11. A force that acts at a distance due to a magnetic field. [8]
12. A hindrance to the flow of a charge. [10]
13. A flow of electric charge. [7]



Down

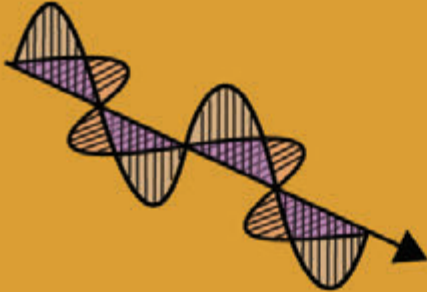
1. The difference of electrical potential between two points. [9, 10]
2. The complete path around which an electric current flows. [7]
5. A stable subatomic particle that is found in atoms with a negative electrical charge. [8]
7. Is a characteristic of a unit of matter that expresses the extent to which it has more or fewer electrons than protons. [6]
10. An electronic component that is designed to offer a desired amount of resistance to the flow of current. [8]





Facts About Light

1.



Light is a transverse, non-mechanical electromagnetic wave.

2.

Travelling at the speed of light, you could travel around the Earth 7.5 times in a second.



3.



Angler fish hypnotized its prey with bioluminescent light before devouring it.

4.

Sunlight is the ultimate source of energy and responsible for earth's weather system, wind system, photosynthesis by plants, thus essential for life on the earth.





Fun Facts About Human Eye

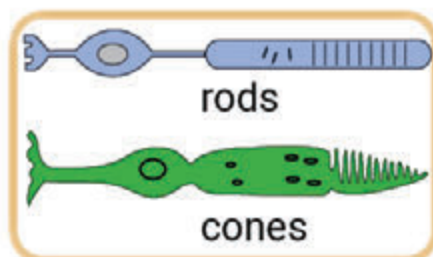
1. Your eyes focus on 50 different objects every second.
2. Only organ more complex than the eye is the brain.
3. It is impossible to sneeze with open eyes.
4. Ommetaphobia is a fear of eyes.



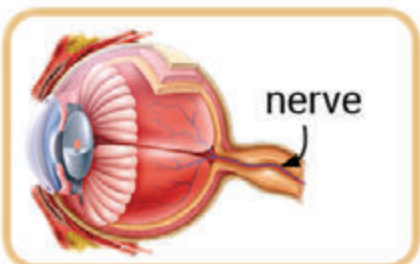
5. Heterochromia is the medical term for having two different colored eyes.



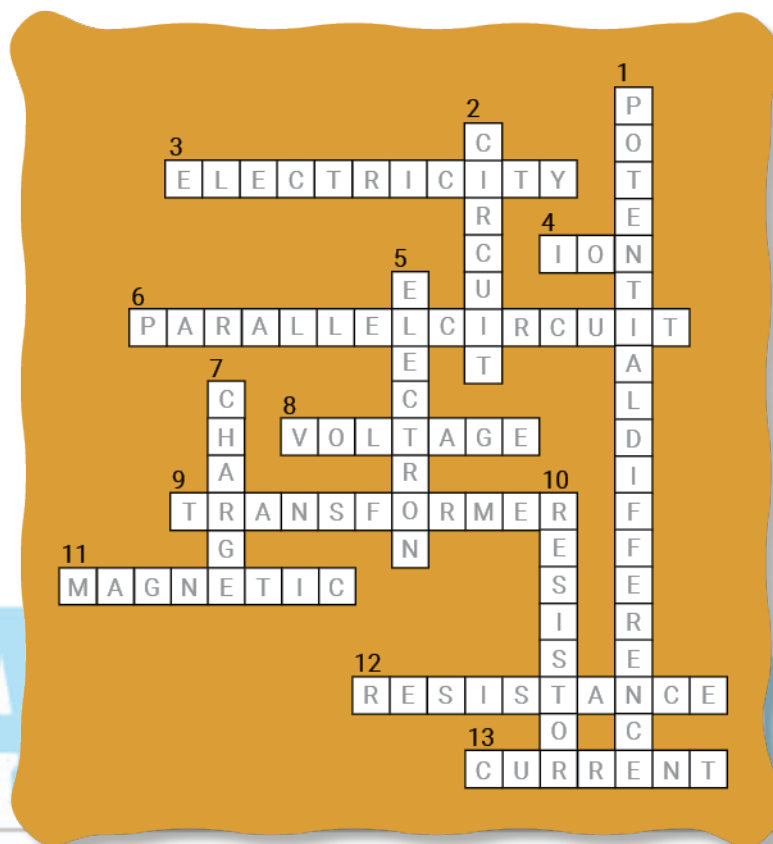
6. Eye contains light sensitive cells rods and cones, rods allow to see shapes while cones for detecting colour.



7. The average person blinks 12 times a minute.
8. Optic nerves contain more than 1 million nerve cells.



Answer (Crossword)



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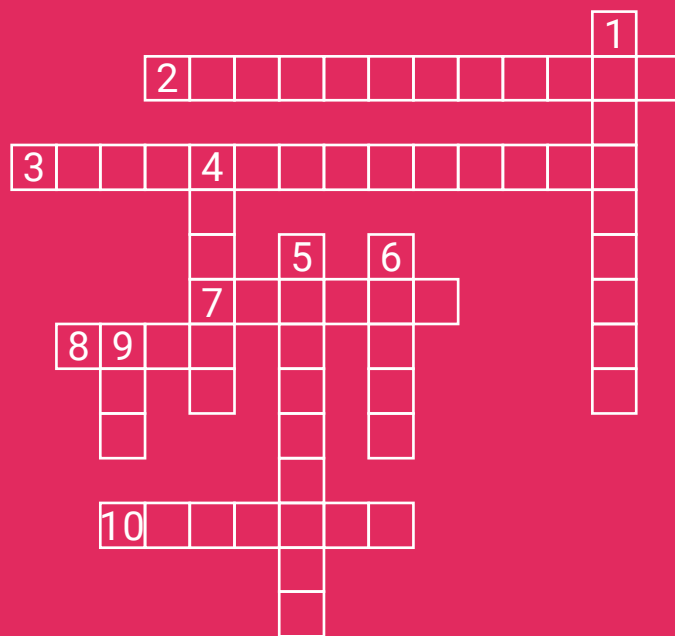
Metals and Non-metals

Across

- 2. Method used to extract sodium. (12)
- 3. Gas that reduces oxide ores. (14)
- 7. Ore of lead. (6)
- 8. A form of carbon. (4)
- 10. Main ore of aluminium. (7)

Down

- 1. Another name of calcium carbonate (9)
- 4. Gas blown into molten iron to reduce its carbon content (6)
- 5. Metal used for making high-voltage electricity cables (9)
- 6. Argon is _____ in nature. (5)
- 9. Mineral which contains extractable metal (3)

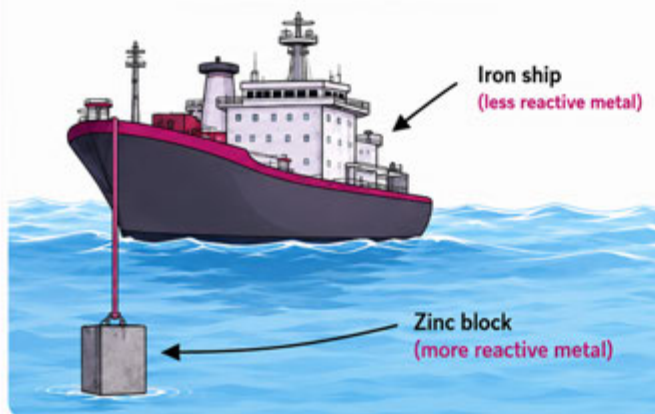


Sacrificial Protection (Cathodic Protection)

Sacrificial protection is a method used to protect a more important metal from corrosion by making it the cathode of an electrochemical cell.

A more reactive metal is connected to the metal object to be protected. The reactive metal corrodes in preference to the object and saves it from rusting.

How it works



Iron ship
(less reactive metal)

Zinc block
(more reactive metal)



Zinc gets **oxidised (corrodes)** instead of iron.
Thus, iron is **protected** from rusting.

Example



Zinc blocks
(sacrificial anodes)



Zinc blocks are attached to the iron body of ships.
Zinc **corrodes**; iron ship remains **safe**.

DID YOU KNOW?

The metal attached for protection is called the sacrificial anode because it “sacrifices” itself (corrodes) to protect the more important metal. Zinc, magnesium and aluminium are commonly used as sacrificial metals because they are more reactive than iron.



zinc sacrificial anode blocks

Applications

Ships



Protects iron body of ships from corrosion in sea water.

Underground pipelines



Zinc or magnesium blocks protect pipelines from rusting in moist soil.

Water heaters



Magnesium rod in water heaters corrodes and protects the tank.

Oil rigs and docks



Structures made of iron are protected from corrosion in harsh conditions.

Metals : Blessing for The Human Body!!

Singing bowls were actually made with a combination of “seven sacred metals”: gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead and mercury.



Singing bowl

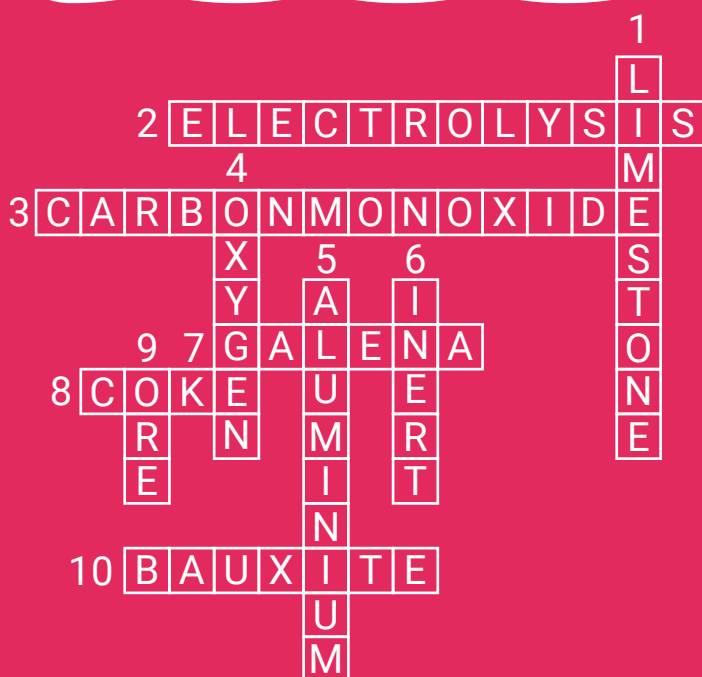


Some metals were consecrated. Each metal believed to represent a heavenly body or a planet: Gold (Sun), Silver (Moon), Mercury (Mercury), Copper (Venus), Iron (Mars), Tin (Jupiter) and Lead (Saturn).

Metals were smelted and purified prior to being cast, reheated and hammered into different form.

Modern science shows that most bowls made from this range of metals actually can't sing very well. This explains why the Himalayan people eventually began making more simple bowls out of 80% copper and 20% tin.

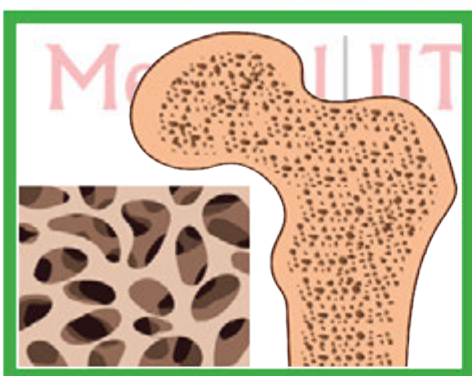
Answer (Crossword)



How Do Organisms Reproduce?

Facts

1. Menopause can cause many changes in a woman's body. The symptoms are the result of decreased production of estrogen and progesterone in woman's ovaries. Symptoms may include the decline in estrogen production which can affect the amount of calcium in woman's bones. This can cause significant decrease in bone density, leading to a condition known as osteoporosis. It can also make them more susceptible to hip, spine, and other fractures. Many women experience accelerated bone loss in the first few years after their menstrual period.



Healthy bones

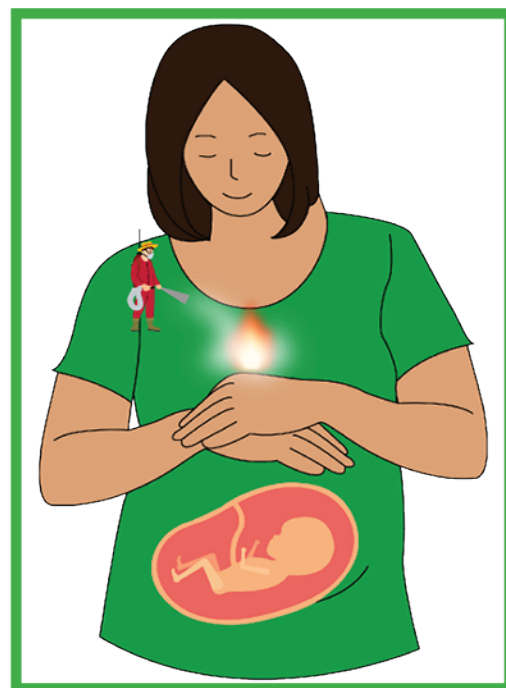


Osteoporosis

2. At birth, women have 1 million to 2 million eggs but only about 300,000 eggs will be left by the time puberty hits. Only 300 to 400 of these eggs will be ovulated before menopause.



3. The women passing through the phase of pregnancy are also very likely to experience heartburn because of two basic reasons. Firstly, the release of progesterone hormone causes loosening in the cardiac sphincter, thus letting the gastric juice in stomach flow back to oesophagus. Secondly, as the baby in the womb grows larger, more pressure is exerted against the stomach and oesophagus, resulting in heartburn.



4. Until the late 17th century and early 18th century, physicians held to the “one-sex” reproductive model of thinking, which was championed by Greek physician Galen of Pergamon almost 2,000 years ago. Though people noticed the obvious physical differences between the sexes, they viewed the male and female reproductive organs as being homologous counterparts to one another.

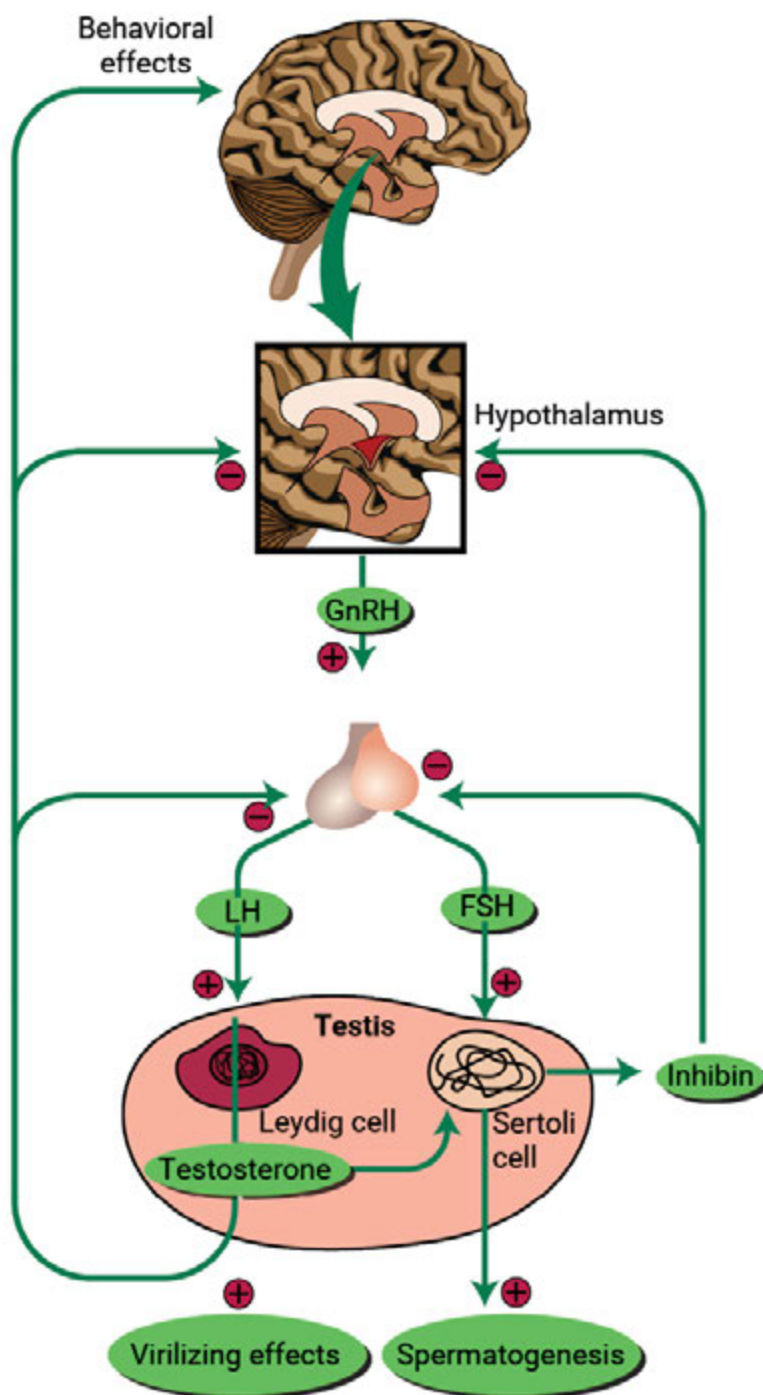
In Galen’s view, for example, women’s reproductive parts mirrored men’s reproductive parts: The vagina is a female’s inverted penis, the labia is her foreskin, the uterus is her scrotum and the ovaries are her testes.

In fact, the terms to describe the female reproductive organs, including vagina, uterus and ovaries, didn’t emerge until at least the 17th century.



Regulation

Feedback regulation of male reproductive hormones:



Feedback regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis in males.

⊕ Stimulatory effects are shown.

⊖ Negative feedback inhibitory effects are shown.

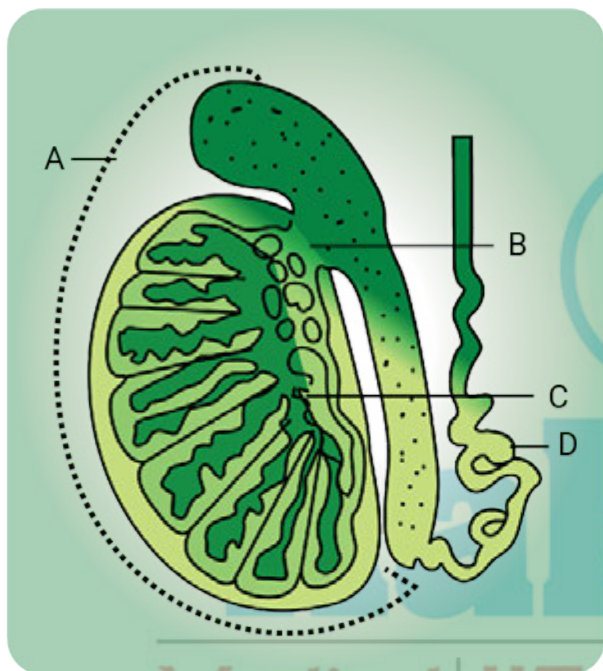
GnRH → Gonadotropin-releasing hormone

LH → Luteinizing hormone

FSH → Follicle-stimulating hormone

Pictorial Puzzle

In the following diagram, the section of primary male sex organ and male reproductive ducts are shown. Based on this, answer the following questions?



The diagram shows L.S of human testis.

1. Label A-D.
2. How many lobules are found in each testis?
3. Trace the path of sperms through the tubules from seminiferous tubule to outside the testis.
4. Where are sperms stored temporarily?
5. Where are Leydig cells located? Mention their function.

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Some Important Definition

Gynecology

Gynecology is the specialized branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the female reproductive system.

Urology

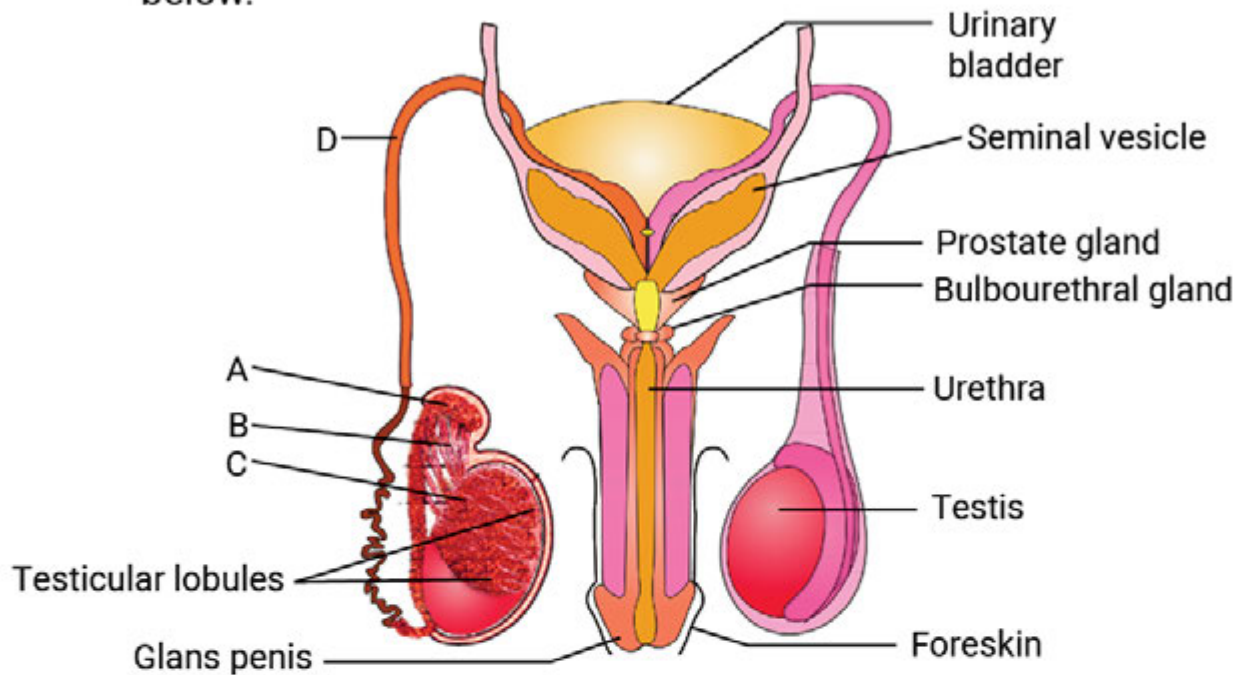
Urology is the study of the urinary system.

Andrology

The branch of medicine that deals with the male disorders, especially infertility and sexual dysfunction, is called andrology.

Questions

- 1.(a) Identify the ducts labelled as A, B, C and D in the diagram given below.



- 1.(b) Trace the correct path of movement of the sperms upto urethra in the ducts labelled as A, B, C and D of male reproductive system.

Answers (Pictorial Puzzle)

1. A: Scrotum B: Vasa efferentia C: Rete testis D: Vas deferens
2. 250 (approx.)
3. Seminiferous tubule → Rete testis → Vasa efferentia → Epididymis → Vas deferens → Urethra
4. Epididymis
5. Leydig cells are present in the testicular interstitial tissue and their main function is to produce testosterone for the maintenance of spermatogenesis.

Answers (Questions)

- 1.(a) The labelled part
A is Epididymis
B is Vasa efferentia
C is Rete testis
D is Vas deferens

- 1.(b) Path of sperms upto urethra in the labelled ducts is



Estrous Cycle

- The estrous cycle consists of cyclic changes in the female reproductive system of non-primate mammals. There is no menstruation at the end of estrous cycle. The estrogen level in blood increases resulting in the strong sex urge in the female. This is called "**period of heat**".
- The estrous cycles run only during breeding season and remain suspended in female during non-breeding season.
- The suspension of estrous cycles is called **anestrus**.
- The animals that have only a single estrous cycle during the breeding season are called **monoestrous**, e.g., dog, fox, deer, bat, etc. and animals that have a recurrence of estrous during breeding season are called **polyestrous**, e.g., Mouse, squirrel, cow, sheep, pig, horse etc.

Famous Battles of History

If we look back in history we find there were the rules of different kingdoms/ dynasties in the world and their rule was not easy rather it was established through wars.

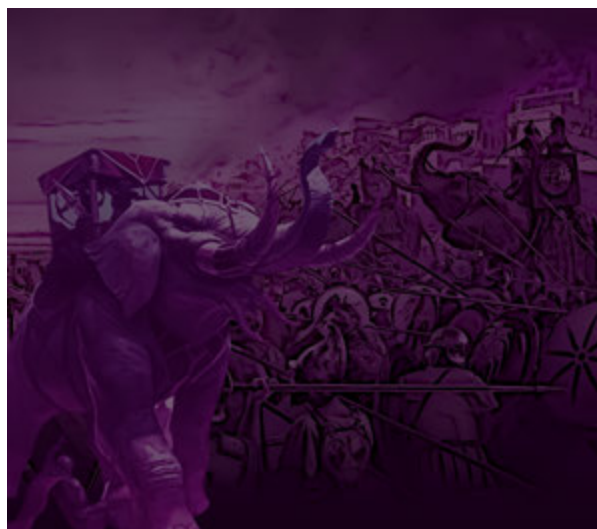
A war is an intense conflict fought between two groups in order to establish the social, economic, political, cultural, philosophical supremacy.

In this section we will discuss about some of the important wars of the history whose impact was not only localized to a particular region for a particular period of time rather has a long term impact.

1. The Battle of the Hydaspes

Historical Facts

- ◆ The war has been fought in 326 BCE between Alexander the Great and King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the Jhelum River.
- ◆ This result into the loss of the King Porus and a victory of Alexander the Great.



Significance of the War

This war led to the introduction of Alexander the Great in the Indian Subcontinent.

Interesting Facts

- The river Jhelum was known to Greeks as Hydaspes that is why the battle was named as such.
- Apart from the political effect on the Indian Subcontinent there were also the cultural influences. E.g.: Greco-Buddhist Art.

2. Conquest of Nanda Empire

Historical Facts

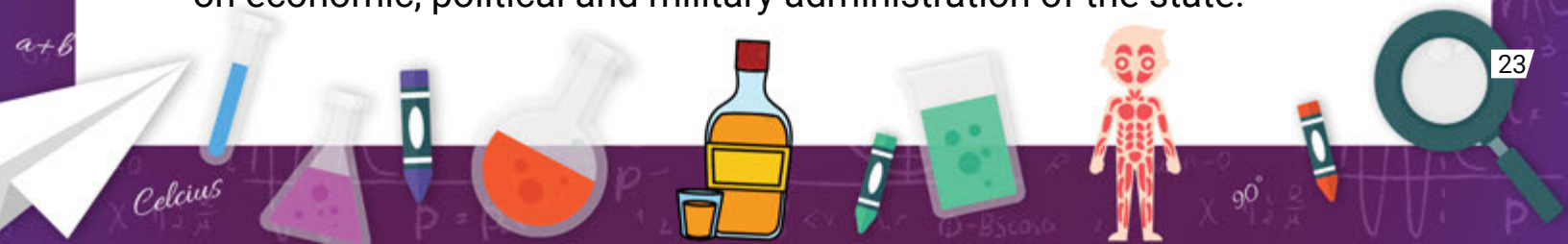
- This war of conquest was fought in 323-321 CE between the King of Nanda Empire Dhana Nanda and Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta Maurya fought this war with the help of his guru Kautilya.

Significance of the War

This war led to the establishment of the Mauryan dynasty in the Indian Subcontinent.

Interesting Facts

- Ashoka the Great, the third ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty ruled over almost all the parts of Indian Subcontinent.
- Arthashastra, a book written by Kautilya is still considered a great treatise on economic, political and military administration of the state.



3. First Battle of Panipat

Historical Facts

- It was fought in 1526 CE between the forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodi of Lodi dynasty.
- This led to the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi and victory of the invading forces of Babur.



Significance of the War

This war marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India and the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

Interesting Facts

- This was one of the earliest battle which involved the use of gunpowder and firearms.
- Field artillery in the Indian subcontinent was introduced by the Mughals in this battle.

4. Second Battle of Panipat

Historical Facts

- This battle was fought in 1556 CE between the forces of Akbar and Hemu.
- Akbar was victorious in this battle.



Significance of the War

It consolidated the position of Mughal Empire in India by defeating the Afghans.

Interesting Facts

- At the time of this war, Akbar was just 13 years old and the war was fought under the leadership of Bairam Khan, guardian of Akbar.
- After the defeat of Hemu, Akbar refused to behead him as he has already lost the war. It was Bairam Khan who beheaded Hemu.



5. Third Battle of Panipat

Historical Facts

- This battle was fought in 1761 between the King of Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah Abdali (also known as Ahmed Shah Durrani) and the Maratha Empire.
- The battle is considered one of the largest and most eventful fought in the 18th century, and it has perhaps the largest number of fatalities in a single day between two armies.
- It led to the victory of Ahmed Shah Abdali and the defeat of the Maratha Empire.



Significance of the War

- The Maratha dream for the foundation of their territory over whole nation was broken.
- In the absence of a strong authority, it cleared the way for the British rule in India.

Interesting Facts

- Most inspiring thing is that the Maratha army of 40,000 in strength travelled on foot to North for 1000 KM.
- The war was fought with such intensity that although Abdali won the war but he never tried to return to Hindustan.

6. Battle of Plassey

Historical Facts

- This battle was fought in 1757 between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal.
- From British East India Company's side Robert Clive led the forces and Siraj ud-Daulah led the forces from Bengal's side.
- It led to the victory of British East Indian Company.



Significance of the War

- This battle gave the political control of Bengal in the hands of the British East India Company.
- After this war the British became the political master in India for the first time.

Interesting Facts

- Robert Clive was the clerk in the East India Company.
- He implemented the concept of the “king maker” in Bengal by promising the commander in chief of the Nawab of Bengal, Mir Jafar the post of Nawab.

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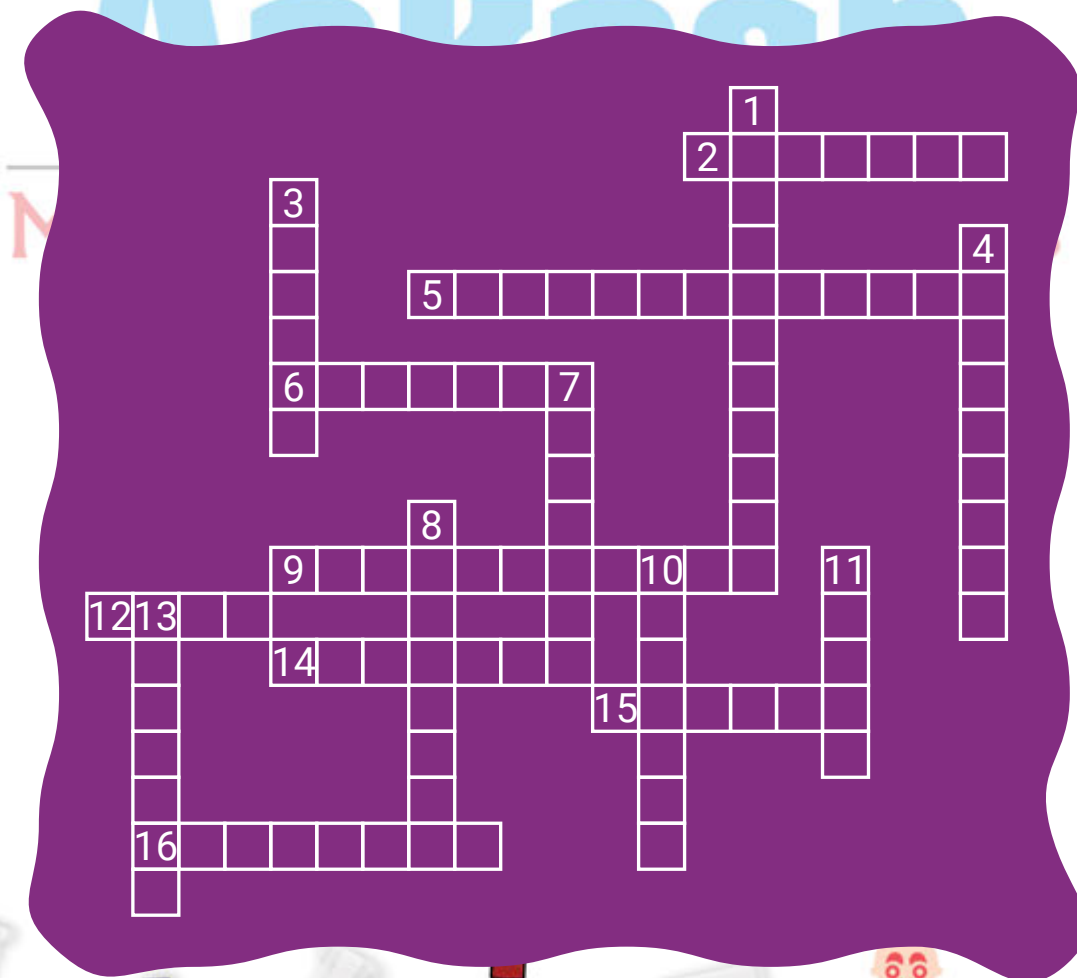


Vocabulary

Crossword Puzzle

Solve the crossword using the list of words and the clues related to 'investigation'.

Infer	Inconceivable	Inquisitive	Analyze
Observe	Aspects	Inspect	Mental
Examine	Link	Conclude	Deduce
Revealed	Detective	Inquiry	Investigate



Across

2. A question
5. Unimaginable
6. To examine all the parts of something in order to understand it
9. To look into a situation (often a crime, but it can also be a mystery)
12. A connection; one part of a chain
14. To notice or watch
15. To figure out something unknown by considering all its known aspects and reasoning it through
16. To consider the evidence and then decide what is true or correct (Or to end something)

Down

1. Curious; wants to understand things
3. Related to the mind
4. A person whose job is to find or recognize the hidden information needed to solve a crime
7. To look closely at something
8. Shown or made known
10. Different sides or ways of looking at something
11. To make a logical guess that something is true based on the evidence, although the evidence is not clear enough to be absolutely certain
13. To look at something carefully to find problems or specific information



Jumbled Words Practice Questions



Instructions

In the following rows letters of words are jumbled up on the left hand side and a clue is given to help you re-arrange the letters to form a proper word.

Example

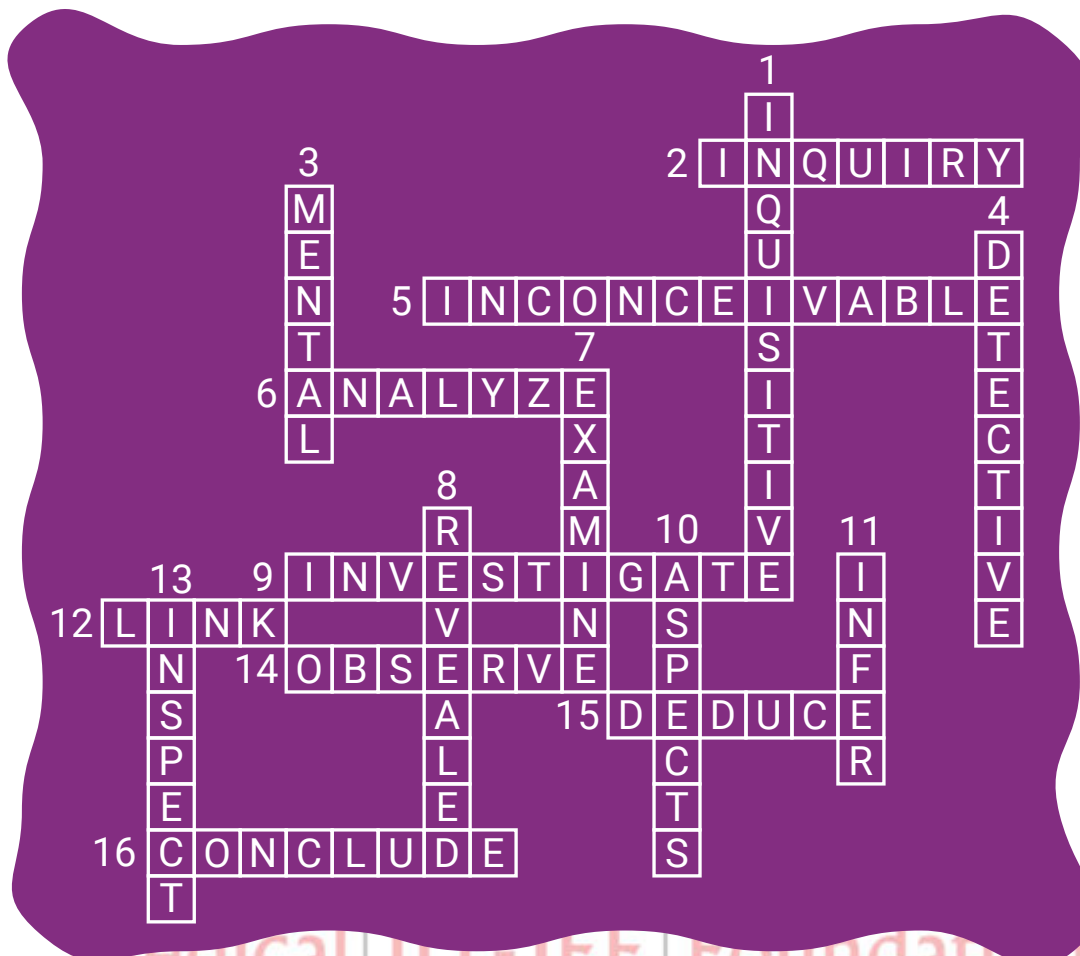
R S C U C I Clowns, elephants, horses, juggling _____

Answer

R S C U C I Clowns, elephants, horses, juggling **C I R C U S**

1. OPTTAO A kind of vegetable
2. OBETLT Drinks container
3. TCRODO Hospital worker
4. CROTCUALAL Adding Machine
5. RMINOTO Computer screen
6. LAPEN Air Transport
7. GMOAN A kind of fruit
8. LSOACMOSR A place of study
9. ROTPOIN A single serving
10. EPHARCUS Buy something

Answer (Crossword Puzzle)



Answer (Jumbled Words)

1. POTATO

2. BOTTLE

3. DOCTOR

4. CALCULATOR

5. MONITOR

6. PLANE

7. MANGO

8. CLASSROOM

9. PORTION

10. PURCHASE



Clock and Calendar

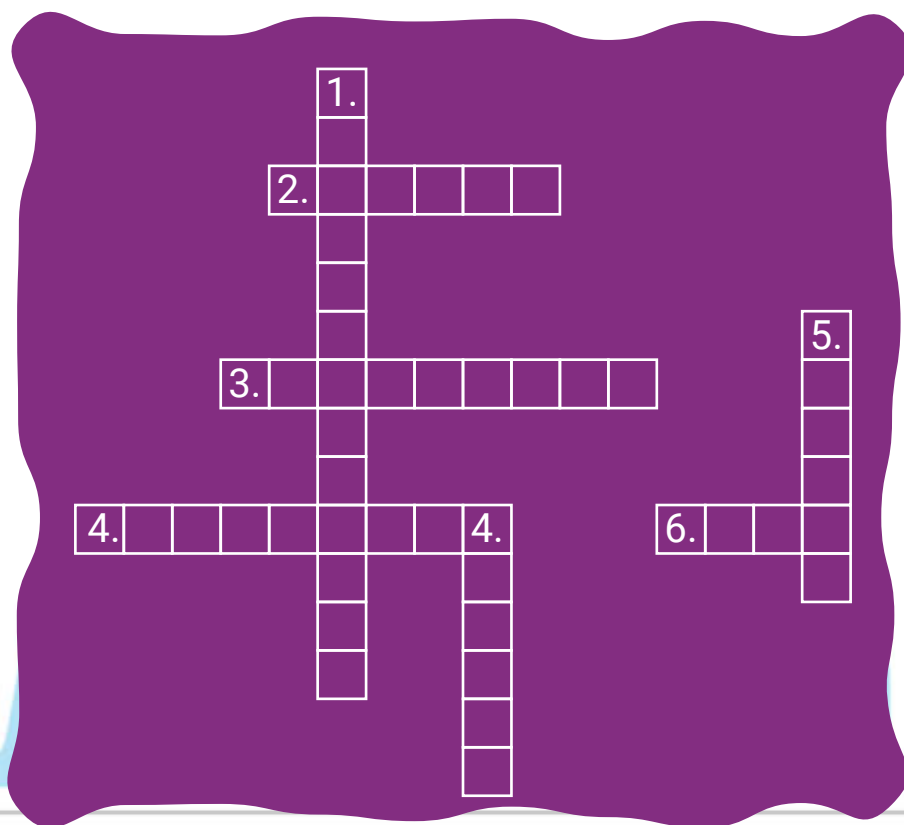
Image Based Puzzle



Where
should the
missing minute
hand pointed in
the top clock ?



Crossword



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Across

Down

2. Day on 15th August, 1947.

3. Day on 19th October, 1977.

4. The minute hand gain _____ over hour hand per hour.

6. Year 2020 and year 2048 have the _____ calendar.

1. The hands of the clock are _____ to each other when they are 15 minute spaces apart.

4. According to codes given to the days, which day will be there for code 0 or 7.

5. The _____ angle formed by hour and minute hands of a clock at 05 : 30 is 345°.



Historical Facts

Calendar

The word calendar comes from the latin word, 'Kalendae' which means the first day of the month.

Clock

The word 'clock' comes from the french word 'Cloche' meaning bell, which enters the language around the 14th century, around the time when clocks started hitting the mainstream.

Calendar Repeatation



Yes



How
???

Is it
Possible ?



Odd no. of days

2020	→ 2	2036	→ 2
2021	→ 1	2037	→ 1
2022	→ 1	2038	→ 1
2023	→ 1	2039	→ 1
2024	→ 2	2040	→ 2
2025	→ 1	2041	→ 1
2026	→ 1	2042	→ 1
2027	→ 1	2043	→ 1
2028	→ 2	2044	→ 2
2029	→ 1	2045	→ 1
2030	→ 1	2046	→ 1
2031	→ 1	2047	→ 1

2032 → 2 **35** → Multiple of 7.

2033 → 1

2034 → 1

2035 → 1

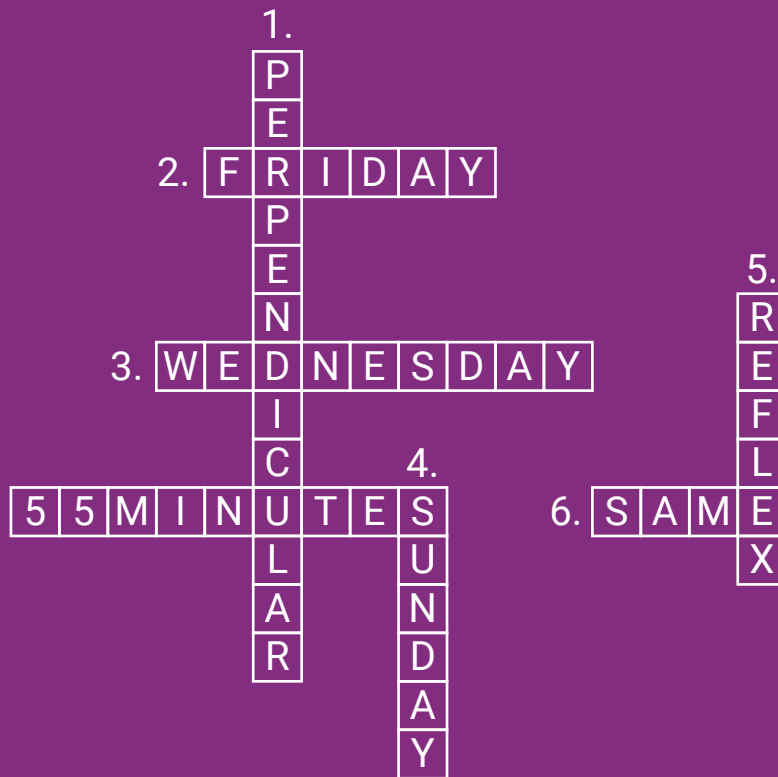
So, the same calendar we get in 2048.

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

Solution (Image Based Puzzle)



Solution (Crossword)



FATHER OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS (NOBEL-1908)

Happy Birthday

Sir Ernest Rutherford

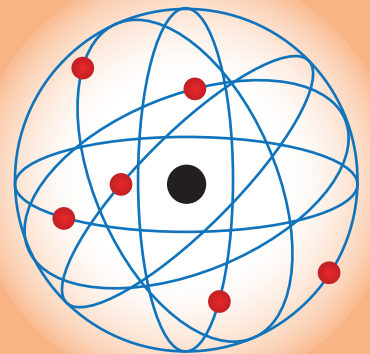
New Zealand English Chemist & Physicist



Born - 30 Aug 1871
Died - 19 Oct 1937

Rutherford's Nuclear Model of the Atom

- ❑ The nucleus is very small, dense, and positively charged.
- ❑ Electrons surround the nucleus.
- ❑ Most of the atom is empty space.



Ernest Rutherford publishes his discovery of two different kinds of Radiation (Alpha and Beta Particles)
Ernest Rutherford, 1st Baron Rutherford of Nelson, was a new zealand-born British physicist who came to be known as the father of nuclear physics.

In 1908 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry

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**



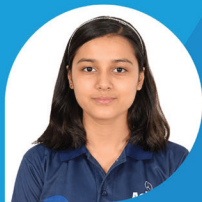
Ayaan Chettiar
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



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
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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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Admissions Open
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For Class 8th-12th

NEET 2025 Wasn't Easy. Our Results Say Otherwise.

5 AAKASHIANS IN TOP 10 AIR NEET(UG) 2025



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...