



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

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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

EXPLORE

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Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables, Quadratic Equations

Slope

Definition :- Slope of a line describes the direction and steepness of a line. It is also called gradient.

General form of linear equation in two variables :

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

⇒

$$by = -ax - c$$

$$m = \frac{-a}{b}$$

⇒

$$y = \frac{-a}{b}x - \frac{c}{b}$$

Slope of a line = $\frac{-a}{b}$; y-intercept = $-\frac{c}{b}$

as in equation $y = mx + c$
m represents slope and 'c'
represents y-intercept.



What is y-intercept? (y-coordinate of intersection with y-axis)

y-intercept (also called vertical intercept) is a point where the graph of a linear equation or any other function or equation intersects y-axis.

Slope is usually denoted by 'm'. It is calculated by finding ratio of 'vertical change' to 'horizontal change' between any two distinct points on a line or a curve.

Mathematically,

It is also represented by $\Delta \rightarrow$ delta which represents change in a certain quantity.

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

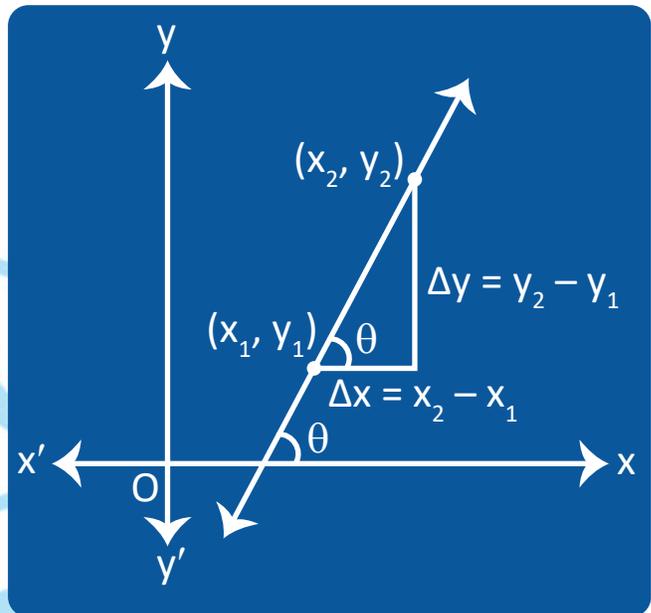
OR

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}; \text{ where } (x_1, y_1) \text{ and}$$

(x_2, y_2) are any two points on the line whose slope is to be calculated.

Also, the slope of a line, can be calculated by 'tan θ ', where ' θ ' is the angle of inclination which the line makes with x-axis.

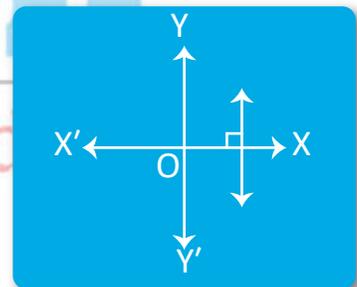
The angle θ is the angle made by the line with positive direction of x-axis and measured anti clockwise.



1. Vertical line (line parallel to y-axis)

Angle made by vertical line with x-axis is 90° .

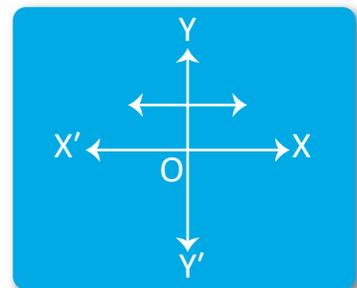
Slope = $\tan \theta = \tan 90^\circ =$ (Not defined)



2. Horizontal line (line parallel to x-axis)

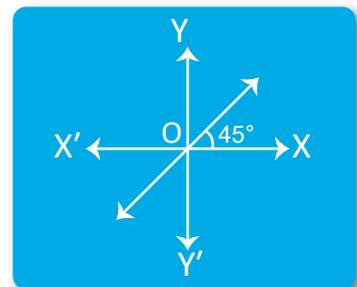
Angle made by horizontal line with x-axis is 0° .

Slope = $\tan \theta = \tan 0^\circ = 0$



3. A line has slope = 1; when it makes angle with x-axis as 45°

Slope = $\tan \theta = \tan 45^\circ = 1$



Solutions of Some Important Inequalities

If we are given an equation like

$$(x - a)(x - b) = 0$$

Finding the solution is quite easy, equate each factor to zero.

i.e. $(x - a) = 0$ or $(x - b) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = a$ or $x = b$ is the solution.

Now,
if we change our equation to
inequation, then how to find
solution?



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(i) $(x - a)(x - b) > 0$; $a < b$ (say)

To solve this inequality, we will learn **wavy curve method**.

Inequalities can be of the form < 0 , > 0 , ≤ 0 , ≥ 0

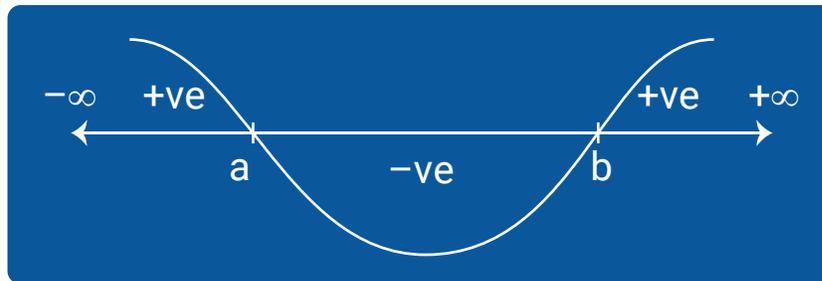
- First step is to find critical points i.e. points at which value of given inequality will become zero.

So, in the above equation critical points are 'a' and 'b'.

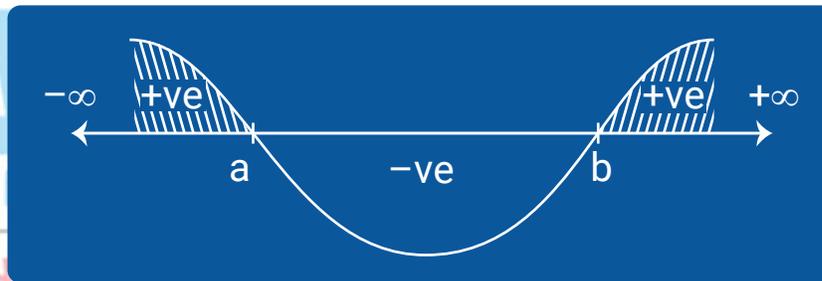
- Plot these points on the number line.



- Mark intervals and put +ve and -ve marks on alternate interval starting from right of b.



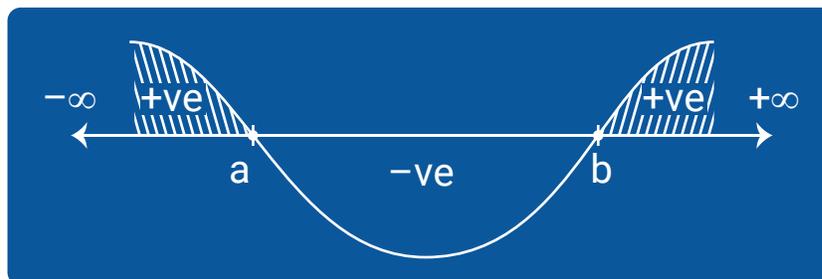
- Let us look at the given inequality $(x - a)(x - b) > 0$. It is greater than zero. So, we have to find the solution at which the value is greater than zero. Clearly, the intervals with the +ve sign gives positive value. Mark those intervals.



- Solution of $(x - a)(x - b) > 0$, $a < b$ is $x < a$ or $x > b$

(ii) $(x - a)(x - b) \geq 0$, $a < b$

To find the solution where the value is greater than equal to zero.

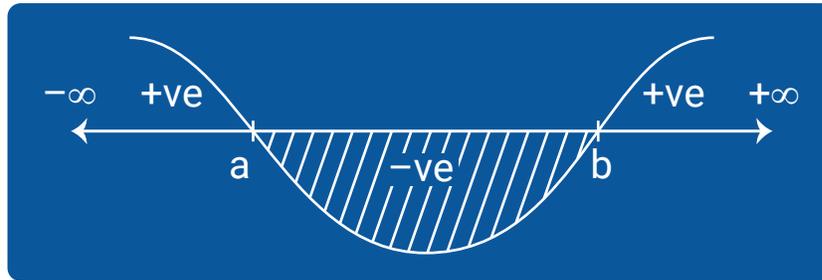


Solution will be $x \leq a$ or $x \geq b$, as the inequality is ≥ 0 , so critical points will also be included.

(iii) $(x - a)(x - b) < 0, a < b$

To find the solution where the value is less than zero.

Same steps have to be followed, mark the critical points and intervals with the +ve & -ve sign alternatively starting from right of b.



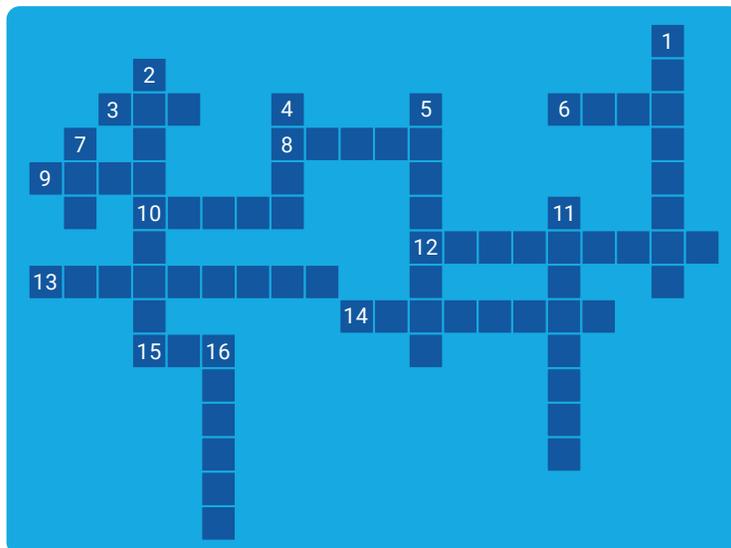
Shaded part is the solution, which gives -ve value.

So, solution of $(x - a)(x - b) < 0, a < b$ is $a < x < b$



$(x - a)(x - b) \leq 0, a < b$

Crossword



Across

3. The product of the slopes of a pair of perpendicular lines is minus _____. [3]
6. The slope of the line with equation $y = 4x + 1$ is _____. [4]
8. The y-intercept of the line with equation $y = 3x + 8$ is _____. [5]
9. The slope of the line with equation $-10x + 2y = 14$ is _____. [4]
10. The slope of a line is the _____ of its rise and run. [5]
12. In the equation $y = -4x + 1$, as x increases, y _____ because slope is negative. [9]
13. The slope of a vertical line is _____. [9]
14. The line with equation $x = 3$ is parallel to y-axis. Therefore, it is a _____ line. [8]
15. The slope of line that passes through the points $(2, 4)$ & $(-1, -2)$ is _____. [3]

Down

1. _____ lines have the same slope. [8]
2. The equation $y = 3x - 2$ is in slope _____ form. [9]
4. A horizontal line has a slope of _____. [4]
5. The equation $4x + 2y + 9 = 0$ is in _____ form. [8]
7. The y-intercept of the line in the equation $5x + 2y = 12$ is _____. [3]
11. A _____ slope indicates that the line falls from left to right. [8]
16. The line with equation $y = -2x$ passes through the _____. [6]

Human Eye and Colourful World

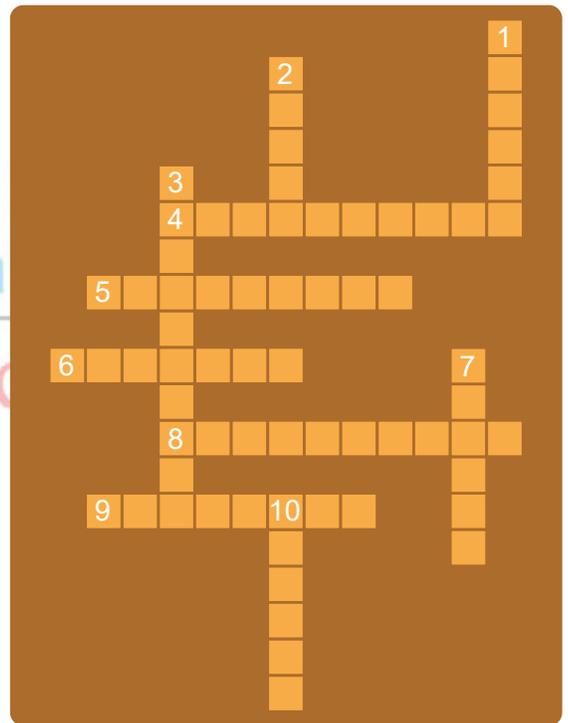
Crossword

Across

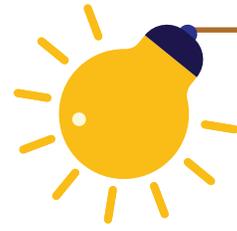
4. Arises due to gradual weakening of ciliary muscles. [10]
5. The area of the eye where there is no vision. [9]
6. A natural spectrum appearing in the sky after a rain shower. [7]
8. The twinkling of stars is due to atmospheric _____ of starlight. [10]
9. The band of coloured components of a light beam. [8]

Down

1. Most of the refraction of light rays entering the eyes occurs at [6]
2. The sensory cells that detect colour. [5]
3. The nerve that takes electrical impulses to the brain from the eye [10]
7. Near - sightedness is also known as [6]
10. The light sensitive membrane in the eye [6]



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

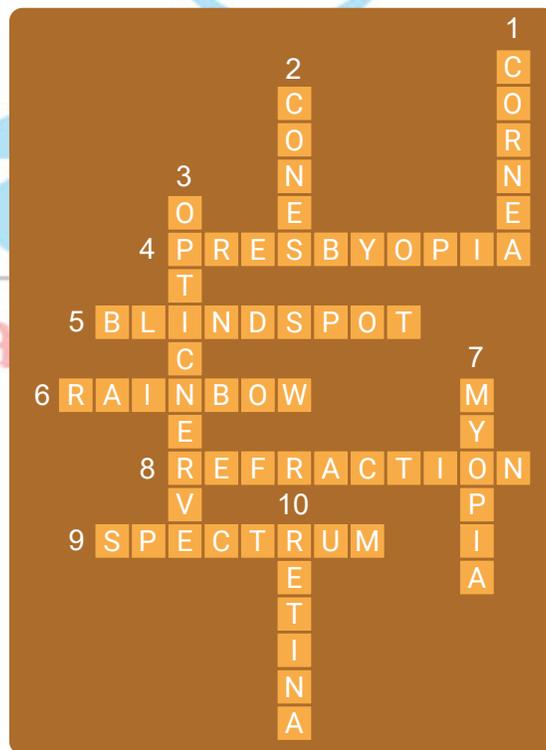


4

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 (Crossword)



Answer (Quiz)

Q.1 (C)

Q.2 (C)

Q.3 (C)

Q.4 (A)



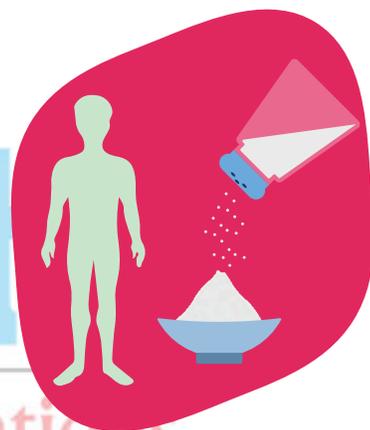
Salts and Indicators

Common Salt and Us

Why is common salt important for our body?



- ✓ Keeps the body hydrated
- ✓ Essential for nerve and muscle function
- ✓ It regulates blood fluids and prevents low blood pressure.



Maintaining Salt Balance in Our Body

Excess salt consumption causes health problems like kidney disease, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease and stroke.

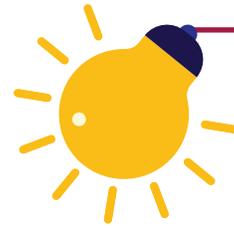
Low salt consumption causes vomiting, headache, confusion, loss of energy, brain malfunctioning and muscle weakness.



DID YOU KNOW?

Salt is present in each and every cell of our body. It is required to flush out toxins from the body.

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

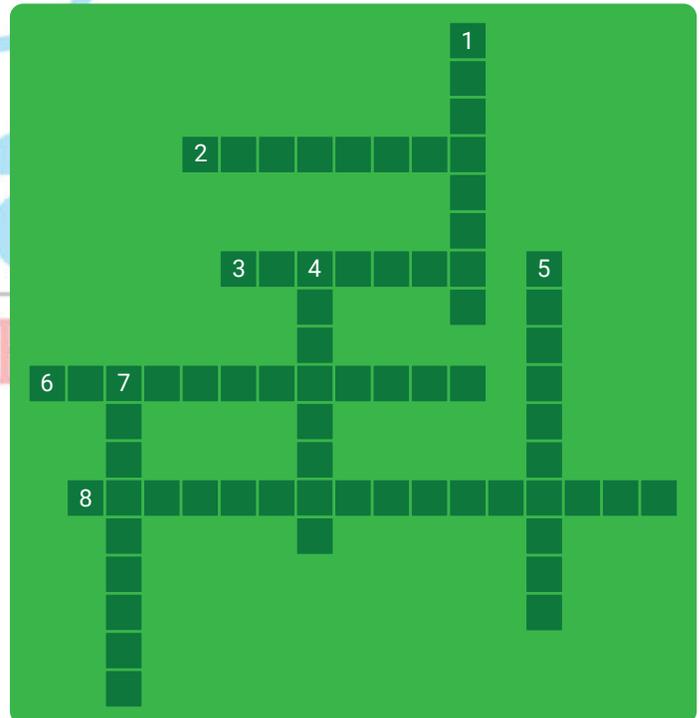
Crossword

Across

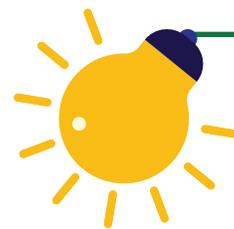
2. Largest part of the brain.
3. Self propagated current that runs along the surface of the nerve fibre for passage of information.
6. Automatic response to a stimulus which is not under the voluntary control of the brain.
8. Cardiac, respiratory and salivary centre.

Down

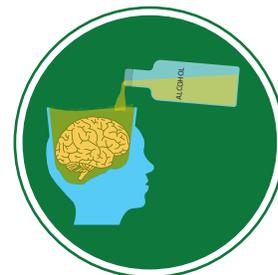
1. Non-nutrient chemical substances secreted by endocrine gland.
4. Works as both exocrine and endocrine gland.
5. Caused by over secretion of growth hormone after adult size is reached.
7. Part of the brain specialised for hearing, smell, sight and so on.



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.

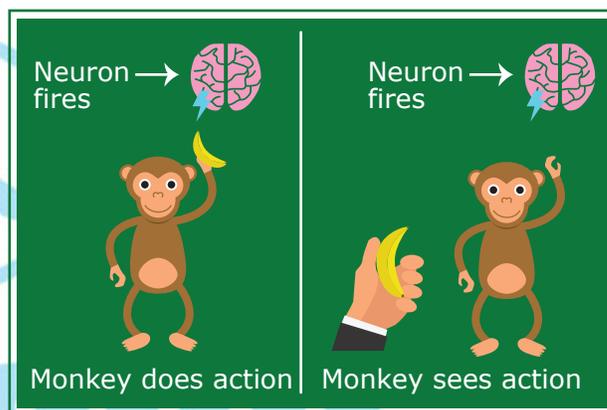
Diabetes mellitus (Type-II): It is non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). It is also known as maturity onset diabetes because it occurs later in life. It arises not from shortage of insulin but because of target cells became less sensitive to insulin. Obesity may be a cause & insulin resistance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

Q2

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

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

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)



The Age of Industrialization

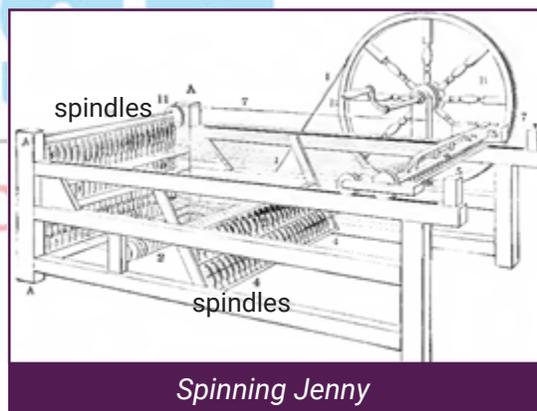
Industrialisation was the period of social and economic change that transformed human society from an agrarian society into an industrial society. It involved an extensive re-organisation of the economy for the purpose of manufacturing.

The period of Industrialisation began in the mid 18th century (i.e. 1750's) in England.

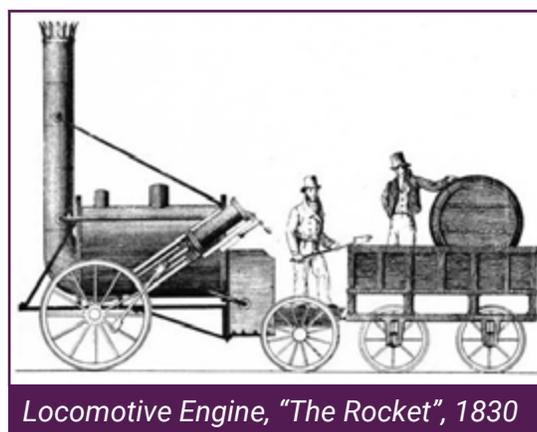
Causes of Industrial Revolution

1. Increase in the population led to the increase in the demand among the people in the market.
2. Expansion of foreign trade created an international demand for goods and services.
3. Development of effective means of transportation created efficiency in terms of the loading and unloading of the goods and services from one region to another.
4. Technological inventions like Spinning Jenny, Steam Engine helped in mass production.

These factors collectively led to the beginning of Industrial Revolution.



Spinning Jenny



Locomotive Engine, "The Rocket", 1830

Reasons for the beginning of Industrial Revolution in England

England acquired colonies and established an international market through the regular supply of raw material.

It also earned a vast amount of profit through this overseas trade and the trade in slaves which made Britain a supreme and unrivalled power in the world.

Serfdom was abolished which created a large labour force. Demand of labour for industries was fulfilled from here.



DID YOU KNOW?

Serfdom: It was a system in medieval Europe in which a tenant farmer was bound to a hereditary plot of land and the will of his landlord. Serfdom was not same as slavery.



The commercial class acquired more political power which meant no restrictions at the end of the government.

England had a lot of natural resources like coal, iron ore etc... which were essential for the industries.

England had a large shipping industry, hence no problem of transportation.

Hence, this provided all the necessary conditions for the beginning of Industrial Revolution in England.

Impact of the Industrial Revolution

1. Emergence of middle class
2. Emergence of many type of factories
3. Improvement in the education sector
4. Increased environmental pollution



Quiz

1. The Industrial Revolution began in which country?

- (A) England (B) France
(C) Germany (D) USA

2. Who invented Spinning Jenny ?

- (A) James Hargreaves (B) James Watt
(C) Newcomen (D) Nicola Tesla



3. Which of the following is/are the reason/reasons behind the beginning of Industrial Revolution ?

- (A) Increase in the demand in the market
- (B) Technological innovation
- (C) Expansion of foreign trade
- (D) All of these

4. The Industrial Revolution began in _____.

- (A) 1700
- (B) 1750's
- (C) 1800
- (D) 1850's

5. Which of the following was/were the social impact(s) of Industrial Revolution?

- (A) Creation of middle class
- (B) Rapid urbanisation
- (C) Emergence of nuclear family
- (D) All of these

Answers

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (D)



Reported Speech



What is Direct & Indirect Speech?

Direct Speech

The message of the speaker is conveyed or reported in his own actual words without any change.

Indirect Speech

The message of the speaker is conveyed or reported in our own words.

Example:

Direct

Radha said, "I am very busy now."

Indirect

Radha said that she was very busy then.

Process of conversion followed in the example:

- ◆ All inverted commas or quotation marks are omitted and the sentence ends with a full stop.
- ◆ Conjunction 'that' is added in place of comma (,)
- ◆ The pronoun 'I' is changed to 'she'. (The Pronoun is changed according to person & gender of the speaker)
- ◆ The verb 'am' is changed to 'was'. (Present Tense is changed to Past)
- ◆ The adverb 'now' is changed to 'then'.



Rules For Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech

1. When the reporting or principal verb is in Past Tense, the tense of the reported clause is changed into the corresponding Past Tenses.

- ◆ Tense of the reported clause doesn't change when the reporting verb is in present/ future tense.
- ◆ Tense also doesn't change when the reported clause is a quote, universal truth or scientific fact.

2. Commands and Requests

Indirect Speech is introduced by some verbs like **ordered, requested, advised** and **suggested**. **Forbid(s)/forbade** is used for the negative sentences. The imperative mood is changed into the Infinitive verb form.

Exclamations and Wishes

Indirect Speech is introduced by some words like grief, sorrow, happiness, applaud. Exclamatory sentence changes into assertive sentence and Interjections are removed.

3. Change of Pronouns

S	O	N
1 st	2 nd	3 rd

- ◆ First person pronoun changes according to subject.
- ◆ Second person changes according to object.
- ◆ Third person will have no change.

4. Words expressing nearness in time or place also change to distant.

Now	—	Then
Here	—	There
Ago	—	Before
Thus	—	So
Today	—	That day
Tomorrow	—	The next day/the following day

5. In interrogative sentences, Reporting Verb like 'said/ said to' changes to asked, enquired or demanded.

- ◆ Comma is removed to add 'if or whether' in questions demanding 'yes or no' answer.
- ◆ In W/H family questions, same W/H word is used instead of any other connector.
- ◆ Question is converted into a statement.

6. In positive sentences, reporting verbs change in presence of Object.

- ◆ Said to – told
- ◆ Says to – tells
- ◆ In absence of the Object – no change in reporting verb

Spot the error and rewrite the sentences given as indirect speech.

1. **Direct:** The boy said, "I'm happy with my results."

Indirect: The boy said that he is happy with his results. (**Incorrect**)

2. **Direct:** She said, "I have baked a cake."

Indirect: She said (that) she baked a cake. (**Incorrect**)

3. **Direct:** He said, "All people have equal rights."

Indirect: He said that all people had equal rights. (**Incorrect**)

4. **Direct:** Roshni said, "I may meet him here".

Indirect: Roshni said that she may meet him here. (**Incorrect**)

5. **Direct:** She says, "I will go to school tomorrow."

Indirect: She says that she would go to school the day after. (**Incorrect**)

6. **Direct:** He said, "She is coming this week to discuss it."

Indirect: He said that she was coming this week to discuss it.
(Incorrect)

7. **Direct:** He said to them, "Will you come for dinner?"

Indirect: He said to them will they come for dinner? **(Incorrect)**

8. **Direct:** The teacher said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

Indirect: The teacher said them to be quiet and listen to my words.
(Incorrect)

Answers

1. The boy said that he was happy with his results.

2. She said (that) she had baked a cake.

3. He said that all people have equal rights.

4. Roshni said that she might meet him there.

5. She says that she will go to school tomorrow.

6. He said that she was coming that week to discuss it.

7. He asked them whether they would come for dinner.

8. The teacher urged /ordered them to be quiet and listen to her/his words.



Alphabetic, Alphanumeric and Pattern Series

Choose the missing term out of the given options.

1

25Z, 24Y, 22W, 19T, ?

(A) 15P

(B) 16Q

(C) 16P

(D) 17Q

2

Z2J, X4L, V7N, T11P, R16R, ?

(A) T11Q

(B) P20R

(C) P22T

(D) P21M

3

0B4, 0D8, ?, 2N8, 4V4

(A) 4W6

(B) 1H6

(C) 6H1

(D) 1H5

4

1 _ m 2 n _ _ 3 o o _ _

(A) nmoon

(B) mnooo

(C) mnonn

(D) mnnoo



5

AB, BA, ABC, CBA, ?, DCBA

(A) ABCE

(B) ABCD

(C) BCDA

(D) ABDC

Answers

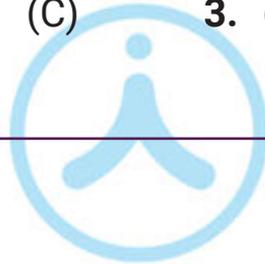
1. (A)

2. (C)

3. (B)

4. (D)

5. (B)



Aakash

Medicines & Solutions



Happy Birthday

Stephen Hawking

“ The greatest enemy of knowledge is not **IGNORANCE**, it is the **ILLUSION** of knowledge. ”



Born - 8 Jan 1942
Died - 14 Mar 2018

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England on January 8, 1942. He grew up in a highly educated family. Both of his parents had attended Oxford University and his father, Frank, was a medical researcher.

Hawking's contributions to physics earned him many exceptional honours. In 1974 the Royal Society elected him one of its youngest fellows. He became professor of gravitational physics at Cambridge in 1977, and in 1979 he was appointed to Cambridge's Lucasian professorship of mathematics, a post once held by Isaac Newton.

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

1484 Students Scored Above MAS

420

Classroom Students
Qualified in
NSEs* 2024-25

(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 Awadhya
NSEB | NSEP | NSEC



Rupayan Pal
NSEC | NSEP | NSEP



Devansh Garg
NSEJS



Aaron Thakkar
NSEJS

and many more...

*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

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...