



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

SEPTEMBER 2025

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

EXPLORE

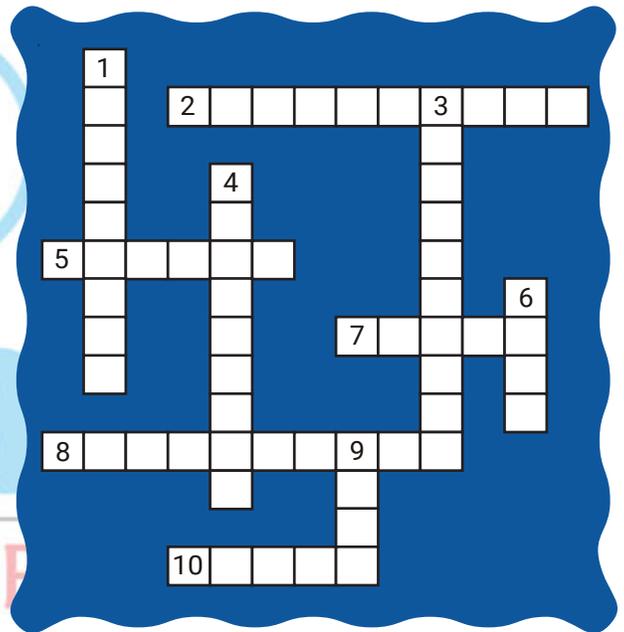
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Statistics

/// Crossword

Across

2. The class with the maximum frequency. [5, 5]
5. Central value of a set of observations. [6]
7. Synonym for cumulative frequency curve. [5]
8. The uppermost value of a class interval. [5, 5]
10. Difference between the highest value and the lowest value of a given data. [5]



Down

1. Number of occurrences of an observation in a data set. [9]
3. The lowermost value of a class interval. [5, 5]
4. Mean of the lower limit and the upper limit of a class. [5, 4]
6. The average of statistical data is called. [4]
9. The most frequent observation in the data. [4]



/// Quartiles

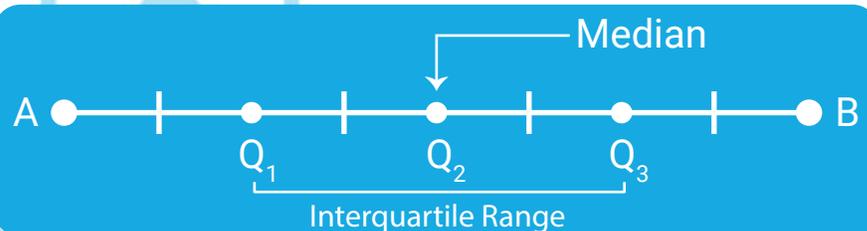
In statistics, quartiles are three cut points dividing the data set into four parts, or quarters.

Quartiles

Quartiles divide the entire set into four equal parts. So, there are three quartiles, first, second and third represented by Q_1 , Q_2 and Q_3 , respectively. Q_2 is nothing but the median. To find quartiles of a group of data, we have to arrange the data in ascending or descending order.

Quartiles Formula

Suppose, you are given a set of data in ascending order and it is arranged along a line segment AB.



Mark Q_1 , Q_2 and Q_3 on the line segment AB dividing it into four equal parts i.e., $AQ_1 = Q_1Q_2 = Q_2Q_3 = Q_3B$.

Then, **Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations**
 Q_1 is known as lower quartile.

Q_2 is known as median or middle quartile.

Q_3 is known as upper quartile.

Lower Quartile (Q_1)

If the data is arranged in ascending order, then the observation lying mid-way between the lower extreme and the median is called the lower quartile. It is denoted by Q_1 .

Let there be n observations, arranged in ascending order, then

Lower quartile (Q_1) = $\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$ observation or $\left(\frac{n+1}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$ observation, depending whether n is even or odd.

Middle Quartile or Median (Q_2)

Middle Quartile or Median of data is the middle most value when the data is arranged in ascending or descending order of magnitude. It can also be calculated by adding the first and third quartiles and dividing by two.

Upper Quartile (Q_3)

If the data is arranged in ascending order, then the observation lying mid-way between the upper extreme and the median is called the upper quartile. It is denoted by Q_3 .

Upper quartile (Q_3) = $\left(\frac{3n}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$ observation or $\left(\frac{3(n+1)}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$ observation, depending upon whether n is even or odd.

Interquartile Range

It is the difference between the upper and lower quartile of a given data.

Quartiles Examples

Q1

Find the quartiles of the following data :
4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 23, 34.

Sol.: Here the numbers are arranged in the ascending order

Number of items, $n = 7$

Lower quartile, $Q_1 = [(n+1)/4]^{\text{th}}$ observation

$Q_1 = [(7+1)/4]^{\text{th}}$ observation = 2nd observation = 6

Median, $Q_2 = [(n+1)/2]^{\text{th}}$ observation

$Q_2 = [(7+1)/2]^{\text{th}}$ observation = 4th observation = 8

Upper Quartile, $Q_3 = [3(n+1)/4]^{\text{th}}$ observation

$Q_3 = [3(7+1)/4]^{\text{th}}$ observation = 6th observation = 23

/// Conditional Probability

It is defined as probability of occurrence of an event given that the another event has already occurred.

Let A and B are two events, then probability of A given B, denoted as $P(A | B)$ is computed as :

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

○ If A and B are two independent events, then

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(B)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A | B) = P(A)$$

Similarly, $P(B | A) = P(B)$

For Example :

A fair dice is rolled, find the probability that the number rolled is a four, given that it is even.

Sample Space (S) = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Let A : Number rolled is a four $\Rightarrow A = \{4\}$

B : An even number is rolled $\Rightarrow B = \{2, 4, 6\}$

$$A \cap B = \{4\}$$

$$\text{Now, } P(A) = \frac{1}{6}, P(B) = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(A | B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1/6}{3/6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Riddle

Sheron and Maya play a game with two dice. Some of the faces are painted red and the others blue. Each player throws the dice in turn. Sheron wins when the top two faces are the same colour. Maya wins when the colours are different. Their chances are even. The first die has 5 red faces and 1 blue face. How many red and how many blue faces are there on the second die?

Sol.:- Each die has 6 faces

Total possible outcomes = 36

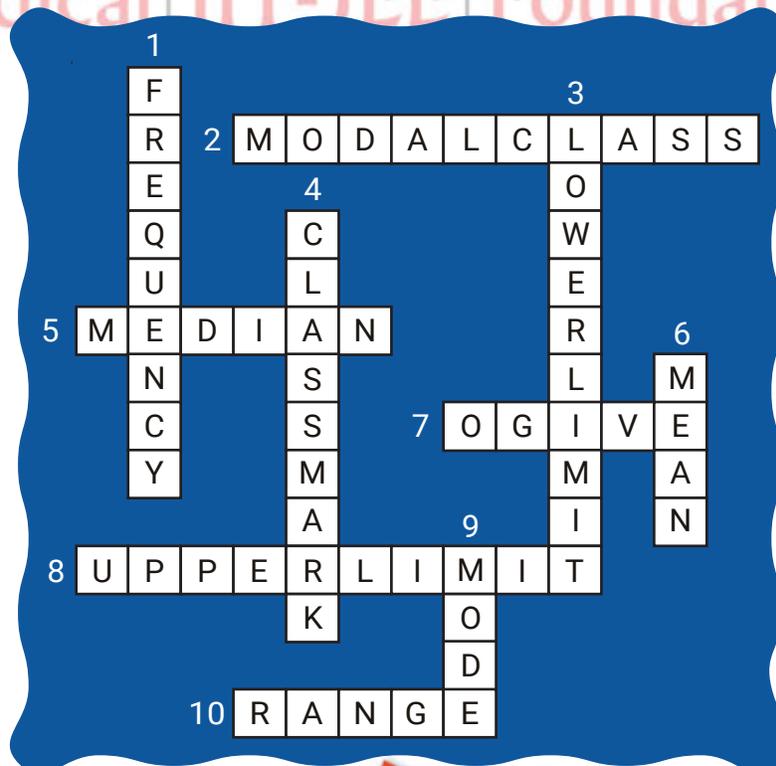
Given that their chances are even, there must be 18 ways of getting the same colour on top. Let 'x' be the number of red faces on the second die. We have :

$$18 = 5x + 1(6 - x)$$

$$x = 3$$

The second die must have 3 red faces and 3 blue faces.

/// Answer (Crossword)

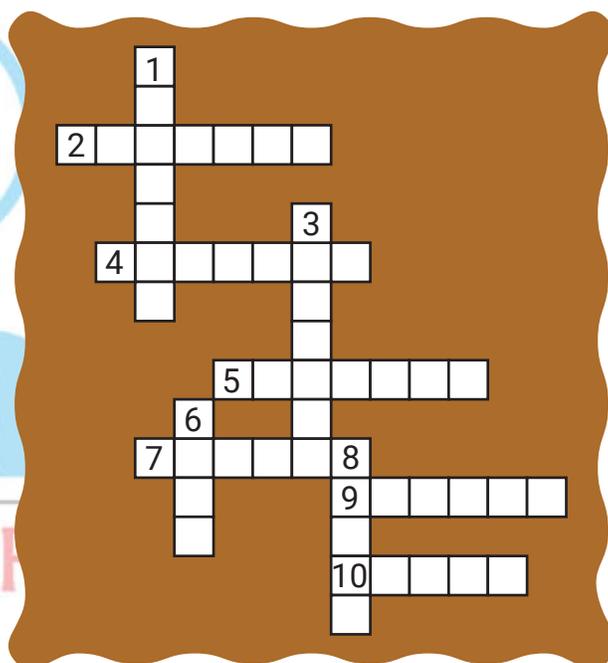


Magnetic Effects of Electric Current

/// Crossword

Across

2. The scientist who discovered electromagnetic induction.
4. The wire that returns electricity to generator by completing circuit.
5. The scientist who gave left-hand rule.
7. Magnetic field lines around a current carrying straight wire is in the form of a _____.
9. The scientist who suggested that the magnet must also exert an equal and opposite force on the current-carrying conductor.
10. In right-hand thumb rule, the direction of current is given by the _____.



Down

1. The scientist who observed that magnetic field was produced by current carrying wire.
3. The scientist who gave the right-hand thumb rule.
6. The wire that is directly connected to the generators in power station.
8. The wire that doesn't carry current, but is used to prevent people from getting electric shocks.



FACTS

About Nikola Tesla

1. Nikola Tesla was born on July 10th, 1856 during a lightning storm in the Austrian Empire, which today is now Croatia.
2. Tesla was able to do calculus in his head by the time he was 17, which led his teachers to think he was cheating. He finished high school one year early.
3. During his first year at university on a scholarship, Tesla never missed a lecture while earning the highest possible grades and passed almost twice as many exams as were required.
4. Tesla dropped out from school and never graduated from university. He cut off communication with his family to hide his failure, which caused some people to think he was dead.
5. In 1882, Tesla got a job working for Edison.
6. Tesla had a photographic memory!
7. While working for Edison, he was asked to improve a generator design for a large bonus. Upon completion, Edison stole the design and never paid Tesla. Tesla quit shortly after.
8. Tesla formed the Tesla Electric Company in 1887 with Alfred Brown.
9. Tesla walked to the park every day to feed the pigeons. At one point, he continued to be visited by an injured pigeon every day, so he spent over \$2,000 to build a device that would fix her broken wing and leg.



10. Tesla worked from 9 in the morning until at least 6 at night, and he always had dinner at exactly 8 : 10 P.M. at the same restaurant. He would phone in his dinner order to the same waiter who was also the only one to serve him the food.
11. Tesla has about 300 patents worldwide, although many of his inventions were never patented.
12. Among his inventions was the remote control, wireless telegraphy, neon lamps, and the Tesla coil, which is what modern wireless technology is based on!
13. Every night, Nikola curled his toes 100 times because he claimed that it stimulated his brain cells.
14. Tesla says he never slept more than 2 hours a night, but he did doze off now and then in order to recharge. On one occasion, he worked for 84 hours without resting.
15. Once, Tesla paid a hotel bill with a box that he claimed had a death ray inside, so they couldn't open it or else it would detonate. After his death, they found out there was just a spare electrical part.



Nikola Tesla

"I don't care that they stole my idea...I care that they don't have any of their own."





Mnemonic

Types of Electromagnetic Ray

Red

Radio
wave

Man

Microwave

In

Infrared

Van

Visible

Use

Ultraviolet

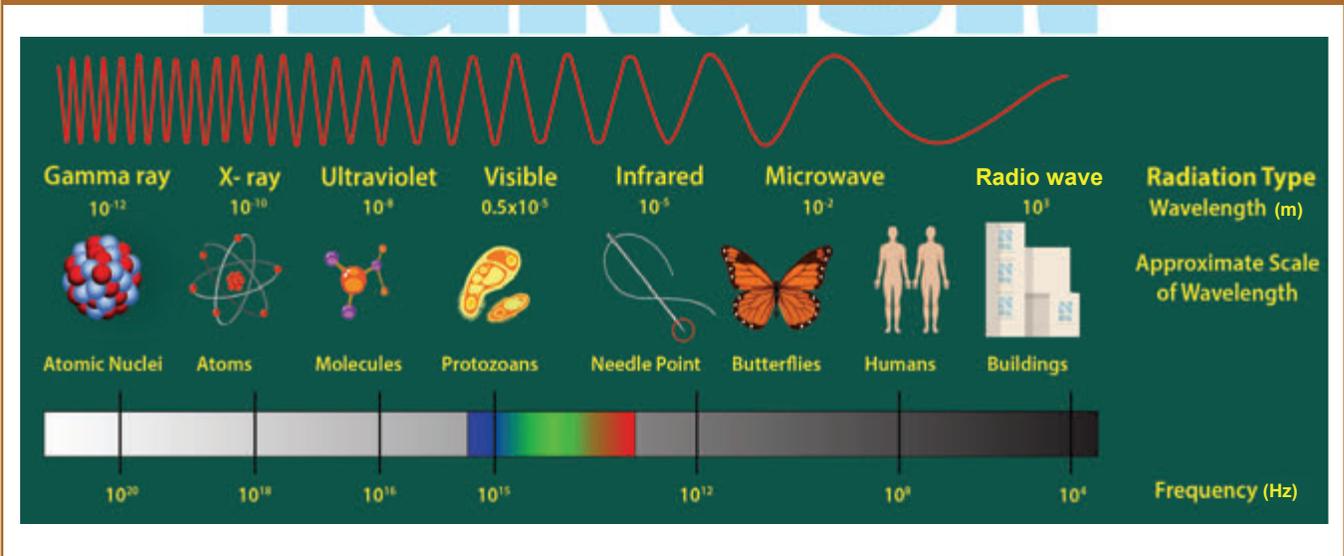
X

X ray

Gum

Gamma
ray

The Electromagnetic Spectrum





A Tesla coil is made of two parts: a primary coil and a secondary coil, each with its own capacitor. The two coils are connected by a spark gap, and the whole system is powered by a high-energy source and transformer. Basically, two circuits are connected by a spark gap.



How it Works?

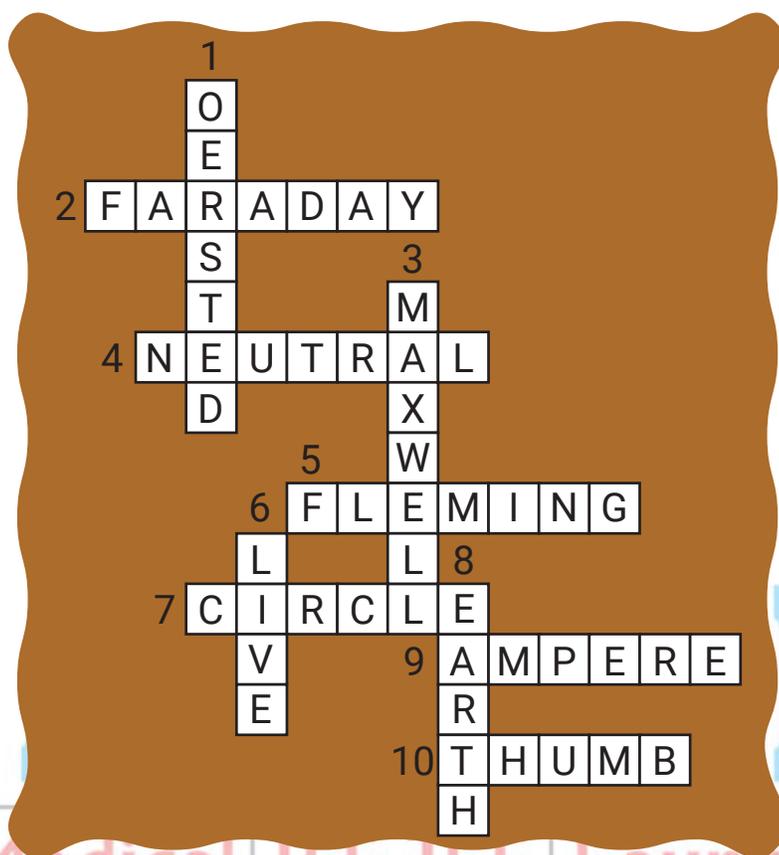
1. The transformer boosts the voltage.
2. The power source is hooked up to the primary coil. The primary coil's capacitor acts like a sponge and soaks up the charge.

3. Electric current builds up in the capacitor until it reaches a tipping point. The current streams out of the capacitor into the coil. Once the first capacitor is completely wrung out and has no energy left, the inductor reaches its maximum charge and sends the voltage into the spark gap (basically a gap of air between two electrodes).
4. The huge voltage current flows through the spark gap into the secondary coil. The energy sloshes back and forth between the two coils.
5. The secondary coil has a top-load capacitor that concentrates all the current and can eventually shoot out lightning like bolts.

The idea is to achieve a phenomenon called resonance between the two coils. Resonance happens when the primary coil shoots the current into the secondary coil at the perfect time that maximizes the energy transferred into the secondary coil. Think of it as timing a push to a swing to make it go as high as possible.



/// Answer (Crossword)



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Once one journalist asked Einstein what it was like to be man with greatest mind of whole world.
He replied: " Ask this question to Nikola Tesla

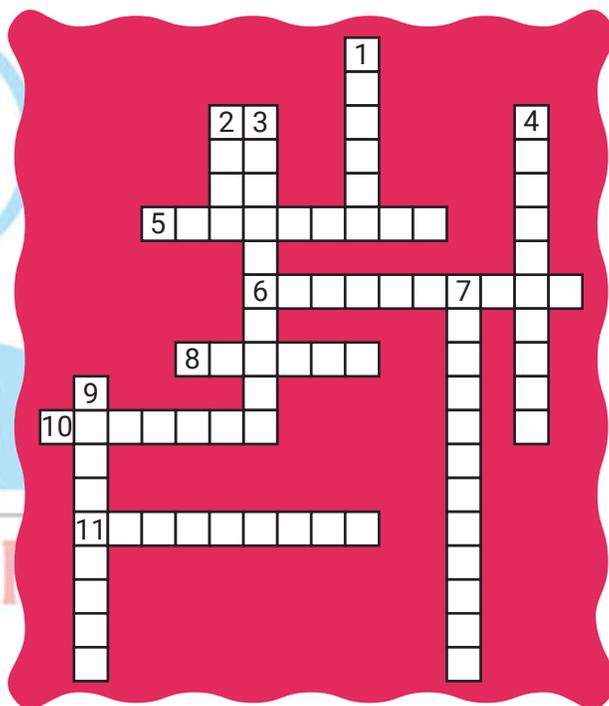


Carbon and its Compounds, Periodic Classification of Elements

/// Crossword

Across

5. An unsaturated hydrocarbon which produces the high temperature flame on burning and the flame is used for welding purpose. [9]
6. Burning of a hydrocarbon in presence of oxygen is called [10]
8. Catalyst used for hydrogenation of oil is [6]
10. Thermally conducting and electrically insulating allotrope of carbon [7]
11. Members of a homologous series are called [9]



Down

1. Ethanol in the presence of hot and conc. sulphuric acid gives [6]
2. Number of structural isomers of hexane is [4]
3. Vinegar is a 5 - 8% aqueous solution of [10]
4. Chlorination product of methane in the presence of sunlight is [10]
7. A cause of versatile nature of carbon is [12]
9. Excessive consumption of ethanol causes a disease called [9]





Ethanol is a common ingredient in many cosmetic and beauty products. It acts as an astringent to help clean the skin.



Ethanol is effective in killing microorganisms like bacteria, fungi and viruses. It is a common ingredient in many hand sanitizers.

USES OF ETHANOL



Several medications that are insoluble in water are often dissolved in ethanol.



Ethanol is widely used as a fuel additive and as an engine fuel.

/// Match the Following

Column A

1. Properties of every eighth element were similar to that of the first element.
2. The properties of elements are periodic functions of their atomic masses.
3. Classified elements into metals and non-metals.
4. The physical and chemical properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers.
5. The atomic mass of the middle element of the triad is equal to the arithmetic mean of the atomic masses of the other

Column B

(Picture of Scientists)

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



Column C

(Name of Scientists)

p.

Antoine Lavoisier

q.

Henry Moseley

r.

Dmitri Mendeleev

s.

John Newlands

t.

Johann
Wolfgang
Döbereiner



QUIZ

1. Which family of the Modern Periodic Table has most reactive metals?

(1) Transition metals

(2) Alkali metals

(3) Alkaline earth metals

(4) Inner transition metals

2. Elements on the right side of the Modern Periodic Table are generally

(1) Metals

(2) Non-metals

(3) Metalloids

(4) f-block elements

3. In Mendeleev's Periodic Table Eka-boron is

(1) Germanium

(2) Gallium

(3) Scandium

(4) Beryllium

4. Fluorine is the most electronegative element while _____ is the most electropositive element.

(1) Chlorine

(2) Sodium

(3) Caesium

(4) Lithium

5. The subatomic particle which determines the identity of an element i.e. the particle deciding which element it is, is

(1) Proton

(2) Electron

(3) Neutron

(4) Meson



6. If the electronic configuration of an element E is $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^1$ then the formula and nature of its oxide is

(1) E_2O and basic

(2) E_2O_3 and amphoteric

(3) E_2O_3 and basic

(4) EO_3 and acidic

7. Electronic configuration of elements A, B, C and D are given. The most metallic element among them is

(1) A = 2,8,8,2

(2) B = 2,8,8,1

(3) C = 2,8,5

(4) D = 2,8,8

8. The correct order of electronegativity is

(1) $P < S < N < O$

(2) $P < S < O < N$

(3) $S < P < N < O$

(4) $O < N < S < P$

9. The combining ratio of elements (by number) when group 1 element combines with sulphur to form its sulphide is

(1) 1 : 1

(2) 2 : 1

(3) 3 : 2

(4) 1 : 3

10. Which of the following has the smallest size?

(1) Al^{3+}

(2) Na^+

(3) N^{3-}

(4) F^-

Answer

1. (2)

2. (2)

3. (3)

4. (3)

5. (1)

6. (2)

7. (2)

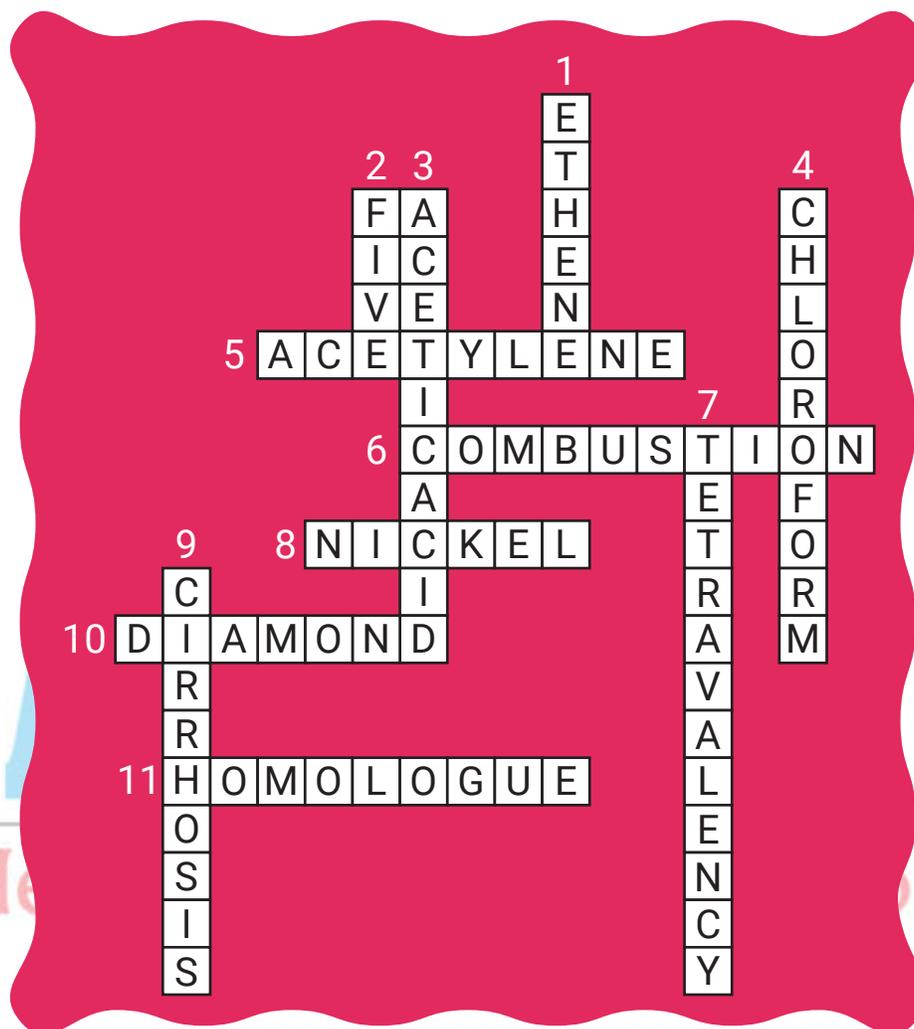
8. (1)

9. (2)

10. (1)



/// Answer (Crossword) ///



/// Answer (Match the Following) ///

1. b s

4. a q

2. e r

5. c t

3. d p



How do Organisms Reproduce?, Heredity and Evolution

///Mysteries of Multiplication

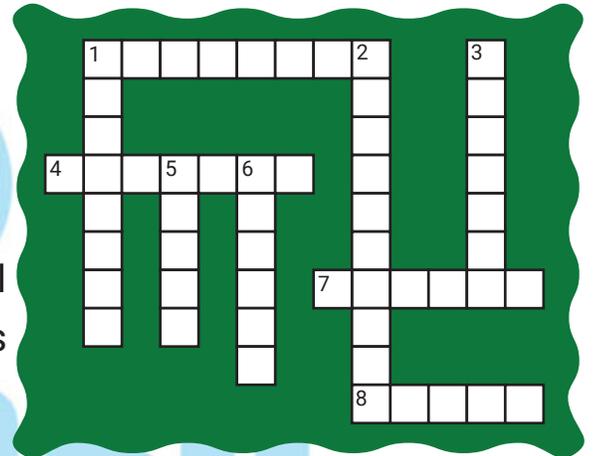
Across

1. I may not be a paired gland but I pour my secretions, that increases the sperm motility.

4. I'm not just a sac but a testes incubator. I bring the temperature 2-3 degree celsius lower than the normal body temperature.

7. I'm formed by the fusion of two cells and start dividing instantly. Right now, I'm just a cell but I can grow up to be like you definitely.

8. I'm not an animal but I have a head and a tail. I'm the cell that contains the male genome.



Down

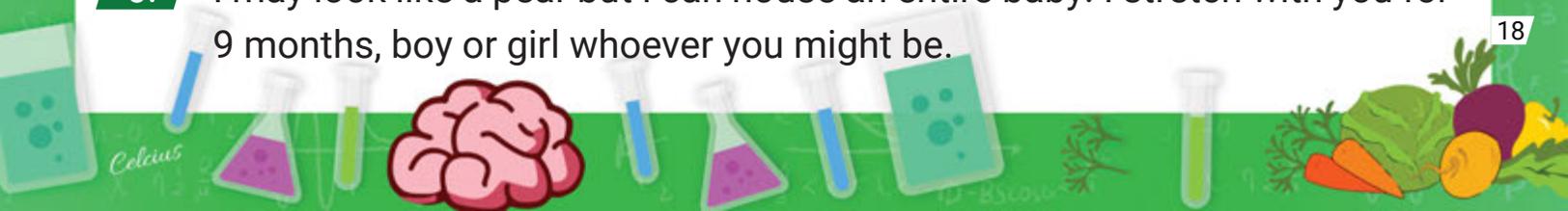
1. I'm the barrier that separates you from mommy but you can exchange nutrients and wastes through me.

2. I cover your testes from behind and allow the sperms to mature. I may be just a coiled tube but sperms are temporarily stored in me.

3. I collect your eggs from one end and transfer it further. I either watch them fertilize in me or I see them wither.

5. I may look like an almond but I store eggs in me, No I'm not a hen but the hen has me.

6. I may look like a pear but I can house an entire baby. I stretch with you for 9 months, boy or girl whoever you might be.





Cloning Conundrum

1. CC, for "Copy Cat" or "Carbon Copy"

World's first pet cat was cloned by scientists at Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences in Dec 2001. She was adopted by Dr. Duane Kraemer, a senior professor in Reproduction Sciences Laboratory, and died in March 2020.



2. INJAZ (first cloned camel)

It was cloned in 2009 from the ovarian cells of a dead camel & has now given birth to a 38 kg healthy calf by normal reproduction on 2nd November 2015.



3. "SNUPPY" – or Seoul National University puppy

World's first cloned dog, an Afghan hound was born on April 24, 2005, in a research led by Hwang Woo-Suk, South Korea and died after 10 years in 2015.



4. PROMETEA (World's first cloned horse)

The first cloned horse, was a female Haflinger foal, born on May 28, 2003 in a research led by by Italian professor Cesare Galli, gave birth to Pegasus.



5. ZHONG ZHONG & HUA HUA (World's first cloned monkeys)

The first cloned monkeys were made by somatic cell nuclear transfer (same technique as Dolly). These are genetically identical, long-tailed, crab eating macaques born in Jan 2018 at the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Neuroscience in Shanghai.



DID YOU KNOW?

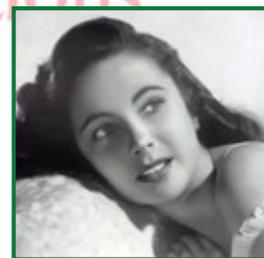
1. A “zombie gene” in elephants might help protect them from cancer. An old gene that was no longer functional was recycled from the vast “genome junkyard” to increase the sensitivity of elephant cells to DNA damage, enabling them to cull potentially cancerous cells early.

2. **Octopus can edit their own genes**

Cephalopods do not obey the commands of their DNA to the letter. Instead, they sometimes interfere with the code as it is being carried by a molecular “messenger”.

3. Your genetic makeup determines whether you think your pee smells funky after eating *Asparagus*.

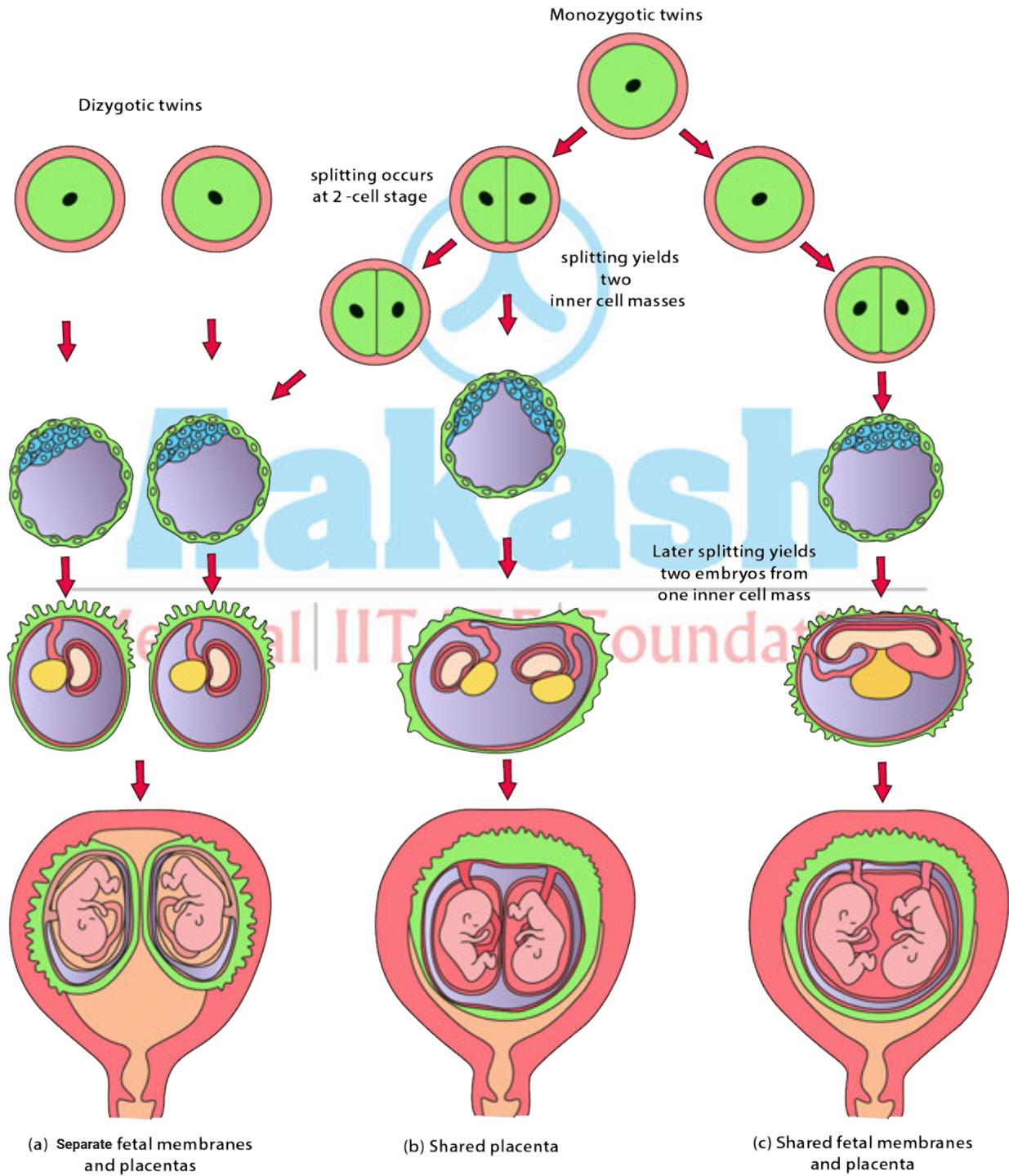
4. Elizabeth Taylor’s apparent dark outlined eyes were due to a rare genetic mutation giving her “double eyelashes.”



5. Sickle cell anaemia is actually a genetic mutation and is an adaptive advantage to people living in malaria infected areas. Humans with one of the two alleles of sickle-cell disease show less severe symptoms when infected with malaria.



GAME of Twins



Consumer Rights



Consumer Right was not a much significant topic of discussion before 18th century. However, after the world got introduced to the industrial revolution, the production started increasing and hence supply became diverse. In this background, the consumer felt at the weak position as it did not have the power to negotiate with the seller and did not often knew the price, durability of the product.

In this background, there needed some protection for the consumers and it led to the introduction of Consumer Rights.

INTERESTING FACTS

- Consumer Protection in India started since the colonial times i.e. 1930 by the Legislation Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

After independence Government of India took various steps to protect the rights of consumers.

For example

- Indian Standards Bureau Certification Act, 1952
- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956
- Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Did You KNOW ?



○ Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act (AGMARK) is a certification mark on all agricultural products which ensures the consumers both quality and their standard, is a colonial law and was passed in 1937.



○ The ISI mark is a standards-compliance mark for industrial products in India since 1955.

However, the most comprehensive legislation which has been passed in order to secure the consumer right is the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. This act provided several rights to the consumers.



Rights Given To The Consumer

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In 2019, the Consumer Protection Act came into the force which replaced Consumer Protection Act 1986.

Let's have a close look at the difference between both the laws.

Provisions	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Consumer Protection Act, 2019
Regulatory Authority	Absence of the Central Regulatory Authority	Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) is established to promote, protect and enforce the rights of the consumers
Complaint Filing	Complaint needs to be filed in the consumer court which is under the jurisdiction of the seller	Complaint can be filed from anywhere or from where the consumer resides
Jurisdiction	District Forum (upto 20 lacs) State Commission (from 20 lacs to 1 crore) National Commission (from 1 crore and above)	District Forum (upto 1 crore) State Commission (from 1 crore to 10 crore) National Commission (from 10 crore and above)
Product Liability	No Provision	Consumers have the right to seek compensation for any harm caused
E-Commerce	No Provision	E-commerce transaction will be covered
Video Conferencing	No Provision	Consumers can seek hearing through video conferencing



Did You

KNOW ?

- In order to highlight the importance of the consumer movement as well as the need to make them aware and informed of their rights and responsibilities, the **National Consumer Rights Day** is observed on **24th December** every year in India.
- Globally, World Consumer Rights Day is celebrated every year on 15th March. World Consumer Rights Day was inspired by the President John F Kennedy, who sent a special message to the US Congress on 15th March 1962, in which he formally addressed the issue of consumer rights and he was the first world leader to do so.



Tenses

Choose the correct tense form to fill in the blank.

1. He did not _____ part in the debate.
- (A) took (B) taken
(C) take (D) takes

2. He _____ not taken anything till then.
- (A) have (B) has
(C) had (D) did

3. Has he not _____ to school for many days?
- (A) coming (B) came
(C) come (D) been coming

4. Her train _____ at 8.35 a.m. tomorrow.
- (A) arrives (B) is arriving
(C) will be arriving (D) arrive

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5. The light went out while I _____.

- (A) reading (B) were reading
(C) am reading (D) was reading

6. The father with his two sons _____ to witness the match.

- (A) is going (B) was going
(C) are going (D) were going

7. Scoring well in Mathematics _____ in getting first division.

- (A) help (B) will be help
(C) helps (D) helped

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8. She _____ awake for a while now to finish her project at the earliest.

- (A) was (B) had been
(C) has been (D) was being

9. Had the bell _____ before you reached home?

- (A) ring (B) rang
(C) rung (D) has rung



10. One hardly _____ what to do.

(A) knew

(B) know

(C) knows

(D) known

Answers

1. (C)

2. (C)

3. (D)

4. (A)

5. (D)

6. (A)

7. (C)

8. (C)

9. (C)

10. (C)

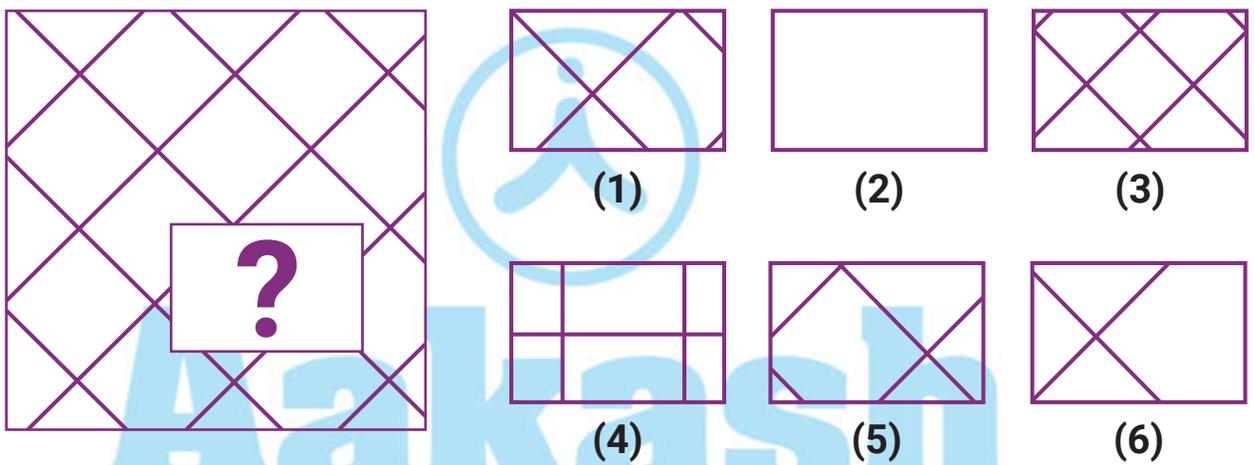
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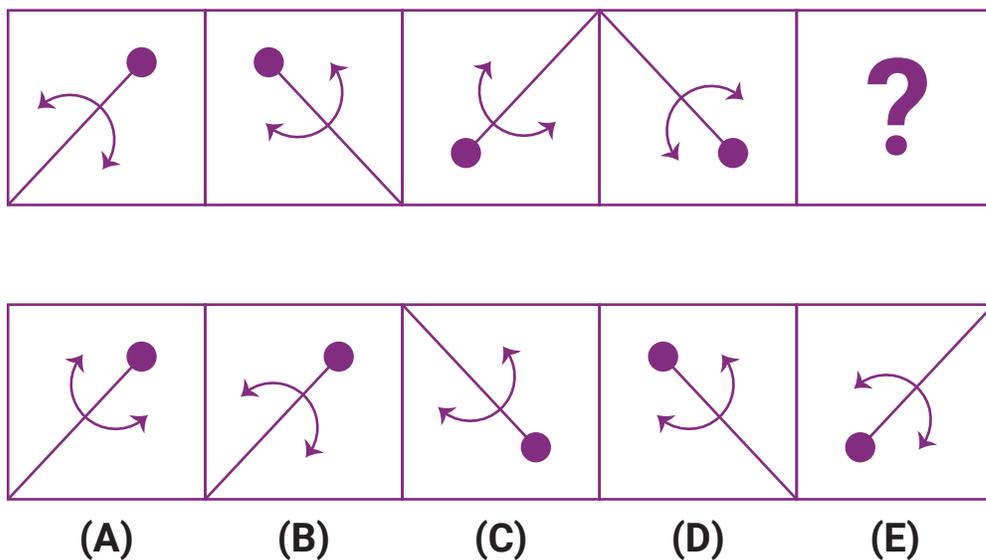


Non-Verbal Reasoning

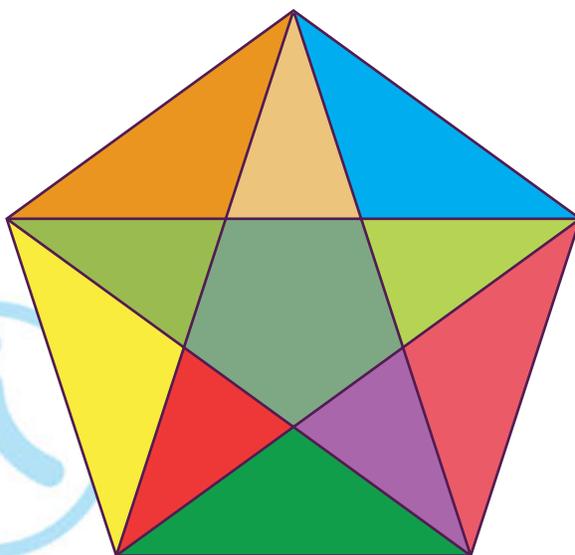
/// 1. Find the blank space



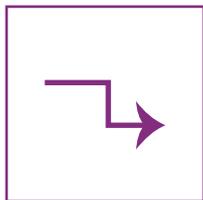
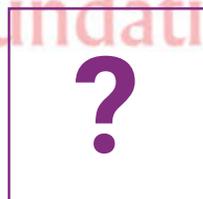
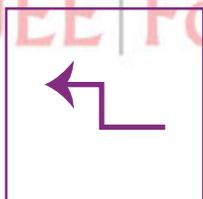
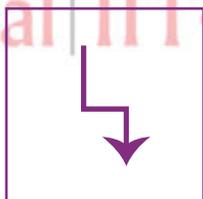
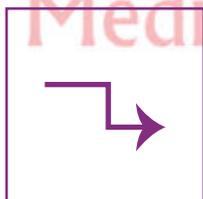
/// 2. Complete the series



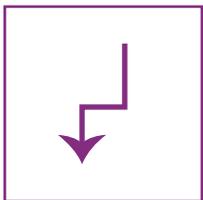
/// 3. How many triangles are there? 



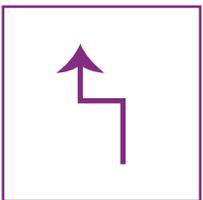
/// 4. Complete the series 



(A)



(B)



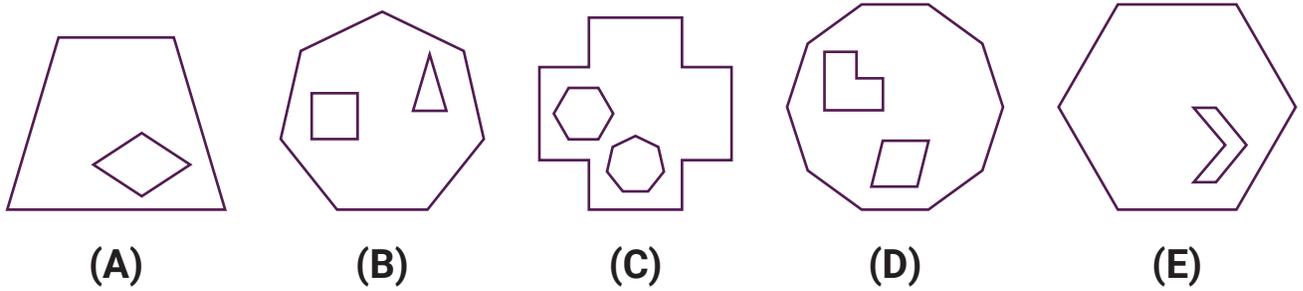
(C)



(D)



/// 5. Find the odd one out



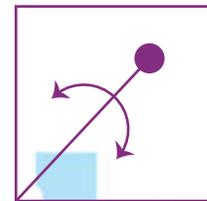
/// Answer

1.



(5)

2.



(B)

3. Number of Triangles

Single \longrightarrow 10

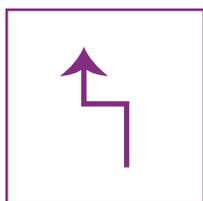
Triangles with 2 components \longrightarrow 10

Triangles with 3 components \longrightarrow 10

Triangles with 5 components \longrightarrow 5

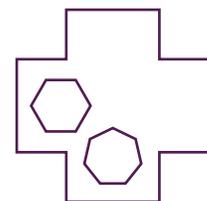
Total number of triangles = 35

4.



(C)

5.



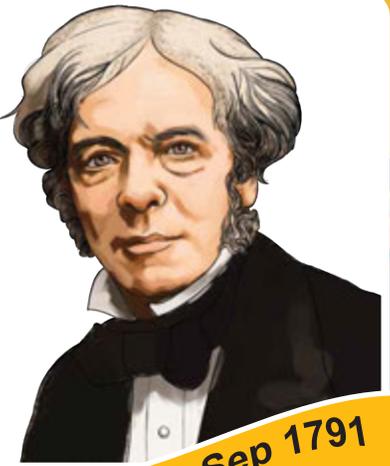
(C)



Happy Birthday

Michael Faraday

“Nothing is too wonderful to be true if it is consistent with the laws of nature.”



Born - 22 Sep 1791
Died - 25 Aug 1867

Born on September 22, 1791, this famous English physicist and chemist is best remembered for his understanding of electromagnetism. Once Faraday discovered that electricity could be made by moving a magnet inside a wire coil, he was able to build the first electric motor. He later built the first generator and transformer. He introduced several words that we still use today to discuss electricity : ion, electrode, cathode and anode.

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...