



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

APRIL 2026

CLASS 9





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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

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Polynomials

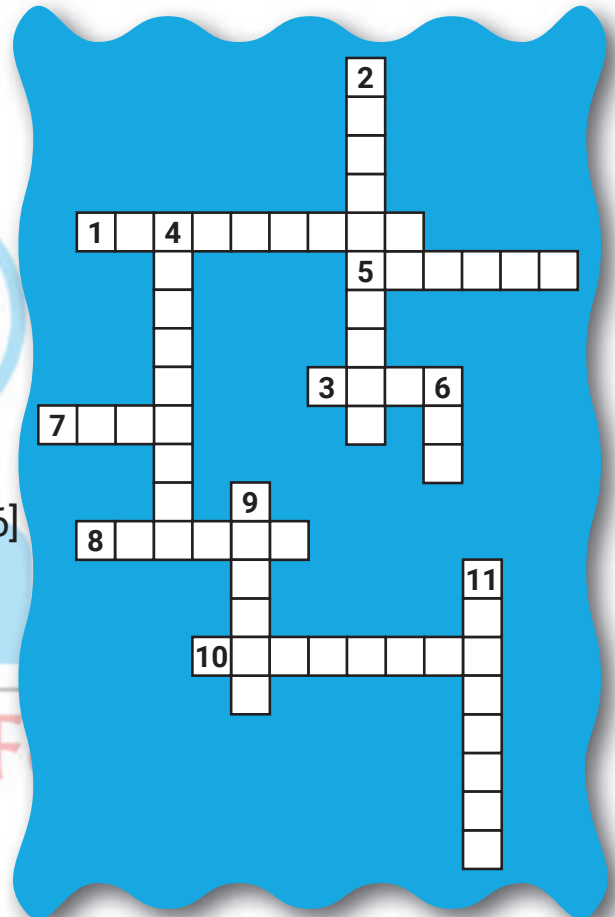
Crossword

ACROSS

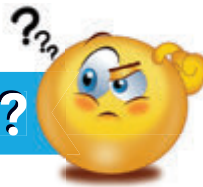
- 1 An algebraic expression is a combination of constants and _____. [9]
- 3 Every linear polynomial has only one _____. [4]
- 5 If $(x - \alpha)$ is a _____ of $f(x)$, then $f(\alpha) = 0$. [6]
- 7 $(x + a)$ is a factor of $x^n - a^n$, where n is an _____ positive integer. [4]
- 8 Number of distinct _____ of a polynomial $p(x)$ is equal to the number of times the graph of polynomial cuts or touches the x -axis. [6]
- 10 Degree of remainder is always _____ the degree of the divisor. [8]

DOWN

- 2 Degree of zero polynomial is _____. [10]
- 4 The _____, when $f(x) = x^4 + 1$ is divided by $(x - 2)$ is 17. [9]
- 6 $(x + a)$ is a factor of $x^n + a^n$, when n is an _____ positive integer. [3]
- 9 _____ of polynomial determines the maximum number of real zeroes of the polynomial. [6]
- 11 If polynomial $p(x)$ is divided by $(x - 2)$, then the remainder is a _____ or zero. [8]



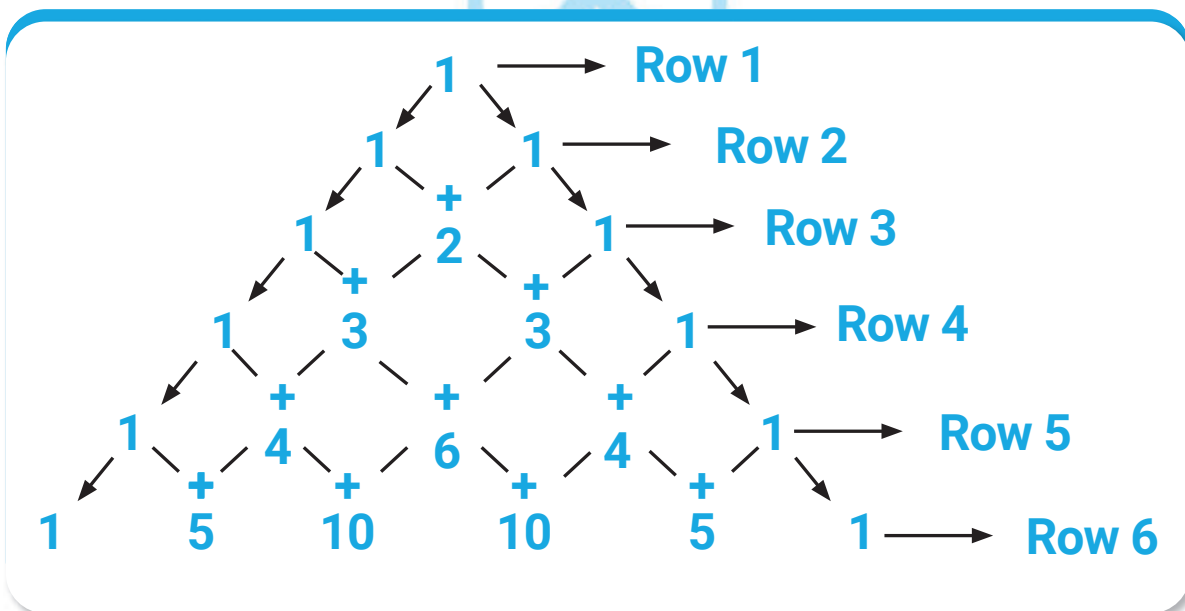
How do I learn Identities ?



Here is the trick



PASCAL'S TRIANGLE

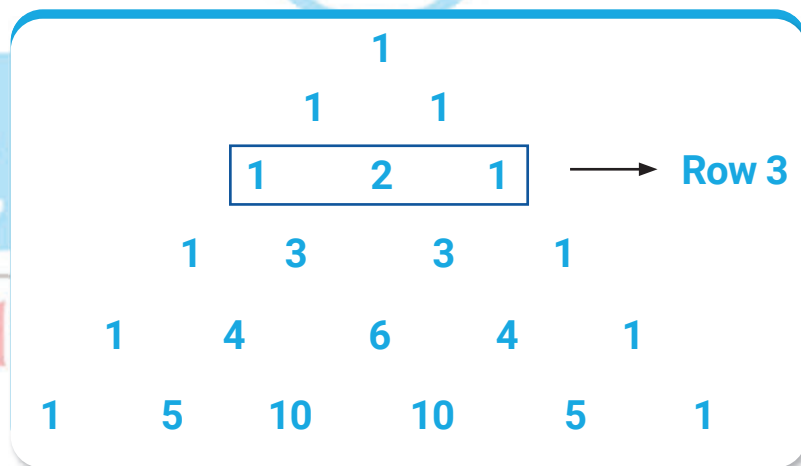


Let us discuss the identities one by one

i

Now, let us see $(a + b)^2$

- ◆ Since the degree is 2, the number of terms in the resulting expression will be $2 + 1$.
i.e. 3 terms.
- ◆ Now, checking Pascal's Triangle with 3 terms, we can identify the coefficient of the terms of resulting expression.



- ◆ As we have '+' in the expression, so we will write '+' in all the terms.
i.e. $1 + 2 + 1$
- ◆ We will now, multiply variables a and b with these coefficient. As 'a' is the first variable we will start with 'a'. Multiply 'a' in the decreasing order of its power with all the coefficients starting from 2 because degree is 2.
i.e. $1a^2 + 2a^1 + 1a^0$
- ◆ Now, multiply 'b' with increasing order of its power starting from zero.
i.e. $(a + b)^2 = 1a^2b^0 + 2a^1b^1 + 1a^0b^2$
 $= a^2 + 2ab + b^2$



ii

Now, $(a + b)^3$

- ◆ No. of terms = $3 + 1 = 4$
- ◆ Coefficients from Pascal's Triangle.

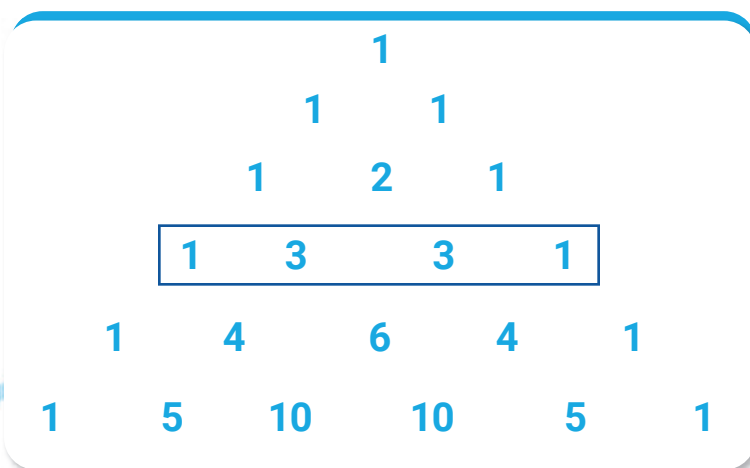
i.e. 1 3 3 1

- ◆ As it is $(a + b)^3$, so we will write '+' in between these coefficients.

i.e. $1 + 3 + 3 + 1$

- ◆ Now, multiply 'a' in decreasing order of its power starting from 3 with all the coefficient and multiply 'b' in increasing order of its power starting from zero till 3 as degree is 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e. } (a + b)^3 &= 1a^3b^0 + 3a^2b^1 + 3a^1b^2 + 1a^0b^3 \\ &= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \end{aligned}$$



iii

Now, $(a - b)^2$

- ◆ No. of terms will be = $2 + 1 = 3$
- ◆ Coefficients from Pascal's Triangle i.e. 1 2 1 same as that of $(a + b)^2$.
- ◆ But sign of the terms will be + and - alternatively.

i.e. $+1 - 2 + 1$

- ◆ Multiplying a and b with each term in decreasing order and increasing order of their power respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e. } (a - b)^2 &= 1a^2b^0 - 2a^1b^1 + 1a^0b^2 \\ &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

Do it yourself

 $(a - b)^3$

iv

Now, $(a^3 + b^3)$ ◆ Let us discuss $(a^3 + b^3)$

This identity can be derived easily from $(a + b)^3$ identity simply by transposing terms.

$$\text{i.e. } (a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

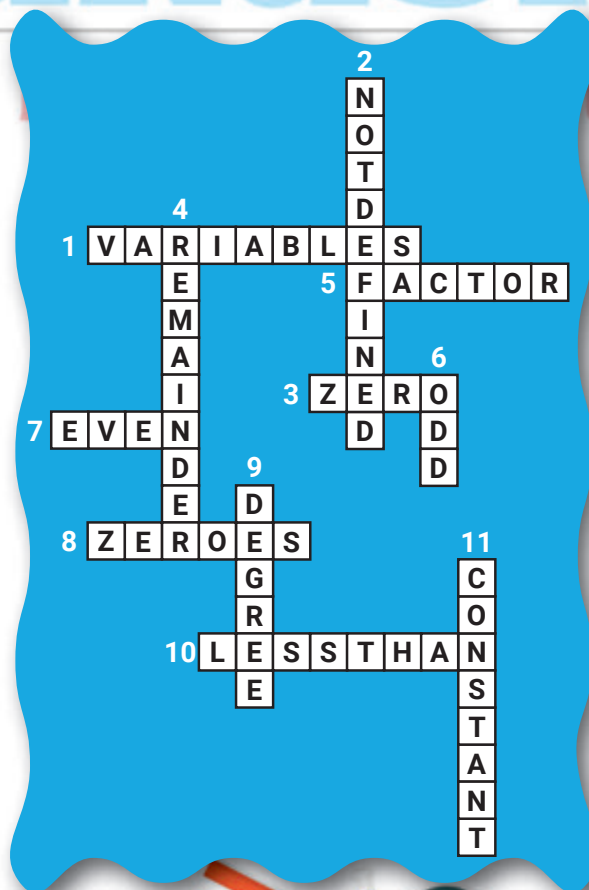
$$\Rightarrow (a + b)^3 - 3a^2b - 3ab^2 = a^3 + b^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 &= (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b) \\ &= (a + b)[(a + b)^2 - 3ab] \\ &= (a + b)[a^2 + b^2 + 2ab - 3ab] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$$

Similarly, we can find $a^3 - b^3$ from $(a - b)^3$ identity

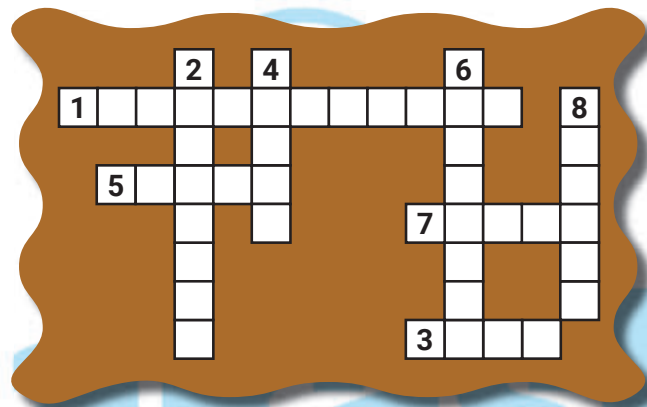
Answer (Crossword)





Motion

Crossword

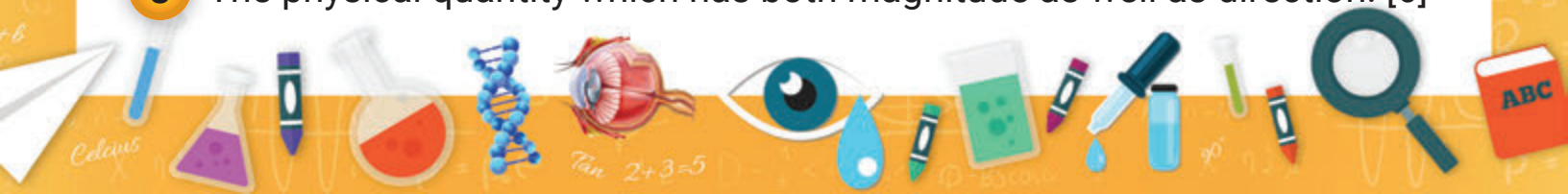


ACROSS

- 1 Rate of change of velocity. [12]
- 3 A body is said to be at _____ if it does not change its position w.r.t its surroundings with the passage of time. [4]
- 5 _____ of the velocity-time graph gives acceleration of an object. [5]
- 7 For your total displacement to be zero you must end up back from where you _____. [5]

DOWN

- 2 Speed in particular direction. [8]
- 4 SI unit of displacement. [5]
- 6 Speed is always _____. [8]
- 8 The physical quantity which has both magnitude as well as direction. [6]



Quiz Time

1 A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r . The displacement after half a circle would be

(a) Zero

(b) πr

(c) $2r$

(d) $2\pi r$

2 A body is thrown vertically upward with velocity u , the greatest height h to which it will rise is

(a) u/g

(b) $u^2/2g$

(c) u^2/g

(d) $u/2g$

3 The numerical ratio of displacement to distance for a moving object is

(a) always less than 1

(b) always equal to 1

(c) always more to 1

(d) equal or less than 1

4 If the displacement of an object is proportional to square of time, then the object moves with

(a) uniform velocity

(b) uniform acceleration

(c) increasing acceleration

(d) decreasing acceleration

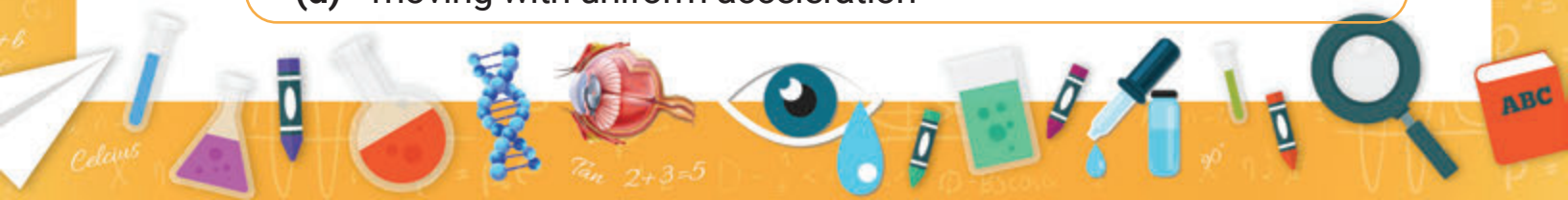
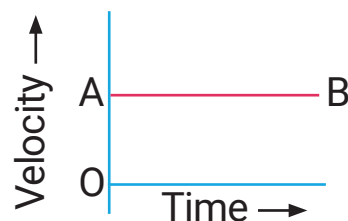
5 From the given velocity (v)–time (t) graph, it can be inferred that the object is

(a) in uniform motion

(b) at rest

(c) in non-uniform motion

(d) moving with uniform acceleration





1. *Motion depends on the observer!*

A person sitting in a moving train is at rest for another passenger but in motion for someone standing outside.

2. *Zero Displacement Trick*

A person sitting in a moving train is at rest for another passenger but in motion for someone standing outside.

3. *Speed vs Velocity Twist*

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Speed can never be negative, but velocity can!
Because velocity has direction.

4. *Uniform Speed, Changing Velocity*

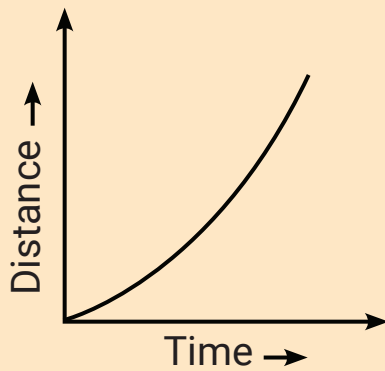
In circular motion, speed is constant but velocity keeps changing as at every point the direction of motion changes



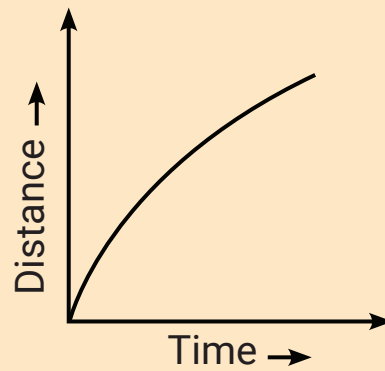
Uniform Speed



Non-uniform Speed

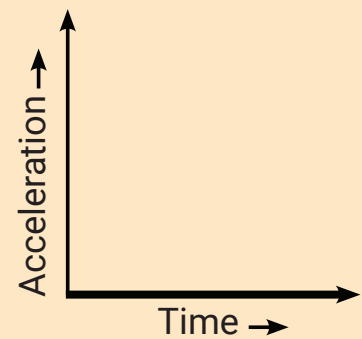
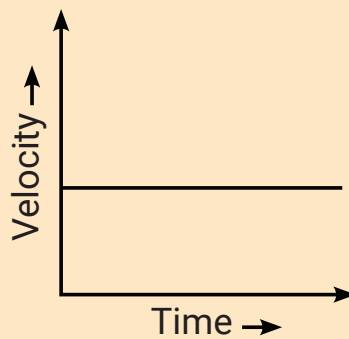
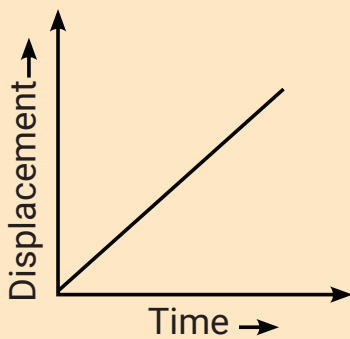


Increasing Speed

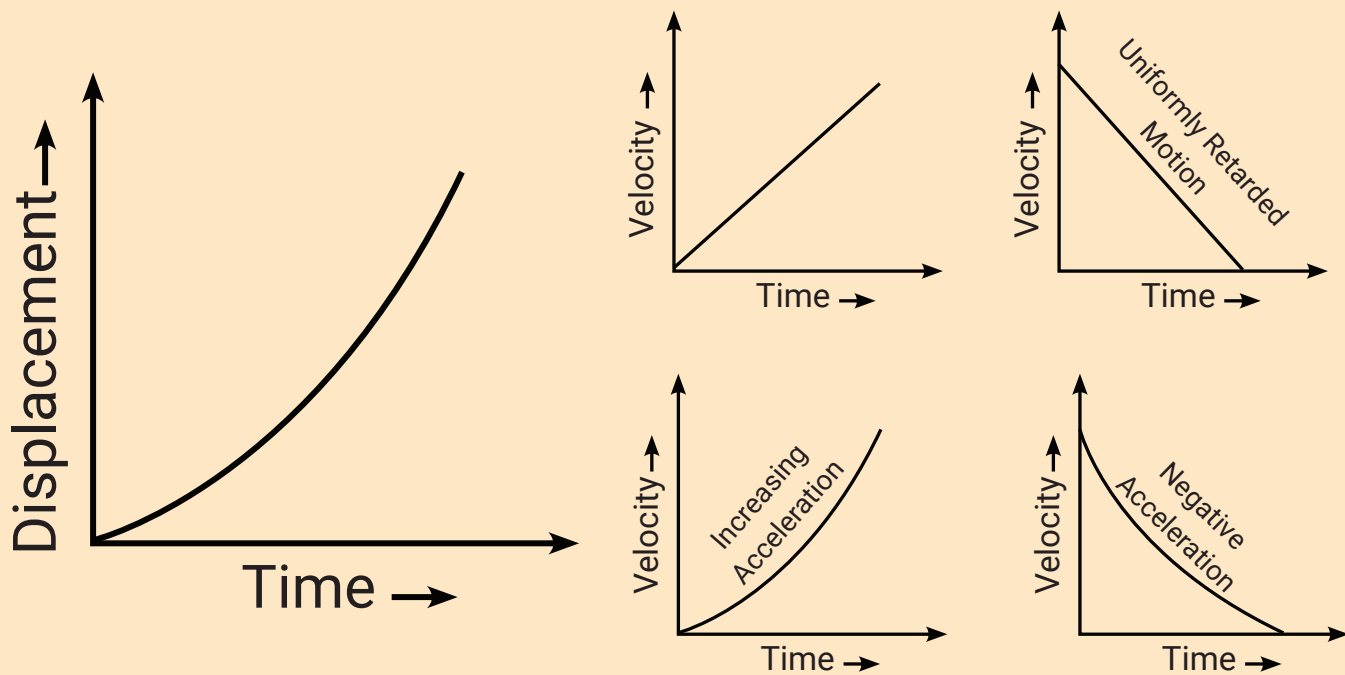


Decreasing Speed

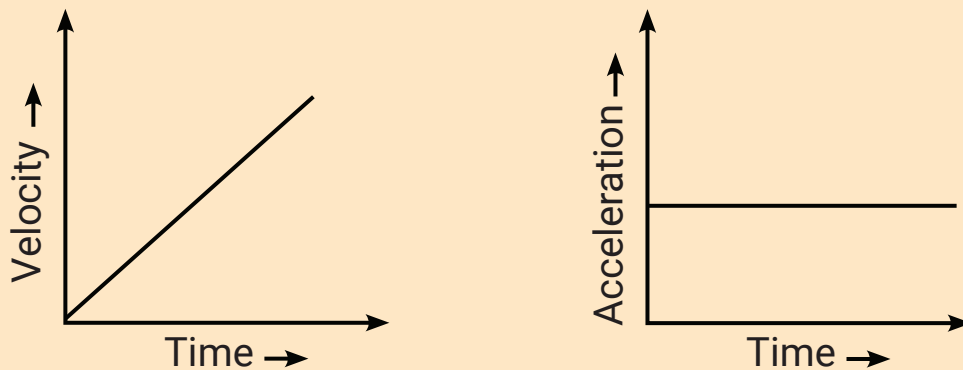
Uniform Velocity



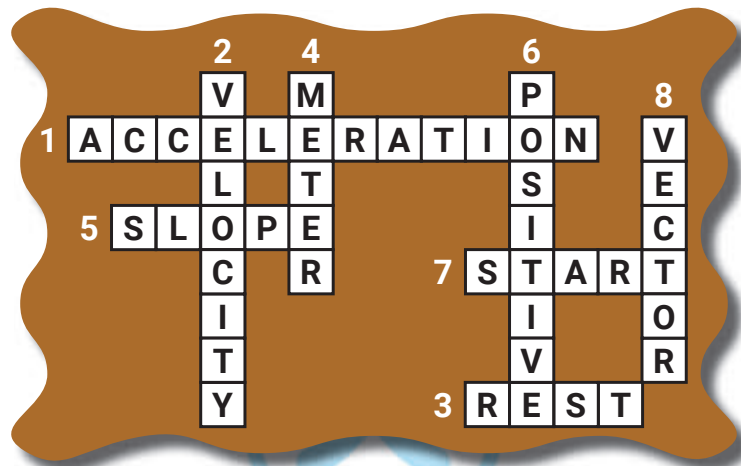
Non-uniform Velocity



Uniform Acceleration



Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Quiz Time)

- 1 (c) $2r$ 2 (b) $u^2/2g$ 3 (d) equal or less than 1
4 (b) uniform acceleration 5 (a) in uniform motion





Exploring Mixtures and Their Separation

Centrifugation: Powering Nuclear Reactors

To create nuclear fuel, scientists must separate the fissile **Uranium-235** isotope from the far more common **Uranium-238**. Because they are isotopes of the same element, chemical separation is impossible. Instead, uranium is converted into a gas (uranium hexafluoride) and spun in massive, ultra-fast gas centrifuges. The slightly heavier U-238 is forced to the outer edge, while the lighter U-235 remains closer to the center, allowing it to be siphoned off and enriched.

Colloids: Capturing Comet Dust in Space

One of the most extreme examples of a colloid is an **Aerogel**—often referred to as "frozen smoke." It is a solid sol (gas dispersed in a solid matrix) where the liquid part of a gel has been completely replaced by gas, making it one of the lightest solid materials known. Because of its colloidal structure, it exhibits a beautiful Tyndall effect, scattering blue light. NASA used aerogel blocks on the **Stardust** spacecraft to capture hypervelocity dust particles from a comet's tail without destroying them upon impact.



Fractional Distillation: Harvesting Medical Oxygen

We breathe a homogeneous mixture of gases, but hospitals require pure oxygen. To isolate it, industrial plants use **Cryogenic Air Separation**. The air is compressed and cooled to extremely low temperatures (below **-200°C**) until it liquefies. This liquid air is then fed into a fractionating column and slowly warmed. Nitrogen, having a lower boiling point (**-196°C**), vaporizes first and rises to the top, while liquid oxygen (boiling point **-183°C**) and argon are collected lower down in the column.

Crystallisation: Driving Earth's Magnetic Field

Crystallisation is not just for purifying salt or copper sulphate; it is actively protecting life on Earth. Deep underground, the Earth's solid inner core is slowly growing as the liquid iron-nickel outer core cools and solidifies. This massive, planetary-scale crystallisation process releases latent heat and lighter elements. This drives violent convection currents in the liquid outer core, which in turn generates Earth's magnetic field—the shield that protects us from lethal solar radiation.

Chromatography: Uncovering Forged Masterpieces

Advanced forms of chromatography—like Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)—are critical in the art world. Art historians and forensic experts take microscopic flakes of paint from classical artworks and separate the complex mixtures of ancient binders, oils, and pigments. By analyzing the unique chemical "fingerprint" of these separated components, they can determine if a painting is a genuine Renaissance masterpiece or a modern forgery made with synthetic paints.

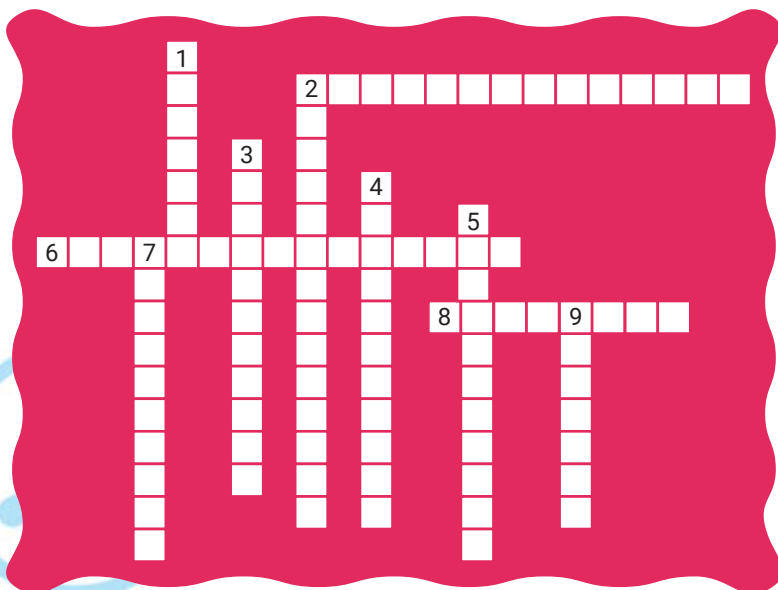
Crossword

Across

2. The technique used for separation of those solutes that dissolve in the same solvent but to different extents. (14)

6. A process that separates a pure solid in the form of its crystals from a solution. (15)

8. A homogeneous mixture of two or more chemically non-reacting substances. (8)



Down

1. The substance in which a solute is dissolved. (7)

2. A method for separating suspended particles from a liquid by rotating the mixture at a high speed. (14)

3. The process used to separate a sublimable component from a non-sublimable impurity. (11)

4. A method used to remove very fine suspended particles from a liquid by adding a chemical like alum. (11)

5. A mixture that has a uniform composition throughout its mass. (11)

7. A heterogeneous mixture in which small particles of a solute are spread throughout the solvent without dissolving. (10)

9. The scattering of light by colloidal particles is called the ____ effect. (7)



Quiz Time?

1. Which of the following types of mixture has a uniform composition throughout its mass?

A Homogeneous mixture

B Heterogeneous mixture

C Suspension

D Colloid

2. Which of the following separation techniques is used in dairies to separate cream from milk?

A Sublimation

B Filtration

C Centrifugation

D Chromatography

3. The scattering of light by colloidal particles that makes the path of a light beam visible is known as

A Brownian movement

B Tyndall effect

C Coagulation

D Electrophoresis

4. Which of the following substances can be separated from a mixture with common salt using the process of sublimation?

A Sand

B Sugar

C Chalk powder

D Camphor

5. Which of the following is the characteristic particle size of the solute in a true solution?

A Less than 1 nm

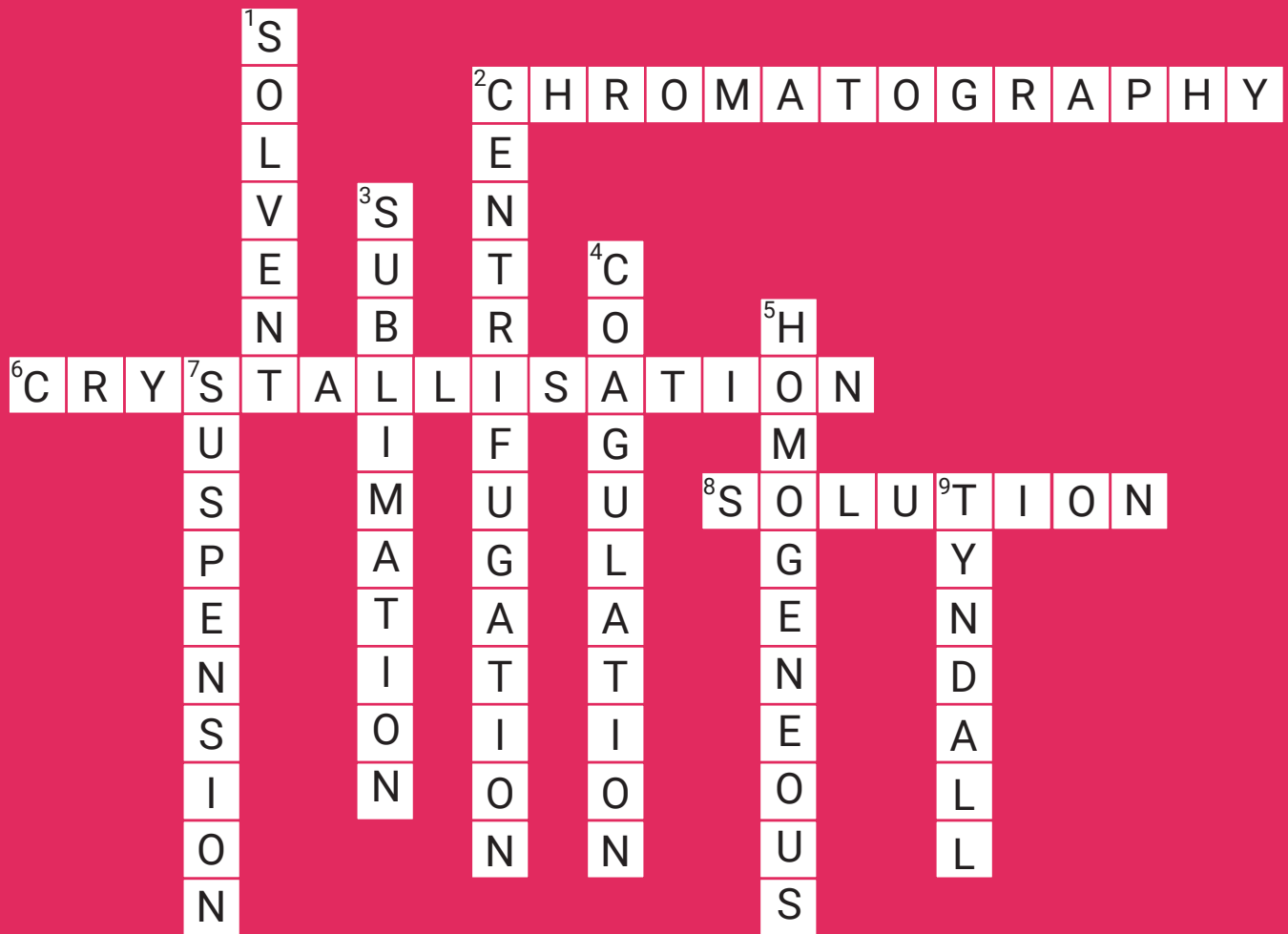
B Between 1 nm and 1000 nm

C Greater than 1000 nm

D Exactly 1 mm



Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Quiz Time)

1. / A

2. / C

3. / B

4. / D

5. / A





Interesting Facts

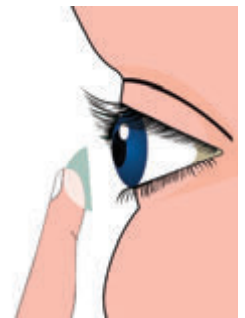
Here are the hints given to help find you the answer.

When you have a sore throat, cells surrounding the throat are swollen because of excess water. The salt water which is used for gargling has a lower water concentration than the cells of the throat. So, water move from the swollen cells of the throat to the salt water; reducing pain and swelling.



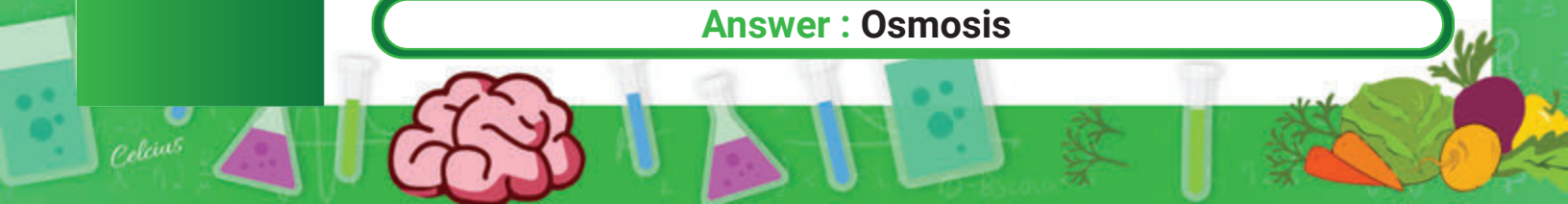
While intaking salty food, saltier-than-normal blood rushes through blood vessels and the body senses an imbalance. Now, sodium-rich fluid attempts to pull even more fluid (water) out of the cells. The condition is known as hypernatremia, and it's a red flag that sends the signal to the brain to report the high salt levels in the fluid around the cells. "Water.. Water.. Water.." : signals the brain and you're thirsty.

Soft contact lenses are made up of semi-permeable materials. We store our contacts in sterile saline solution, such that the concentration of the saline in the contacts matches the salt content in the natural fluid which moistens our eyes; the contacts stay moist, soft and comfortable but, if you store contacts in distilled water, the salt concentration is higher in the eye fluid and thus water flows out of the contacts; slowly drying the eyes.



Q. Have you ever thought, HOW ?? 'Gargling Helps You Get Relieved From Sore Throat' or 'Reason Behind To Get Thirsty after eating salty food' or 'Moist contact lenses Saves Eyes as compared to Dry Contact Lenses'..?

Answer : Osmosis





Jumbled words

Find out the correct answers among the jumbled alphabets by using the hints below.

- 1 Smallest cell organelle
- 2 Fluid present inside nucleus
- 3 Membrane of vacuole
- 4 Organelle that produce enzyme catalase
- 5 Green pigment in plants

W	M	Q	N	Z	X	M	E	C	T	Y	X	B	F	U	V	U
I	N	C	X	T	Y	S	Q	B	H	Z	H	Y	W	X	E	B
O	Y	H	X	E	J	N	U	N	R	I	Z	C	I	P	R	Z
T	E	X	I	S	S	Y	F	U	O	F	U	A	P	Z	U	Y
V	U	O	F	T	E	J	S	C	X	N	X	Y	M	I	L	D
R	B	D	W	O	C	V	E	L	I	E	V	U	T	O	Z	H
I	V	S	S	S	D	U	B	E	N	B	D	V	T	P	T	D
B	S	R	J	T	Y	T	A	O	E	E	Q	K	R	Z	O	W
O	D	I	K	E	S	E	C	P	W	L	V	H	I	E	N	R
S	I	T	O	R	O	T	E	L	O	R	M	O	N	E	O	S
O	A	S	T	O	N	D	O	A	G	T	O	X	K	D	P	M
M	B	H	K	N	E	T	U	S	J	N	Q	S	N	O	L	D
E	E	F	E	E	S	W	S	M	Q	X	P	A	K	D	A	F
K	T	Z	P	E	R	O	X	I	S	O	M	E	U	H	S	J
Z	E	C	H	L	O	R	O	P	H	Y	L	L	P	A	T	M
Z	S	I	G	R	Y	M	E	N	A	R	C	H	E	I	A	A
B	F	P	A	I	Q	L	A	Q	Y	N	E	V	I	A	Z	N





Riddles

I'm a series of tubes
found throughout the cell.
I prepare proteins
And lipids as well.
What am I? _____

1

I'm full of holes,
flexible and thin.
I control what gets out
as well as what comes in.
What am I? _____

2

I've been called the storage tank
by those with little taste.
I'm a sack filled with water,
food, enzymes and waste.
What am I? _____

3

Since I contain many enzymes,
I can digest an injured cell and can
break down a large molecule (like a
protein) into a smaller ones as well.
What am I? _____

4

My name means coloured bodies
and I contain DNA,
I pass on traits to new cells
in a systematic way.
What am I? _____

5





Answer (Jumbled words)

W	M	Q	N	Z	X	M	E	C	T	Y	X	B	F	U	V	U
I	N	C	X	T	Y	S	Q	B	H	Z	H	Y	W	X	E	B
O	Y	H	X	E	J	N	U	N	R	I	Z	C	I	P	R	Z
T	E	X	I	S	S	Y	F	U	O	F	U	A	P	Z	U	Y
V	U	O	F	T	E	J	S	C	X	N	X	Y	M	I	L	D
R	B	D	W	O	C	V	E	L	I	E	V	U	T	O	Z	H
I	V	S	S	S	D	U	B	E	N	B	D	V	T	P	T	D
B	S	R	J	T	Y	T	A	O	E	E	Q	K	R	Z	O	W
O	D	I	K	E	S	E	C	P	W	L	V	H	I	E	N	R
S	I	T	O	R	O	T	E	L	O	R	M	O	N	E	O	S
O	A	S	T	O	N	D	O	A	G	T	O	X	K	D	P	M
M	B	H	K	N	E	T	U	S	J	N	Q	S	N	O	L	D
E	E	F	E	E	S	W	S	M	Q	X	P	A	K	D	A	F
K	T	Z	P	E	R	O	X	I	S	O	M	E	U	H	S	J
Z	E	C	H	L	O	R	O	P	H	Y	L	L	P	A	T	M
Z	S	I	G	R	Y	M	E	N	A	R	C	H	E	I	A	A
B	F	P	A	I	Q	L	A	Q	Y	N	E	V	I	A	Z	N



Answer (Riddles)

1

Endoplasmic Reticulum

2

Cell Membrane

3

Vacuole (Large)

4

Lysosome

5

Chromosomes



Socialism in Europe



Socialism is a political, social, and economic philosophy which consists of socio-economic systems characterised by social ownership of the means of production.

Origin of Socialism

With the advent of the French Revolution the idea of socialism got its root in Europe. Although the idea of collective society was first given by the Greek philosopher Plato in his dialogue 'Republic'.



Role of Communist League

In 1847, in London, a political party named the Communist League was established by Karl Marx.

Which carried the slogan “All men are brothers”.

In 1847, it declared its aim as “the downfall of the bourgeoisie, the rule of the proletariat, the overthrow of the old society of middle class, based on class distinction, and establishing a new society without classes and private property”.

It was formally disbanded in 1852.

Do You Know

Marx and Friedrich Engels drafted a manifesto which is popularly known as the Communist Manifesto.



Marxian Socialism

According to the Marxist

Workers produce more 'value' than they get in the form of wages. This constitutes the basis of conflict in capitalist society. Thus economic crisis was inevitable under capitalism because of the discrepancy between the purchasing power of workers and total production.

These crises would be resolved only if the private ownership of the means of production is abolished and the profit motive eliminated from the system of production.

These ideas were propagated in Europe and spread like a fire in the jungle and motivated the workers' class to revolt against the capitalist class.



Formation of the First International, 1864

International Working Men's Association, or the First International 1864 was the first international organisation which aimed at uniting communists, socialists and anarchists.

In 1876, due to differences in views, the organisation lost its importance.

Formation of the Second International, 1889

To unite the socialist parties in various countries into an international organisation, a Congress was held in Paris on 14 July 1889; this was the Second International.

Achievements of second international:

- Campaign against militarism and war
- Focusing on the principle to establish essential equality among all the people
- Focus on the right to freedom and national independence

Conclusion

It also emerged as a power against the problems created by capitalism. Socialism was the need of the 19th century. With time it evolved as a decisive factor along with democracy and nationalism.

Do You Know

The word socialist was added in the preamble of the Indian Constitution under 42nd CAA 1976.





Quiz Time

- 1** Which of the following depicts the most appropriate meaning of the word proletariat?
- (a) Capitalist Class (b) Workers Class
(c) Nobility (d) Aristocracy
- 2** Who is known as the father of scientific socialism?
- (a) Henri de Saint-Simon (b) Friedrich Engels
(c) Karl Marx (d) Robert Owen
- 3** Who wrote Communist Manifesto?
- (a) Robert Owen (b) Blanqui
(c) Charles Fourier (d) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- 4** A political organisation, the Second International was formed in:
- (a) 1864 (b) 1889
(c) 1900 (d) 1904
- 5** Which of the following ideas socialism focuses on?
- (a) Public Ownership (b) Equality of Income Distribution
(c) Central Planning (d) All of these





Answer Quiz Time

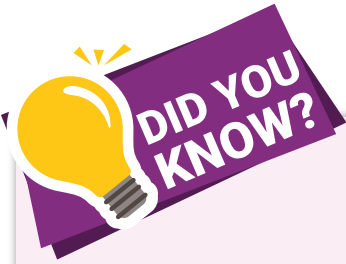
- 1 >>> (b) Workers Class
- 2 >>> (c) Karl Marx
- 3 >>> (d) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- 4 >>> (b) 1889
- 5 >>> (d) All of these

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Tenses

Tense is the form of a verb that shows the time something happens, happened, or is going to happen.



▶ Tense can be shown by changing the spelling of a verb. For example, *be* can become *am*, *is*, and *are* in present tense, and *was* and *were* in past tense. In English, future tense is shown by adding *will* before the verb. For example, *be* becomes *will be* in future tense.

▶ Latin usually shows tense by changing the verb, like English. However, Chinese and Indonesian show tense by adding new words, instead of changing the verb.

▶ The pluperfect (shortening of plusquamperfect), usually called past perfect in English, means more than perfect.

e.g. "It had already been raining for a week when the big storm started."

▶ To speak about the future, we use 'auxiliary verbs'.

If you say "I will write him a letter," the word "write" is the main action. The word "will" is the helping verb denoting that the action will be done in the future.

▶ You can use present tense to denote future time reference in certain cases.

E.g. The concert *starts* at 7 tonight.

My parents *are visiting* for Christmas next year.

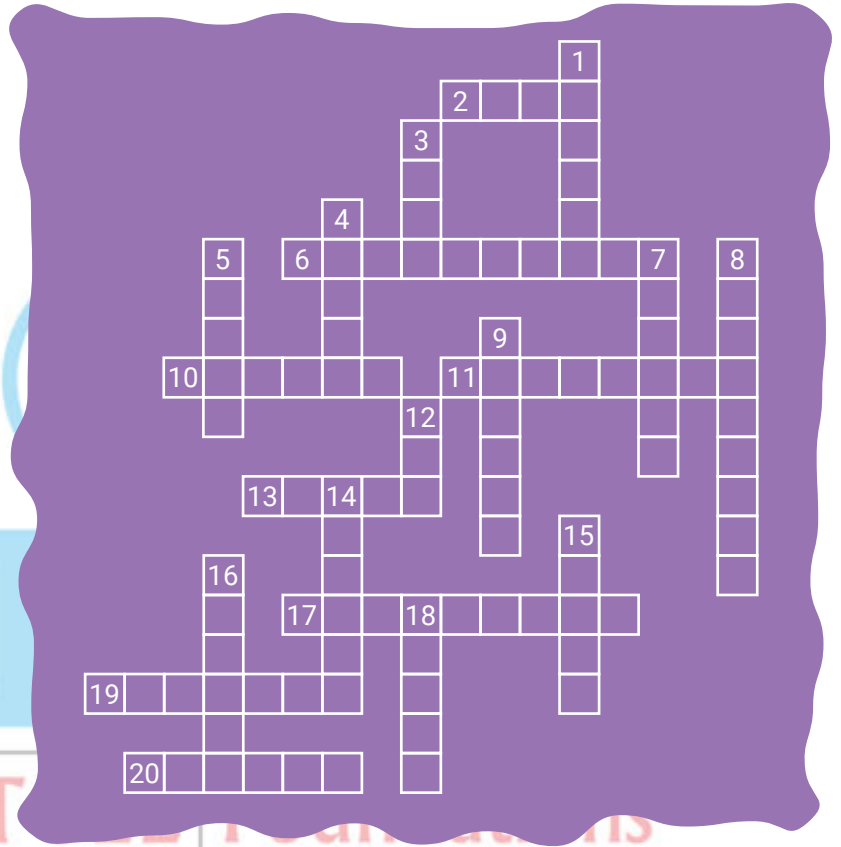
Crossword

Across

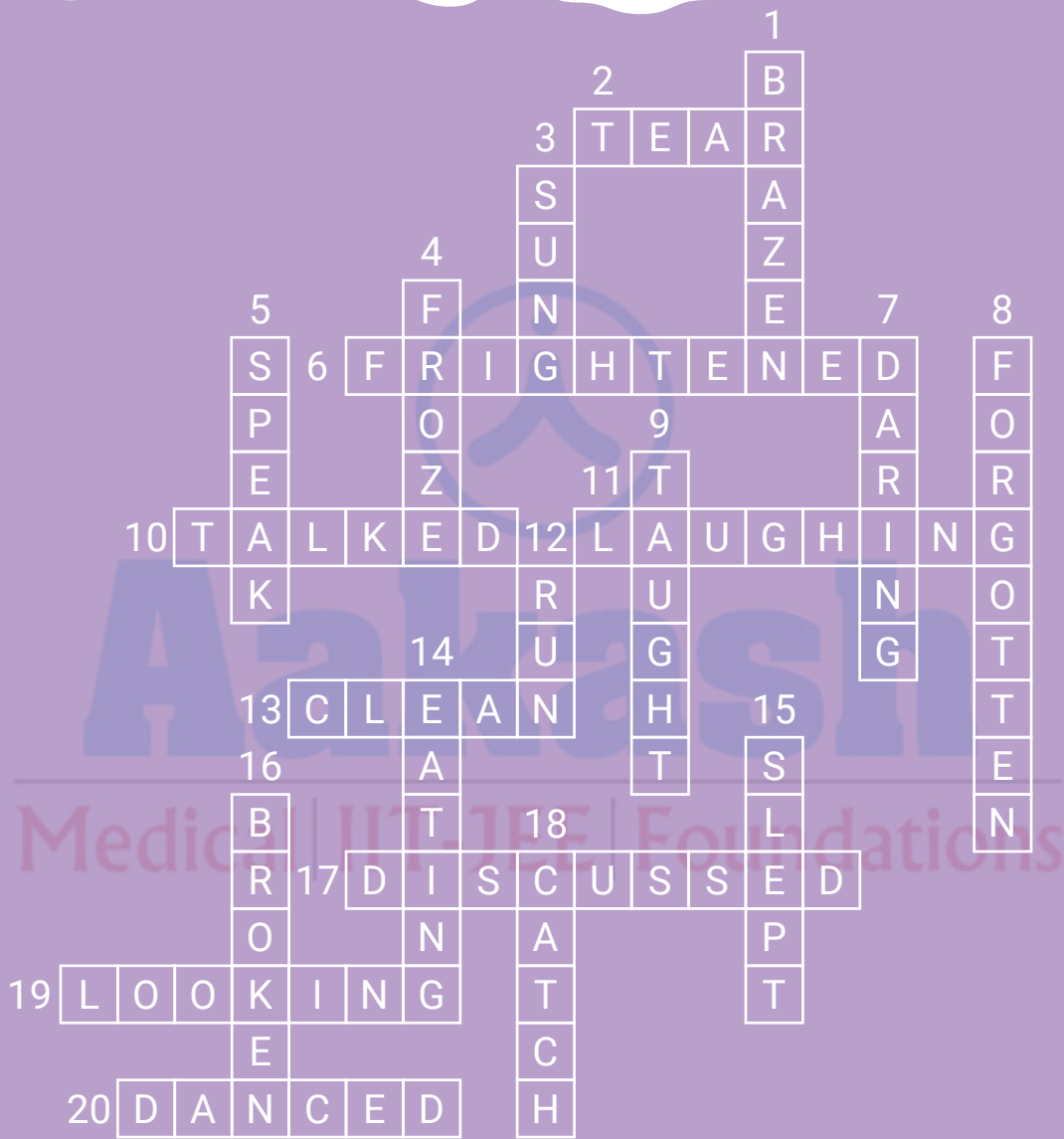
2. infinitive of torn
6. past participle of frighten
10. past participle of talk
11. present participle of laugh
13. infinitive of cleaning
17. past participle of discuss
19. present participle of look
20. simple past of dance

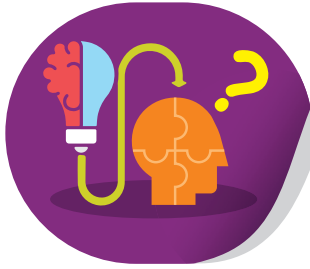
Down

1. past participle of braze
3. past participle of sing
4. simple past of freeze
5. infinitive of spoke
7. present participle of dare
8. past participle of forget
9. past participle of teach
12. infinitive of ran
14. present participle of eat
15. past participle of sleep
16. past participle of break
18. infinitive of caught



Answer (Crossword)





Seating Arrangement and Ranking Test

Quiz Time

Q.1 Ram is fifth from the left end and Sita is ninth from the right end in a row of persons. If there are ten persons between Ram and Sita, then how many persons are there in the row ?

- (a) 24 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 23

Q.2 Q is taller than M but smaller than P. E is taller than R but smaller than M. If they are arranged according to their height in descending order, then who will be at third position from starting ?

- (a) P (b) E
(c) M (d) R



(Directions : Q.3 - Q.5) Read the information given below and based on it answer the following questions.

Five persons A, B, C, D, E are sitting around a circular table.

- (i) All of them are facing towards the centre of the circle.
- (ii) A is second to the right of C
- (iii) B is third to the left of A
- (iv) E is third to the right of D

Q.3 Who is fourth to the right of A ?

- (a) D
- (b) C
- (c) B
- (d) E

Q.4 Who is to the immediate left of B ?

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) C

Q.5 Who is to the immediate right of C ?

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) B



Answer (Quiz Time)

A.1

(a) 24

Ram
5

Mid
10

Sita
9

⇒ Total = Left Rank + Right Rank + Mid Value

$$\text{Total} = 5 + 9 + 10$$

$$\text{Total} = 24$$

A.2

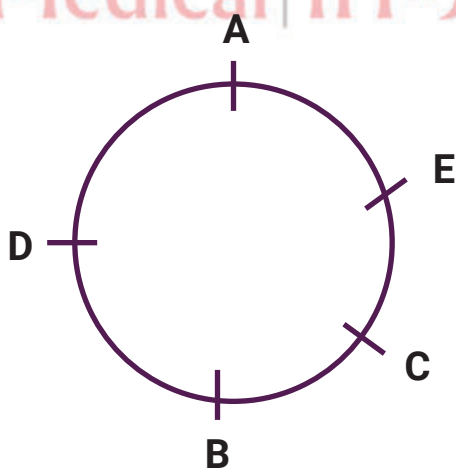
(c) M

Correct order is

$$P > Q > M > E > R$$

A.3

(d) E



A.4

(c) D

A.5

(b) E



Aakansh

Medical | IIT-JEE | JEE-Advanced



Happy Birthday

Carl Friedrich Gauss

Carl Friedrich Gauss, original name Johann Friedrich Carl Gauss, (born April 30, 1777, Brunswick [Germany] - died February 23, 1855, Gottingen, Hanover).



Born - 30 April 1777
Died - 23 Feb 1855

German mathematician, generally regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians of all time for his contributions to number theory, geometry, probability theory, geodesy, planetary astronomy, the theory of functions, and potential theory (including electromagnetism).

Along with Archimedes and Newton, Gauss is undoubtedly one of the three geniuses in the history of mathematics.

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...