



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

JULY 2026

CLASS 9





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





Triangle

Triangles in day to day Life

1. Bridges

Supporting structures for bridges are constructed in triangular shapes as they evenly distribute the weight without changing the proportions. Earlier bridges were used to be very weak and could not hold much weight before triangular shapes were incorporated in their structure.



2. Sailing ships

Triangular sail design helps to travel against the wind using a technique known as tacking. Tacking allows the ship to travel forward with the wind at right angles to the boat.



3. Roofs of houses

The roof of house is an obtuse-angled triangle. The roof truss is constructed because it doesn't let water or snow to stand on the roof for a longer time.



4. Finding heights of buildings

The concept of right angle comes in usage whenever we have to find the angle of elevation or the height of a tower or a mountain. Moreover, we can also calculate the distance of the ship from the particular tower.

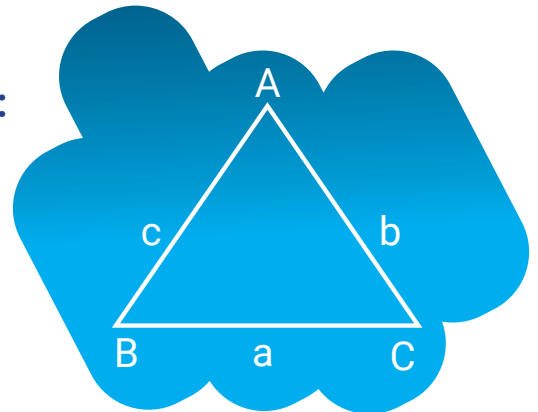


Area of Triangle using Trigonometry

When two sides of the triangle and included angle between them is given let's find the area of a triangle.

If Δ be the area of a triangle ABC, Prove that:

- (i) $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$
- (ii) $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ca \sin B$
- (iii) $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$



PROOF(i)

Let ABC is an acute angled triangle. Lengths of sides are given as $AB = c$, $AC = b$, $BC = a$

Construction: Draw perpendicular AD as height of triangle ABC

In ΔADC :

$$\sin C = \frac{AD}{AC} \quad \left[\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{AD}{b}$$

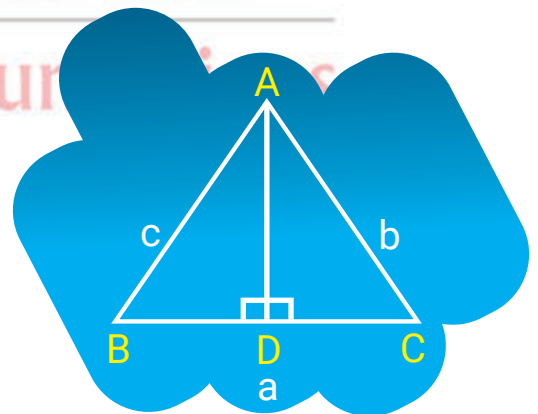
$$\Rightarrow AD = b \sin C$$

Δ = area of triangle ABC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ base} \times \text{altitude}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot AD$$

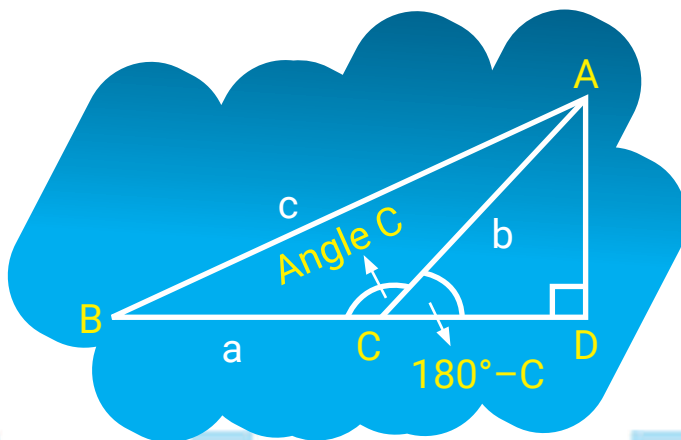
$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$



Other Case

Triangle ABC is an obtuse angled triangle. Produce BC and draw perpendicular AD.

In ΔADC :



$$\sin (180^\circ - C) = \frac{AD}{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{AD}{AC}, \text{ [Since, } \sin (180^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \text{]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{AD}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow AD = b \sin C$$

Δ = area of triangle ABC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ base} \times \text{altitude}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot AD$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

2D to 3D

Many 2D triangles can combine to form 3D platonic solids.



Tetrahedron



Octahedron



Icosahedron



How tetrahedron is made?

1. Regular Octahedron

A platonic solid composed of 8 equilateral triangles (12 edges and 6 vertices).

Volume and Surface Area

$$\text{Volume} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \times (\text{Edge Length})^3$$

$$\text{Surface Area} = 2 \times (\sqrt{3}) \times (\text{Edge Length})^2$$



- It has 8 faces
- It has 12 edges
- At each vertex 4 edges meet

- Each face is an equilateral triangle
- It has 6 vertices (corner points)
- It is one of the platonic solids

2. Regular Icosahedron

A platonic solid whose faces are 20 equilateral triangles.

Volume and Surface Area

$$\text{Volume} = \left(\frac{5 \times (3 + \sqrt{5})}{12} \right) \times (\text{Edge Length})^3$$

$$\text{Surface Area} = 5 \times (\sqrt{3}) \times (\text{Edge Length})^2$$



- It has 20 faces
- It has 30 edges
- At each vertex 5 edges meet

- Each face is an equilateral triangle
- It has 12 vertices (corner points)
- It is one of the platonic solids

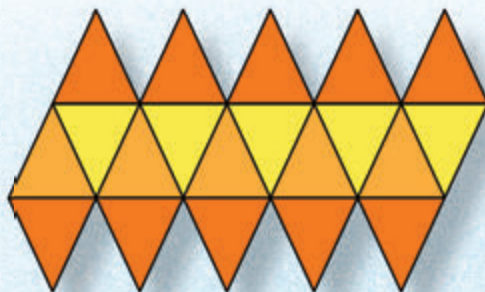
Origami (Net)

1. Regular Octahedron



Join the nets to form 3D shapes.

2. Regular Icosahedron



Join the nets to form 3D shapes.

Some More Interesting Facts

20-Sided Dice?

Yes ! An icosahedron that has 20 equal faces has an equal chance of landing on any face.

In fact, you can make fair dice out of all of the platonic solids.



Soccer Ball

A soccer ball is related to an icosahedron :

It is a truncated icosahedron (truncated means it has bits chopped off it)

It has 12 pentagons and 20 hexagons

Bacteriophage

The head of a bacteriophage (a virus that targets bacteria) is an icosahedron





Force and Pressure

Quiz Time

- 1** A football lying on the ground starts moving when it is kicked. This shows that force can
 - (a) Change the colour of an object
 - (b) Change the state of motion of an object
 - (c) Change the size of an object
 - (d) Produce light
- 2** A moving bicycle slows down when brakes are applied. The force applied by the brakes
 - (a) Increases the speed
 - (b) Changes the direction only
 - (c) Decreases the speed of the bicycle
 - (d) Has no effect on motion
- 3** Which of the following is an example of a force changing the direction of motion?
 - (a) Stretching a rubber band
 - (b) Kicking a stationary football
 - (c) Hitting a moving cricket ball towards the boundary
 - (d) Compressing a spring



4 When two players push a box from opposite sides with equal force, the box remains at rest. This is because

- (a) Only one force acts on the box
- (b) The forces balance each other
- (c) The box has no mass
- (d) Friction is absent

5 Which one of the following is a non-contact force?

- (a) Muscular force
- (b) Frictional force
- (c) Magnetic force
- (d) Force applied by a rope

6 A force can change the shape of an object. Which activity shows this?

- (a) Pulling a cart
- (b) Kicking a ball
- (c) Squeezing a sponge
- (d) Riding a bicycle

7 The SI unit of force is

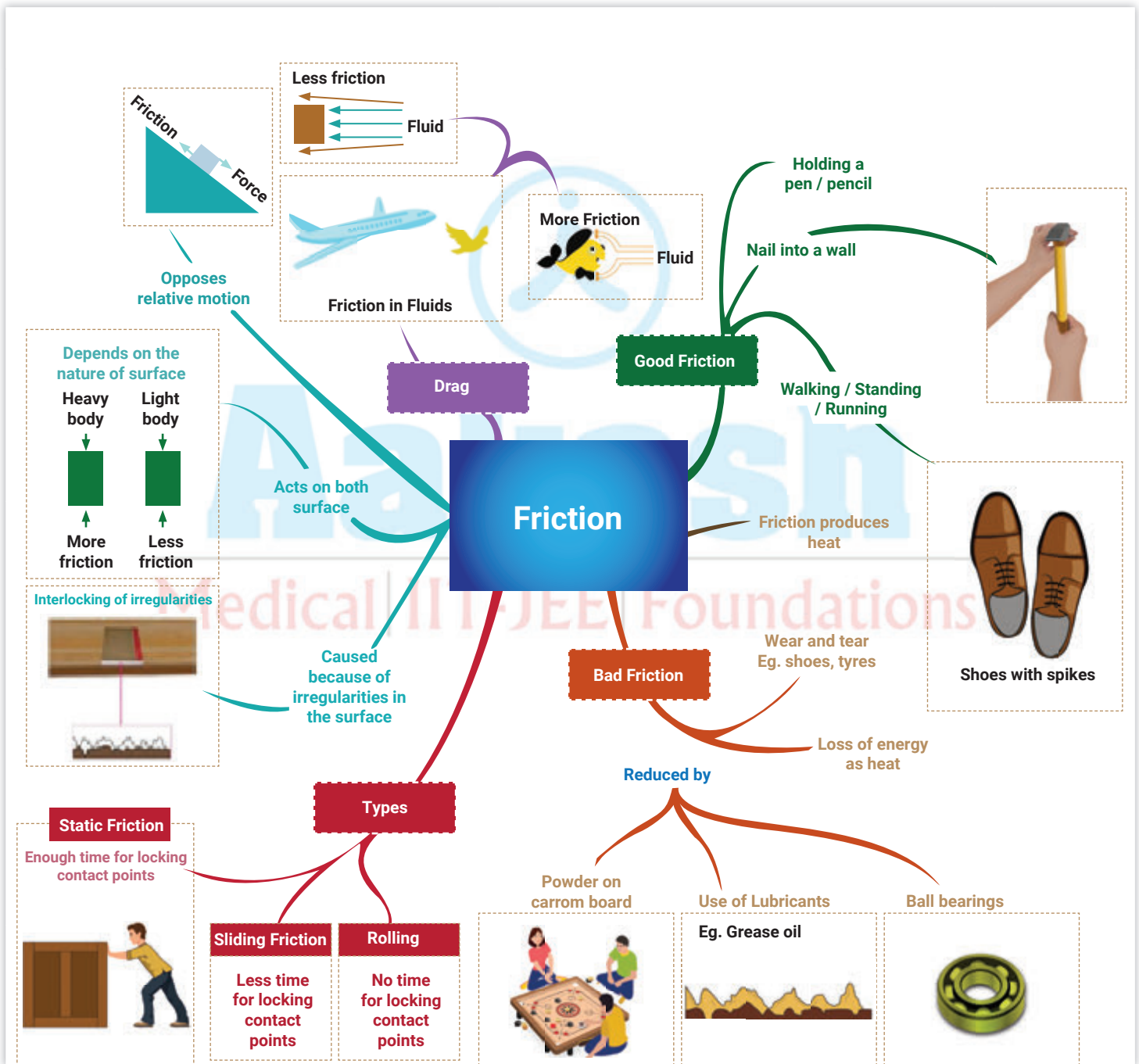
- (a) Joule
- (b) Watt
- (c) Newton
- (d) Pascal

8 If the forces acting on an object are unbalanced, the object may

- (a) Change its state of motion
- (b) Always remain at rest
- (c) Lose its mass
- (d) Change its colour only



Mind Map on Friction





Card 1

"I always oppose motion between two surfaces."

Card 2

"I pull objects towards the Earth."

Card 3

"I am the force applied by your muscles when you push a cart."

Card 4

"I can make a stationary object start moving."

Card 5

"I act without touching the object."

Card 6

"I am the force exerted by a magnet."



Answers

Quiz Time

1 (b)

2 (c)

3 (c)

4 (b)

5 (c)

6 (c)

7 (c)

8 (a)

Answers



1 Friction

2 Gravitational Force

3 Muscular Force

4 Force

5 Non-contact Force

6 Magnetic Force

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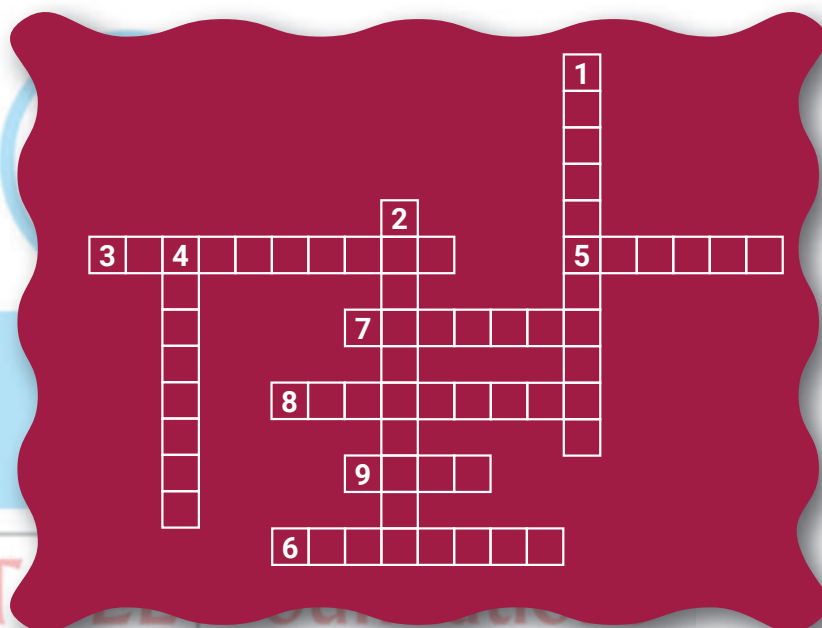


Journey Inside the Atom

/// Crossword ///

ACROSS

- 3. Greek philosopher who discovered atoms. [10]
- 5. English chemist who developed first atomic theory. [6]
- 6. Discovered the neutron. [8]
- 7. Discovered the electron. [7]
- 8. Discovered that particles behave like waves. [9]
- 9. Model showing electrons move with constant speed. [4]



DOWN

- 1. Developed quantum mechanical model. [11]
- 2. Discovered the nucleus. [10]
- 4. Determined the elementary charge of an electron using the oil-drop experiment. [8]



1 Which pair of substances given below are isotopes?

- (a) $^{12}_6\text{C}$ and $^{14}_6\text{C}$
- (b) Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
- (c) Diamond and graphite
- (d) C_2H_4 and C_3H_6

2 Both an atom and an ion of the isotope of sodium ($^{22}_{11}\text{Na}$) contain

- (a) 11 Protons
- (b) 12 Neutrons
- (c) 23 Protons
- (d) 23 Neutrons

3 Which of the following atoms has the same number of valence electrons as an argon atom with atomic number 18?

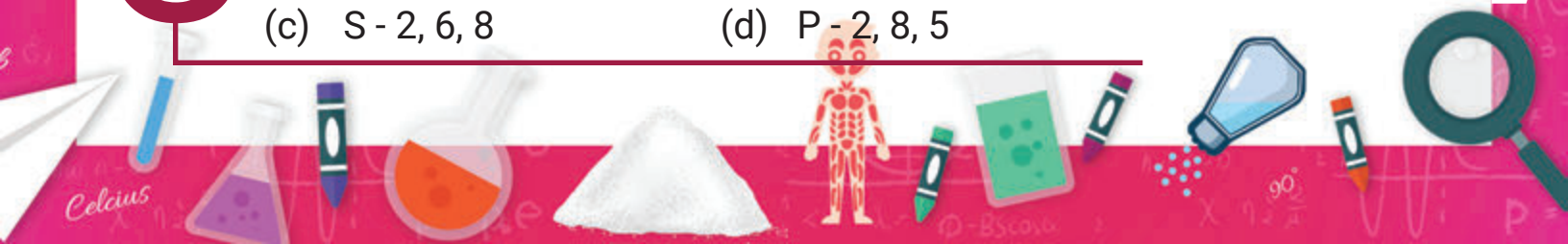
- (a) Chlorine
- (b) Sodium
- (c) Rubidium
- (d) Xenon

4 The Bohr's atomic theory explains

- (a) About quantum numbers
- (b) About the shape of sub-shells
- (c) About nucleus
- (d) About stationary states

5 Which of the following electronic configurations is incorrect?

- (a) Be - 2, 2
- (b) O - 2, 6
- (c) S - 2, 6, 8
- (d) P - 2, 8, 5



/// Interesting Facts

SEVEN THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT RADIOISOTOPES

✱ What are radioisotopes?

Radioisotopes are atomic elements that do not have the appropriate proton to neutron ratio to remain stable. With an unbalanced number of protons and neutrons, energy is given off by the atom in an attempt to become stable.

✱ How do we use radioisotopes in medicine?

Some radioisotopes give off alpha or beta radiation, and these are used for treating diseases such as cancer.

✱ Are radioisotopes dangerous to patients?

The radioisotopes given to patients undergoing diagnosis or treatment, decay and quickly become stable (non-radioactive) elements within minutes or hours depending on their half-lives or they are rapidly eliminated from the body.

✱ Where do radioisotopes come from? How are they made?

There are both naturally occurring and man-made radioisotopes. But for medical purposes, we only use the ones made by nuclear reactors and cyclotrons, because they are easy to produce, and have the characteristics needed for imaging.

✱ Why do we use radioisotopes in medicine? What's so special about them?

Radioisotopes are special because certain organs in the body respond in unique ways to different substances. For example, the thyroid gland absorbs iodine, so the radioisotope iodine-131 is widely used to treat thyroid cancer and in imaging the thyroid. Similarly, specific radioactive chemicals are picked up and metabolized by other organs like liver, kidney and brain.



/// Interesting Facts

✱ **If medical staff are cautioned to keep a distance, then why are these treatments allowed for patients?**

It all relates to 'justification', a key concept in nuclear medicine. Justification means that the benefit derived from the use of radiation must outweigh the potential harm to the patient.

Patients benefit from the properties of radiation in the treatment of cancer. And for someone who has cancer, the use of a short lived radioisotope during treatment could cure them from the cancer or extend their lives.

Health care workers are trained on clinical practices to appropriately manage exposure as they provide support for patients undergoing radiation therapy.

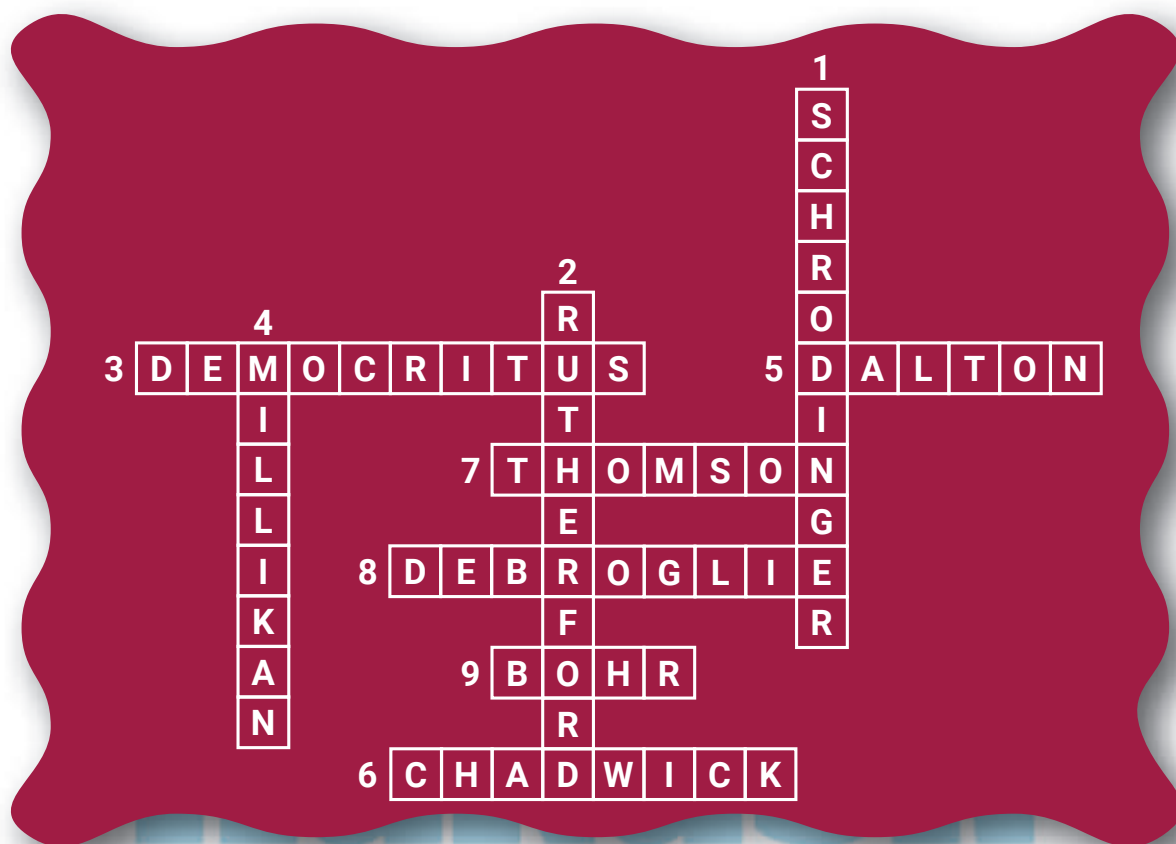
✱ **Are radioisotopes inside a patient dangerous to the public?**

Medical staff follow strict rules and are trained to ensure that those patients who are given therapeutic doses of radioisotopes are kept isolated in their hospital rooms until the patient's exposure to the worker and public is reduced to a safe level.

Therefore these treatments are often justified in the eyes of both the patient and their physician.



/// Answer (Crossword)



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/// Answer (Quiz)

1 (a) $^{12}_6\text{C}$ and $^{14}_6\text{C}$

2 (a) 11 Protons

3 (d) Xenon

4 (d) About stationary states

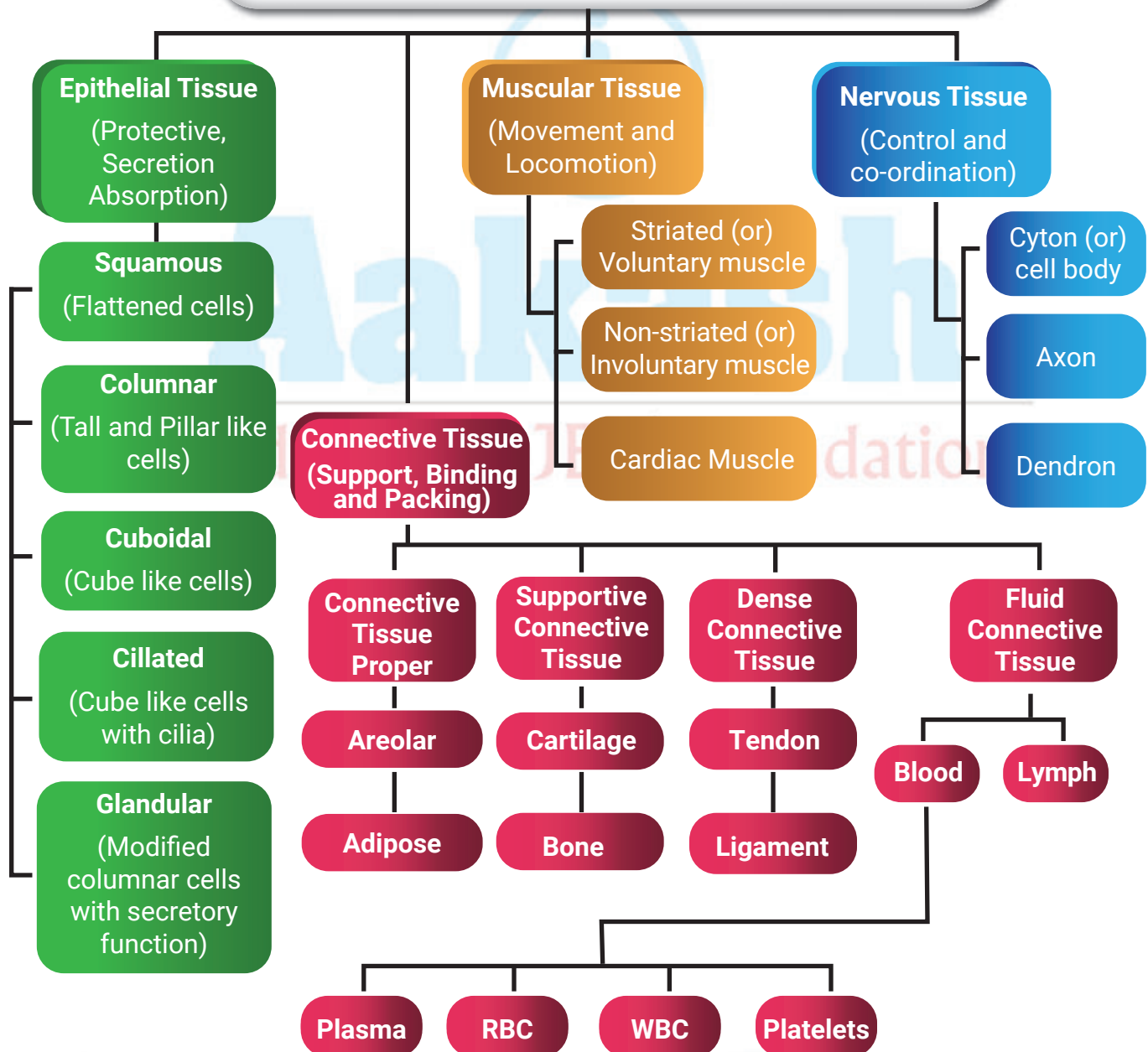
5 (c) S - 2, 6, 8



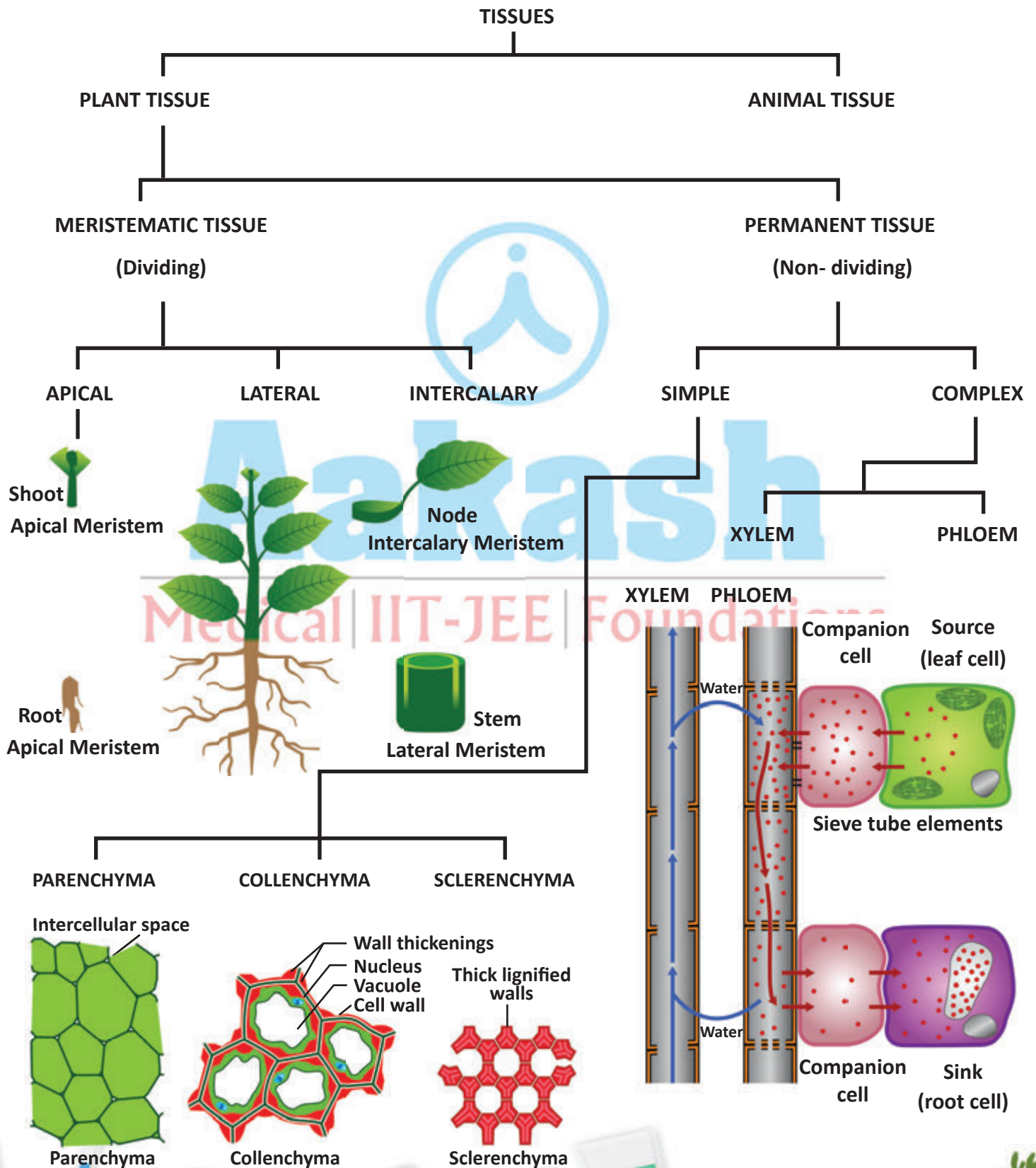


Tissues

Classification of Animal Tissues



Concept Map





Word Search

Tissues

- i. Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium is found in this part of eye.
- ii. Tessellated/ Pavement epithelium is found in this region of lungs.
- iii. Your voice is attributed to this little cartilage, found in your neck.
- iv. This part is composed of nervous tissue, that controls the reflex action.
- v. Pillar-like epithelium having finger-like projections on top, helping in absorption is found here.
- vi. Bone that protects your delicate brain.
- vii. Connective tissue that flows through heart.
- viii. C-shaped cartilaginous rings ensure that you never stop breathing, support this organ in your neck.
- ix. Tissue that absorbs fat from your intestines & circulates like blood.
- x. You lived in this distensible bag made of smooth muscle tissue of your mother for 9 months.
- xi. The tissue that forms a cushion around your heart.
- xii. Packaging tissue that spread throughout the body.

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





Fun Facts

- Most abundant tissue in the body is connective tissue, followed by muscle tissue.
- Largest organ (Skin) is made up of epithelial tissue.
- Muscles account for 40% of your body weight.
- Enamel of teeth is produced before birth only, it means that we are born with our teeth, which are hiding inside just to descend later!
- If all your muscles could pull in one direction you could create a force of 25 tons.
- Eye muscles are the busiest muscles in the body, as they move more than 100,000 times in a day.
- Octopus has 9 brains, 3 hearts & blue blood. It's a combination of colorful tissues!
- Plant tissue is totipotent! It means that any living plant cell can multiply to give rise to a new plant. In animals there is one such cell, i.e., Zygote!
- The only joint-less bone in the human body is the Hyoid bone AKA Tongue bone!
- Children below 3 years have twice as many synapses as adults & that is the reason they learn better!
- Speed of a nerve impulse can range from 1 mph to about 268 mph (Miles per hour).
- Virus cannot grow in the tips of plants (in meristems), so the tips of plants can be used to produce virus free plants by tissue culture!



Mnemonics

◆ **M-T-B** (**M**uscle-**T**endon-**B**one)

◆ **B-L-B** (**B**one- **L**igament- **B**one)

Answers

1.
 - i. CORNEA
 - ii. ALVEOLI
 - iii. LARYNX
 - iv. SPINAL CORD
 - v. INTESTINE
 - vi. CRANIUM
 - vii. BLOOD
 - viii. TRACHEA
 - ix. LYMPH
 - x. UTERUS
 - xi. ADIPOSE
 - xii. AREOLAR

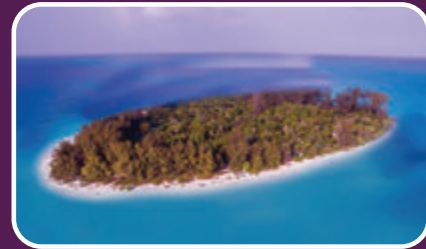
I	W	C	L	Y	M	P	H	A	N
N	Z	R	A	H	D	T	L	R	J
T	F	A	R	C	O	R	N	E	A
E	A	N	Y	D	O	A	G	O	A
S	P	I	N	A	L	C	O	R	D
T	H	U	X	J	B	H	Z	F	I
I	I	M	E	Z	W	E	L	L	P
N	U	L	P	Y	H	A	D	T	O
E	K	N	M	U	T	E	R	U	S
S	A	L	V	E	O	L	I	P	E
Y	L	B	A	R	E	O	L	A	R



Islands and Their Types

Introduction

Islands are the uplifted landmasses surrounded by water. These have been a home to variety of flora, fauna as well as certain civilizations.

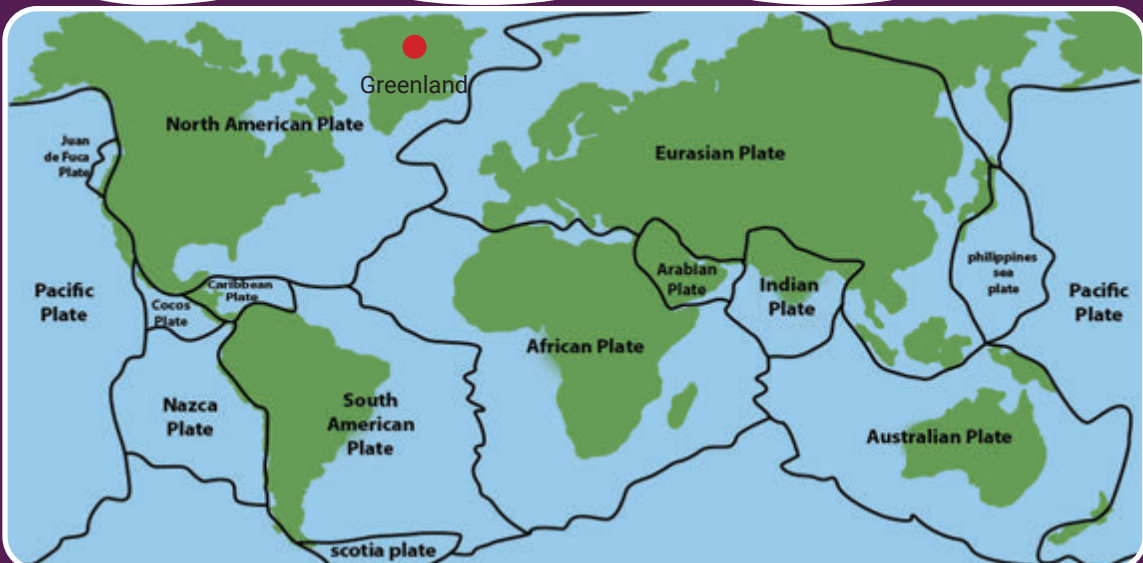


Types of Island

1. Continental Island

The Island formed when there is a subsidence of some part of land or submergence of lower areas into ocean of the mainland. The resulted landmass looks detached from the mainland, hence, forming an island.

eg. Greenland; it is a part of North American plate and a part of the continent.



2. Oceanic Island

These are the small islands located in the middle of the ocean.

eg. Japan



DID YOU KNOW?

Japan is made up of 6,852 islands

3. Coral Island

These islands are formed by small microscopic organism known as Coral polyps. These islands are the popular tourist destination of the world.



DID YOU KNOW?

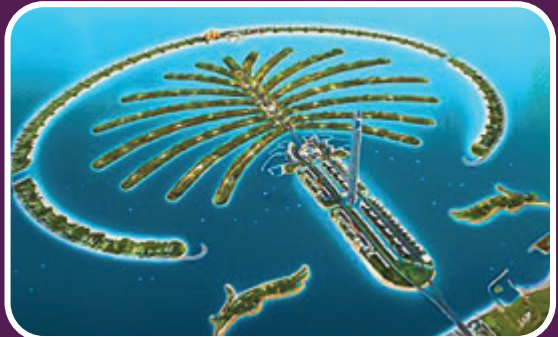
Coral reefs are also known as the rainforest of the ocean

eg. Maldives, Lakshadweep, Andaman Islands etc...

4. Artificial Islands

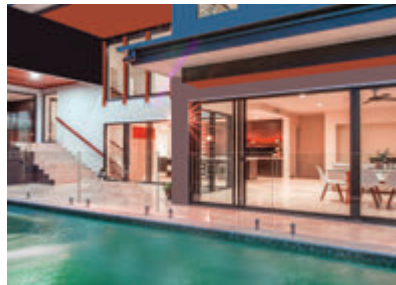
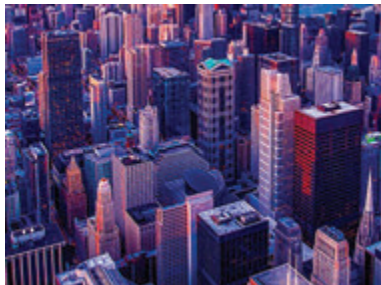
These are the man made islands.

eg. Dubai Palm Island



Major Factors Leading to Shortages in Supply of Fresh Water

- Increasing population
- Rising demands for food and cash crops
- Increasing urbanisation
- Rising standards of living



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Vocabulary



Time to work on 'Vocabulary'

Synonyms/Closest Word

- 1 Overseer**
(a) Furnace (b) Financer (c) Fiancé (d) Supervisor
- 2 Drench**
(a) Lead (b) Soak (c) Coarse (d) Pedestal
- 3 Alighted**
(a) Climb (b) Down (c) Descend (d) Fly
- 4 Stirring**
(a) Wander (b) Move (c) Dull (d) Sleep
- 5 Plead**
(a) Beg (b) Claim (c) Monarch (d) Abandon



Antonyms/Farthest Word

1 Thrall

- (a) Master (b) Captive (c) Father (d) Son

2 Enormous

- (a) Cosmic (b) Whopping (c) Tiny (d) Gigantic

3 Rapt

- (a) Spellbound (b) Captivated (c) Lost (d) Uninterested

4 Garish

- (a) Flashy (b) Harsh (c) Tasteful (d) Bilious

5 Whack

- (a) Thump (b) Knock (c) Hit (d) Revive





Answers

Synonyms/Closest Word

- 1 **Overseer**
(a) Furnace (b) Financer (c) Fiancé (d) **Supervisor** ✓
- 2 **Drench**
(a) Lead (b) **Soak** ✓ (c) Coarse (d) Pedestal
- 3 **Alighted**
(a) Climb (b) Down (c) **Descend** ✓ (d) Fly
- 4 **Stirring**
(a) Wander (b) **Move** ✓ (c) Dull (d) Sleep
- 5 **Plead**
(a) **Beg** ✓ (b) Claim (c) Monarch (d) Abandon





Answers

Antonyms/Farthest Word

1 Thrall

- (a) **Master** ✓ (b) Captive (c) Father (d) Son

2 Enormous

- (a) Cosmic (b) Whopping (c) **Tiny** ✓ (d) Gigantic

3 Rapt

- (a) Spellbound (b) Captivated (c) Lost (d) **Uninterested** ✓

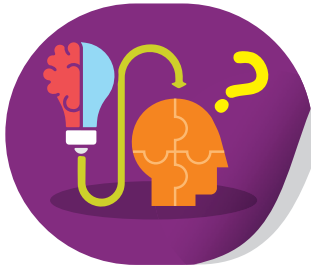
4 Garish

- (a) Flashy (b) Harsh (c) **Tasteful** ✓ (d) Bilious

5 Whack

- (a) Thump (b) Knock (c) Hit (d) **Revive** ✓

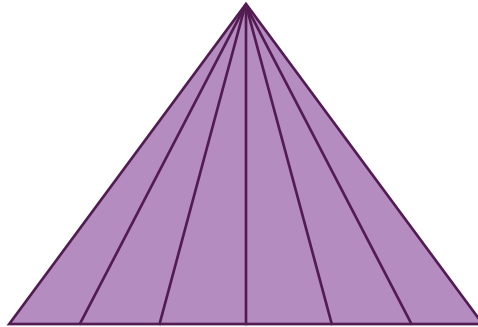




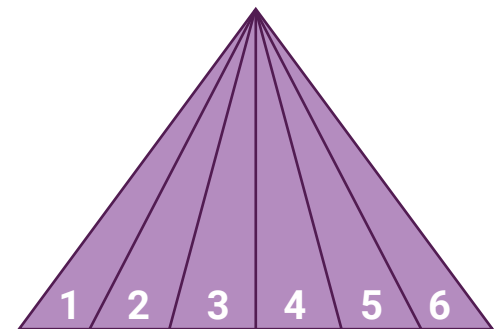
Diagrammatic Puzzles



How many triangles are there in the following figure?



Sol.: To find the number of triangles formed by such figure, first we write the number of blocks and after that we used the following formula.



$$\text{Number of triangles} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Where n is total number of block in this figure

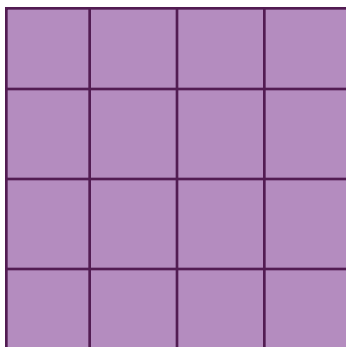
Therefore $n = 6$

$$\text{Therefore total number of triangles} = \frac{6(6+1)}{2} = \frac{6 \times 7}{2} = 21 \text{ triangles}$$





How many squares are there in the following figure?



Sol.:

1	2	3	4
2			
3			
4			

$$\text{Total no. of squares} = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & & \\ 1 & + & 4 & + & 9 & + & 16 = 30 \text{ squares} \end{array}$$

Practice Questions

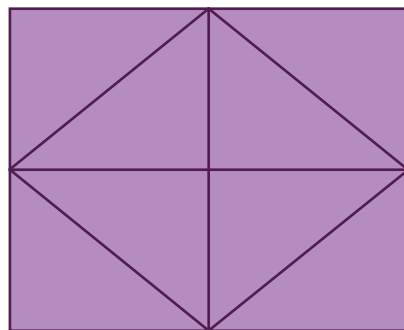
Q.1 How many number of triangles are there in the given figure?

(1) 8

(2) 10

(3) 12

(4) 14



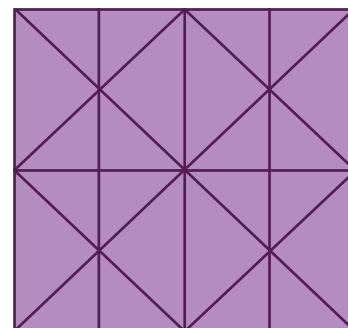
Q.2 How many lines are there in the given diagram?

(1) 14

(2) 16

(3) 18

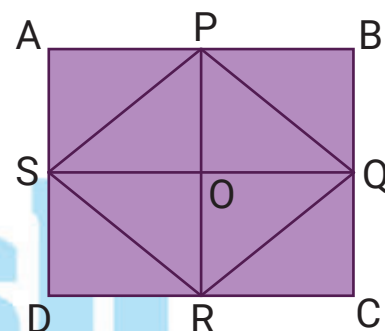
(4) 12



Answers

1. (3) Now names of the triangles are:

APS, PBQ, QCR, RDS, POS, POQ, ROQ, ROS, PQS, RSQ, PRS, PRQ. Hence there are twelve triangles in this figure.



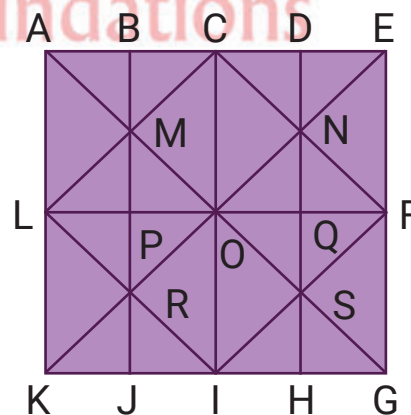
2. (1) Horizontal lines - AE, LF, KG = 3

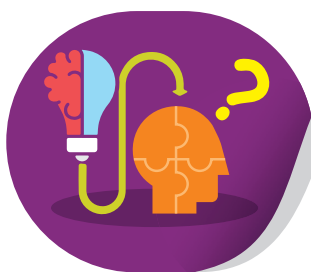
Vertical lines - AK, BJ, CI, DH, EG = 5

Slanting lines - LC, KE, IF, LI, AG, CF = 6

Therefore, Total numbers of lines

$$= 3 + 5 + 6 = 14$$





NTSE MAT Tricks

Tricks to Solve MAT Questions Easily

A. Clock

It is 4 hrs 40 min in a clock. Find the angle between the hour and minute hands of a clock.

|| Method 1 ||

1 Division = 30°

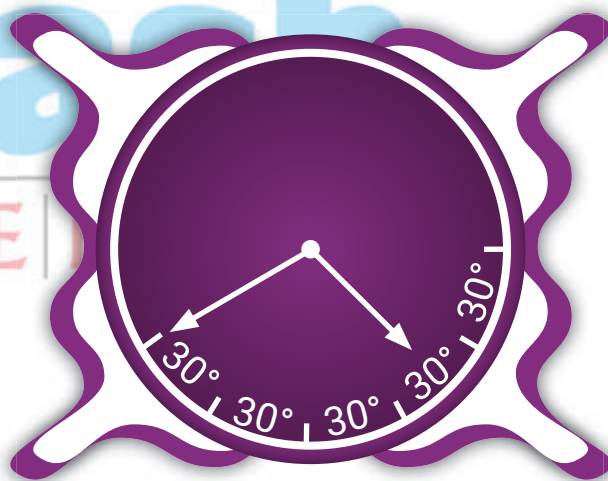
So, 4 division = $30^\circ \times 4 = 120^\circ$

But, the hour hand has already covered the distance for 40 min.

From 4, so the angle covered in these

$$40 \text{ min} = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 = 20^\circ$$

Now, the angle between both hands = $120^\circ - 20^\circ = 100^\circ$



|| Method 2 ||

$$\text{Angle} = \frac{(11 \text{ m} - 60 \text{ h})}{2} = \frac{(11 \times 40 - 60 \times 4)}{2}$$

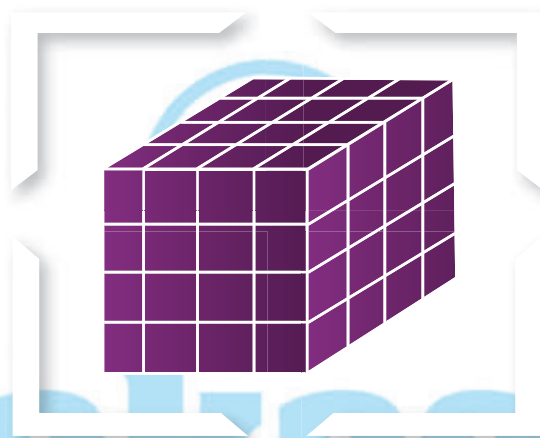
$$\text{Angle} = \frac{(440 - 240)}{2} = \frac{200}{2} = 100^\circ$$



B. Cube Trick

The most common type of questions based on cube are painting of cube and then cut it into smaller cubes of equal size. Let us say, a cube is painted black on all of its surfaces, then it is cut into 64 small cubes of equal size by 3 cuts in each direction.

As we can see there are 4 rows of 16 pieces (small cubes) each.



- ☐ Number of cubes with 3 faces painted black = all the corner cubes = 8
- ☐ Number of cubes with exactly 2 faces painted = $(n - 2) \times (\text{number of edges})$
[n = length of edge = 4 unit]
 $= (4 - 2) \times 12 = 2 \times 12 = 24$
- ☐ Number of cubes with exactly 1 face painted = Cubes on the faces (except on the edge and the corner)
 $= (n - 2)^2 \times 6 = 24$, where $n = 4$.
- ☐ Number of cubes with zero face painted
 $= (n - 2)^3 = 8$, where $n = 4$.



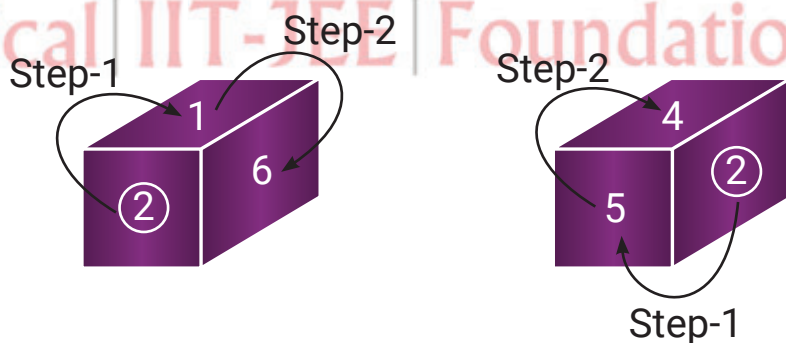
C. Dice Trick

Assume there are 1 to 6 digits in this dice. When number is same but position is different, we use clockwise rule.

The same number is opposite to that number which is not given in these two dice.



Number is same but position different

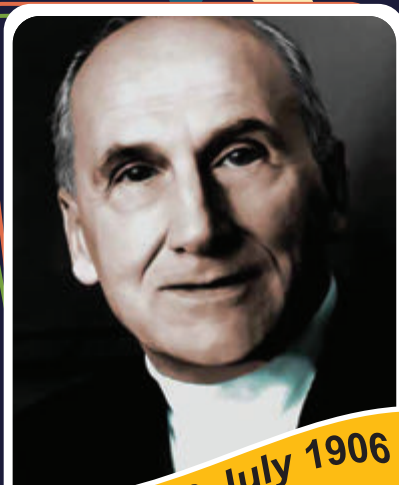


- | | |
|--------|--------------------|
| Step-1 | 5 is opposite to 1 |
| Step-2 | 4 is opposite to 6 |
| Step-3 | 2 is opposite to 3 |

NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY

Happy Birthday

Vladimir Prelog



Born - 23 July 1906
Died - 07 Jan 1998

Yugoslavian-Swiss chemist who shared the 1975 Nobel Prize for chemistry with John W. Cornforth for his work on the stereochemistry of organic molecules and reactions. Stereochemistry is the study of the three-dimensional arrangements of atoms within molecules. He authored systematic naming rules for molecules and their mirror-image version, that is, which configuration will be referred to as “dextro” and which will be the “levo” (right or left). Also, by X-ray diffraction, he elucidated the structure of several antibiotics.

OUR STUDENTS DELIVER OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN CBSE CLASS X BOARD 2026



Aashna Khurana
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Marks Obtained **500/500**



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



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



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Marks Obtained **500/500**



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Marks Obtained **500/500**



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



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



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



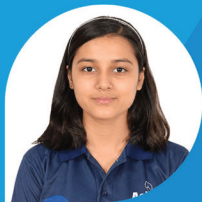
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Marks **499**
& above
20 Students

Marks **495**
& above
177 Students

Marks **450**
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(Classroom Program Students)



Dhruv Advani

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Gold Medalists

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Prachi Jindal



33rd International Biology Olympiad



Tanishka Kabra



54th International Chemistry Olympiad



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NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Mohit Shekher Shukla
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Utkarsh Awadhiya
NSEB | NSEP | NSEC



Rupayan Pal
NSEC | NSEP | NSEP



Devansh Garg
NSEJS



Aaron Thakkar
NSEJS

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

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for RMO 2024

899

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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...

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1019

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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...