



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

October 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

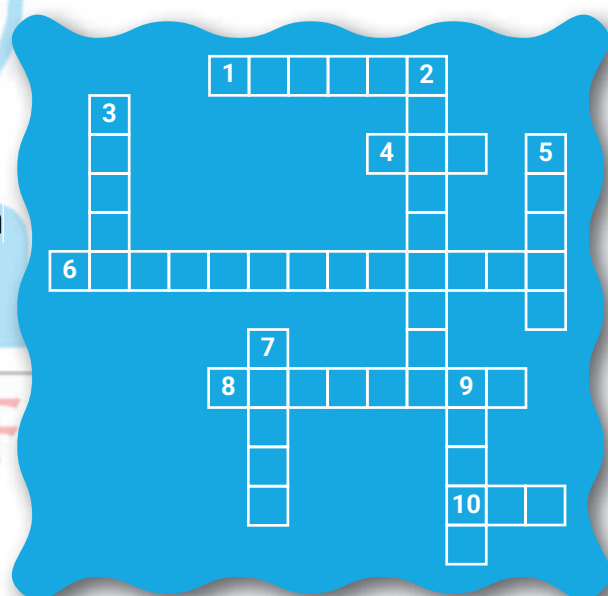


Circles

Crossword

ACROSS

1. If the sum of a pair of opposite angles of a quadrilateral is 180° , then the quadrilateral is _____. [6]
4. The number of circle(s) passing through three non-collinear points is _____. [3]
6. The line drawn through the centre of a circle to bisect a chord is _____ to the chord. [13]
8. The longest chord of a circle is the _____. [8]
10. A portion of the circumference of a circle is known as an _____. [3]



DOWN

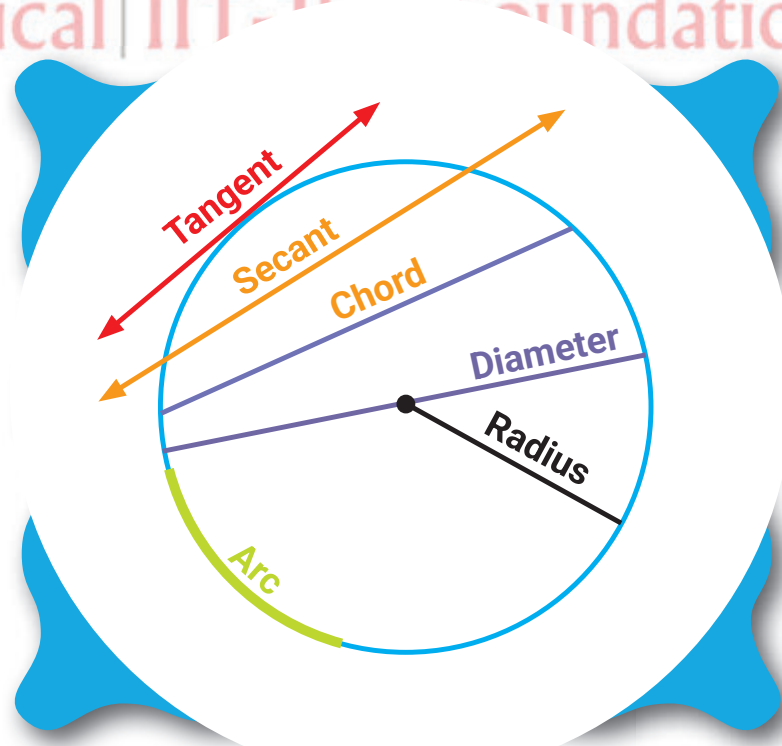
2. Circles which cover each other completely are _____. [9]
3. The number of parts into which a circle divides the plane is _____. [5]
5. A line segment joining any two points on a circle is a _____. [5]
7. Angle in semicircle is a _____ angle. [5]
9. Angles subtended by equal chords of a circle at the centre are _____. [5]

Introduction to Circles

- ☛ The set of all the points in a plane which are at a fixed distance from a fixed point makes a circle.
- ☛ A fixed point from which the set of points are at fixed distance is called the centre of the circle.
- ☛ A circle divides the plane into 3 parts : interior (inside the circle), boundary (on the circle) and exterior (outside the circle).

Tangent and Secant

- ☛ A line that touches the circle at exactly one point is called a tangent of the circle.
- ☛ A line that cuts a circle at two points is called a secant.



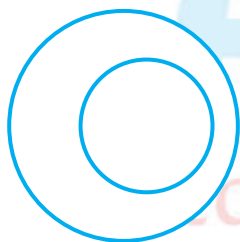
Number of Tangents from a point on a circle

- ☛ There is no tangent passing through a point lying inside the circle.
- ☛ There is one and only one tangent passing through a point lying on a circle.
- ☛ There are exactly two tangents through a point lying outside a circle.

Common tangents of two circles

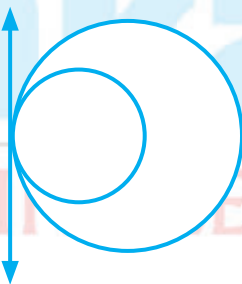
The number of common tangent(s) to two circles can be 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

Case : 1



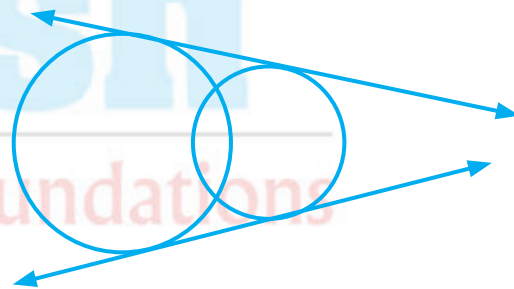
No Tangent

Case : 2



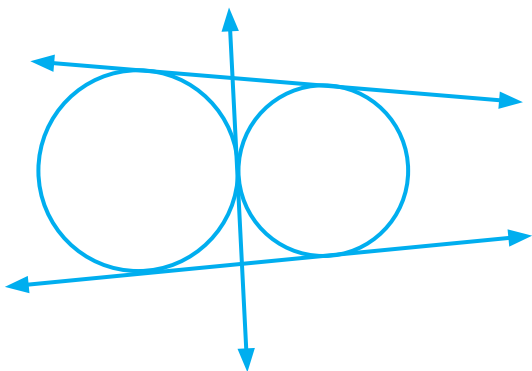
One Tangent

Case : 3



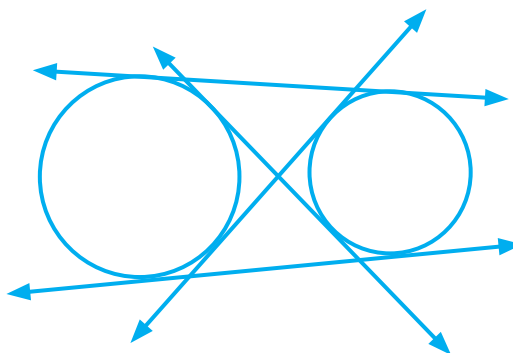
Two Tangents

Case : 4



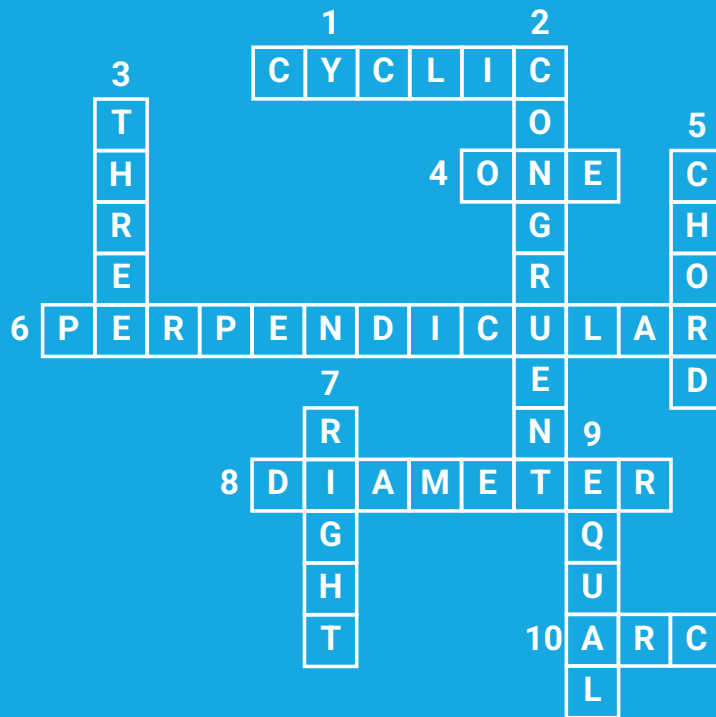
Three Tangents

Case : 5



Four Tangents

Answer (Crossword)



Medical MCQs & Foundations

Work, Energy and Simple Machines

“ Thomas Young introduced the term **“energy”** to describe the capacity associated with motion. His work helped in the development of the modern concept of energy. ”

In
1829,

Gustave-Gaspard Coriolis introduced the term **“kinetic energy”** to describe the energy possessed by an object due to its motion.

In the
1840s,

James Prescott Joule carried out experiments showing the relationship between **mechanical work and heat**. His work provided important evidence for the conservation of energy.

In
1847

Hermann von Helmholtz presented the **principle of conservation of energy** as a universal law of nature, showing that energy cannot be created or destroyed.

In the
1850s,

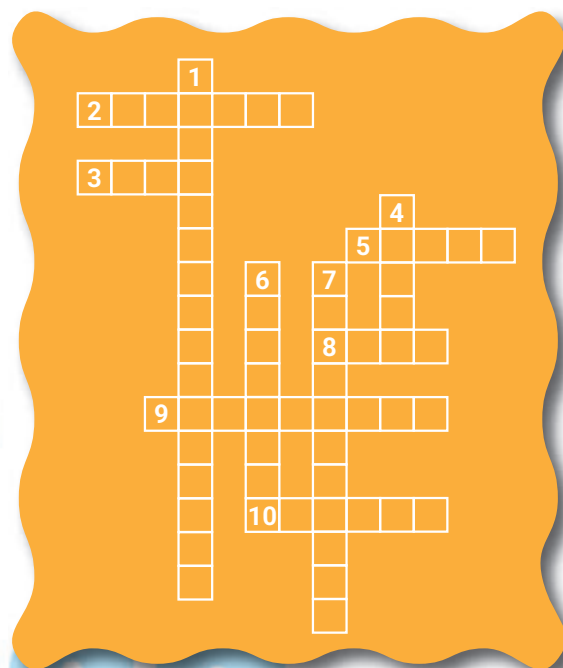
The term **“potential energy”** came into use to describe the energy possessed by an object because of its **position or condition**.



Crossword

ACROSS

2. Which type of energy is possessed by an object due to its motion?
3. The energy used in 1 hour at the rate of 1kW is called
5. The S.I unit of energy is
8. The product of force and displacement is
9. Energy can neither be created nor be
10. An object having the capability to do work is said to possess



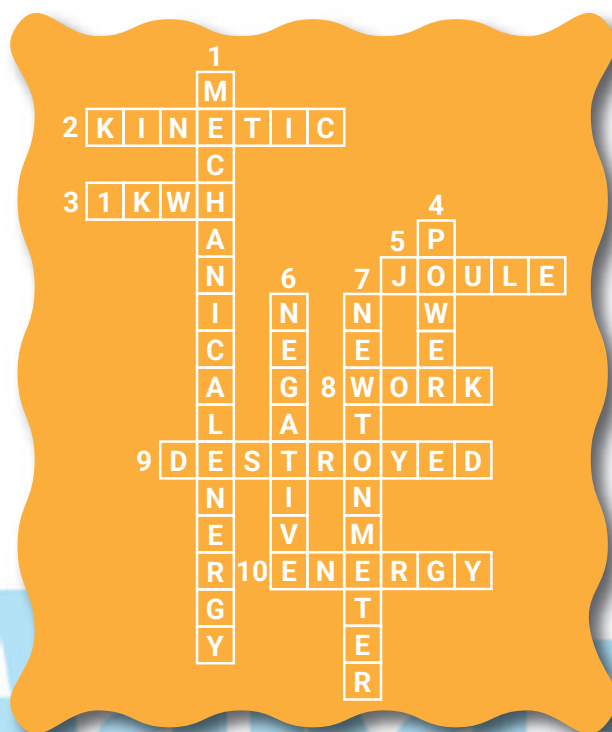
DOWN

1. The sum of kinetic energy and potential energy is called
4. Rate of doing work is called
6. The work done by force can either be positive or
7. Unit of work is

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Answer (Crossword)



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Atomic Foundations of Matter

The Superpower of Water's Surface Tension

Surface tension allows dense objects like steel needles or lightweight insects to rest on water without sinking, functioning as an invisible elastic film created by molecular forces.

Why it happens?

Polarity and Hydrogen Bonding: Water (H_2O) is a polar molecule. Oxygen pulls shared electrons closer, creating a slight negative charge on the oxygen atom and a slight positive charge on the hydrogen atoms. Opposite charges attract, causing water molecules to cling to one another through hydrogen bonds.

Unbalanced Forces at the Boundary:

Bulk Water: A water molecule deep inside the liquid is surrounded by other molecules on all sides, pulled equally in every direction (net force = 0).

Surface Water: A molecule at the top boundary has air above it and water below it. Because water-to-water attraction (cohesion) is far stronger than water-to-air attraction, surface molecules are pulled inward and sideways, contracting the surface area to form a tight, stretched "skin."

Real-World Phenomena & Mechanics

Floating Heavy Objects

Objects denser than water (like a metal paperclip) do not float due to buoyancy; they rest on top of this cohesive skin. As long as the object does not break through the surface hydrogen bonds, it stays afloat.



Walking on Water

Insects like water striders feature legs covered in microscopic, water-repelling (hydrophobic) hairs. Their weight is distributed across a large surface area, creating visible dimples in the surface film without breaking it.



Capillary Action in Plants

Surface tension works alongside adhesion (water sticking to other surfaces). In tall trees, water molecules stick to plant tissue walls and pull each other upward through narrow xylem tubes, moving water hundreds of feet up without a mechanical pump.



Breaking Surface Tension (Surfactants)

Adding a surfactant (like dish soap) disrupts the hydrogen bonds between water molecules, causing the surface tension to drop drastically. This is why adding soap causes floating needles to sink instantly and allows water to spread out and clean fabrics more effectively.

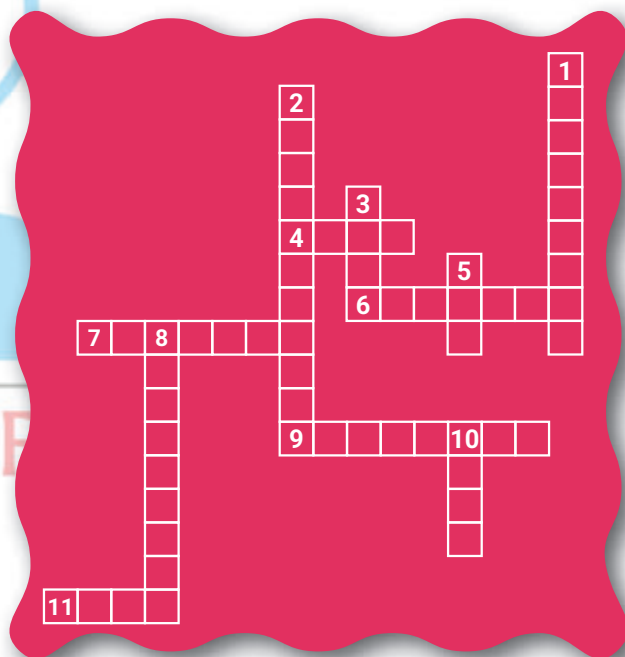
Crossword

ACROSS

4. Smallest particle of an element which can take part in a chemical reaction is called [4]
6. Substance which is made from similar kind of atoms is called [7]
7. Combining capacity of an element to form a compound is called its [7]
9. Moles of solute dissolved in one kg of solvent is [8]
11. Atomicity of Phosphorous molecule is [4]

DOWN

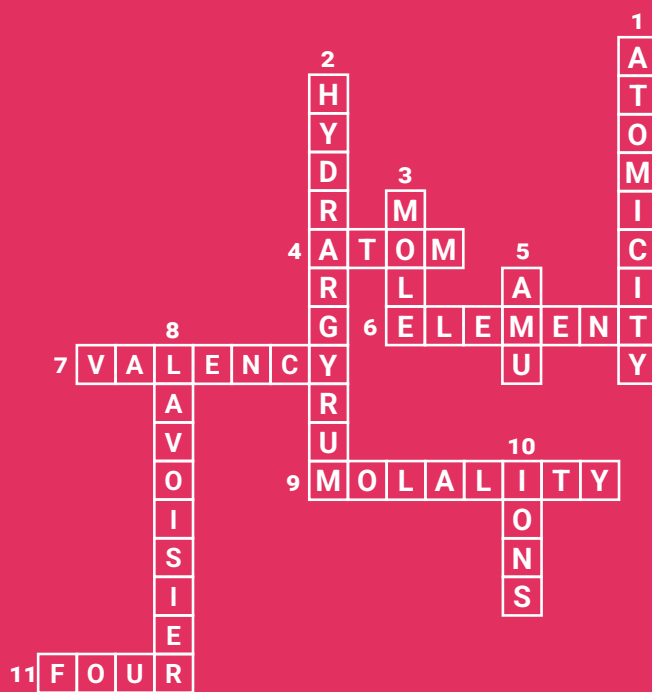
1. Total number of atoms constituting a molecule is called [9]
2. Latin name of mercury (Hg) is [11]
3. The amount of a substance which has mass equal to its gram atomic mass or gram molecular mass is called [4]
5. Unit of atomic mass is abbreviated as [3]
8. Law of conservation of mass was given by [9]
10. Charged species are known as [4]



Match the following

1. Atoms are indivisible particles which cannot be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction.	a. Wilhelm Ostwald	p. 
2. Parmanu is an indestructible particle of matter.	b. Joseph Proust	q. 
3. Greek philosopher who introduced the idea of an atom.	c. John Dalton	r. 
4. Mass can neither be created nor be destroyed in a chemical reaction.	d. Maharishi Kanad	s. 
5. Every chemical compound contains fixed and constant proportions (by mass) of its constituent elements.	e. Democritus	t. 
6. The word mole is coined by	f. Antoine Lavoisier	u. 

Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Match the following)

1. c. q.

2. d. u.

3. e. r.

4. f. s.

5. b. p.

6. a. t.



Improvement in Food Resources

Types of Cropping Patterns

A. Mixed cropping

Two or more crops grown together on the same field
e.g. wheat + gram



B. Intercropping

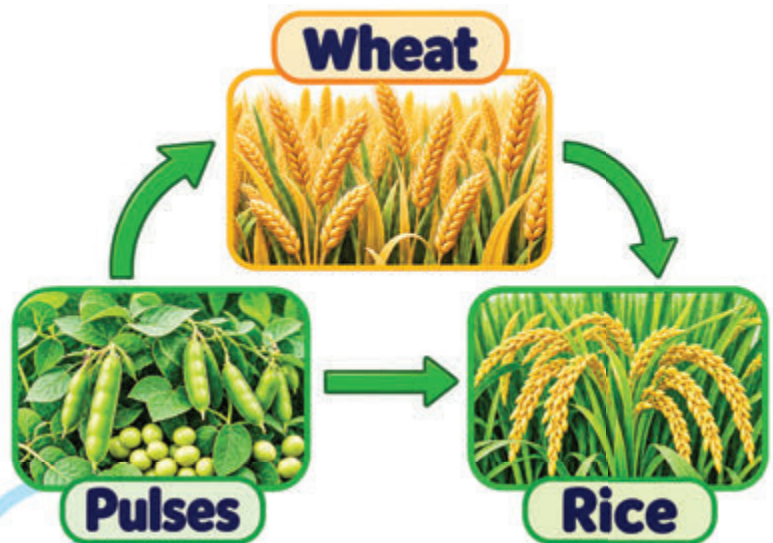
Two or more crops grown in definite row patterns
e.g. maize + soybean



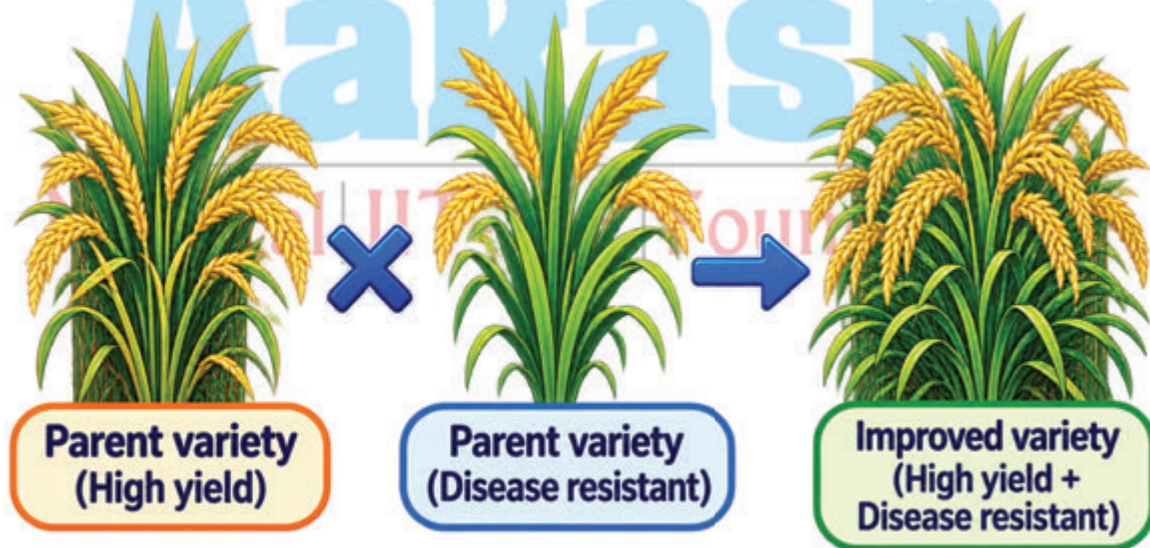
C. Crop rotation

Different crops grown in succession

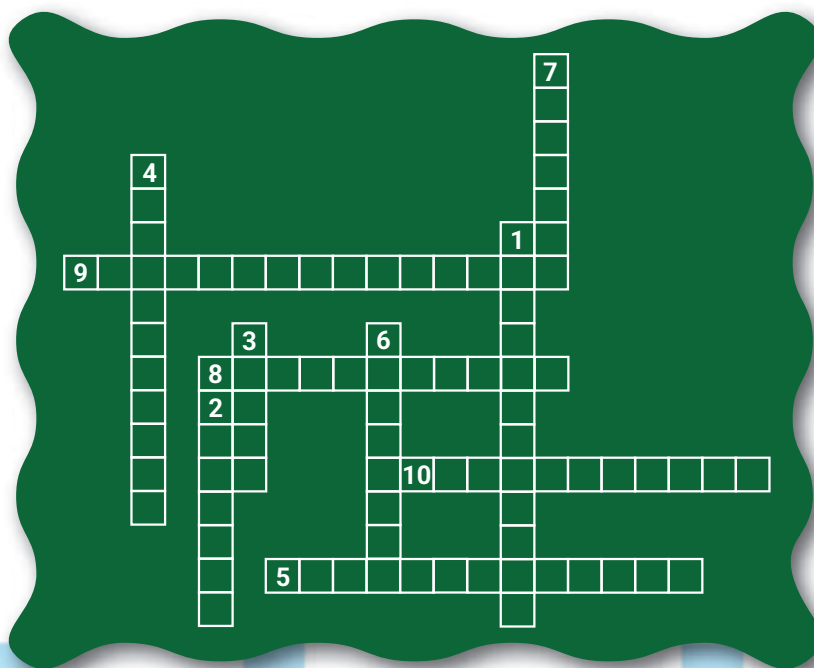
e.g. wheat → rice → pulses



Crop Variety Improvement



Crossword

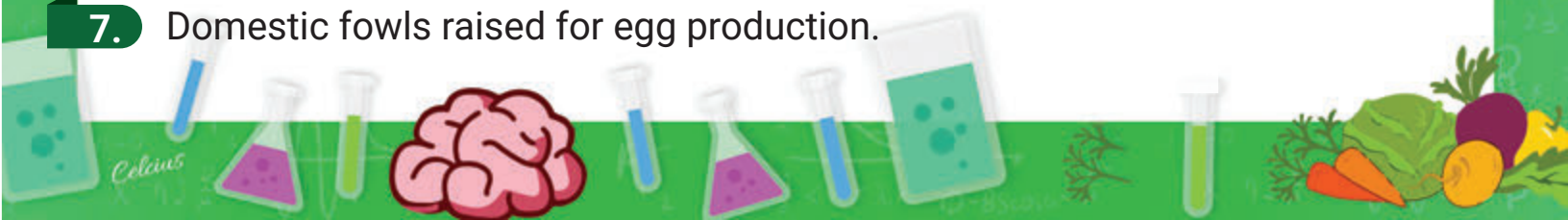


Across

5. Growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land.
8. Commercially produced plant nutrients containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.
9. Scientific management of livestock, including feeding, breeding and disease control.
10. Farming of aquatic organisms in controlled or managed environments.

DOWN

1. Growing different crops on a piece of land in a pre-planned succession.
2. Organic material prepared by decomposition of animal and plant waste.
3. Unwanted plants growing in cultivated fields.
4. Fish culture in marine water.
6. Bees collect nectar and pollen from these.
7. Domestic fowls raised for egg production.



Unscramble the Following

1

TNAERUINTS

Hint : Essential substances required by plants for growth.

2

RBIYHDIATIONS

Hint : Crossing genetically dissimilar plants.

3

MPOCOST

Hint : Decomposed organic material used as manure.

4

GRIRIATION

Hint : Supplying water to agricultural land.

5

CPROTORAIOTN

Hint : Growing different crops in a planned succession.

6

PNIGCOPRRTEIN

Hint : Crops grown in definite row patterns.

7

ERILROB

Hint : Poultry bird raised for meat.

8

URETLUCIARM

Hint : Culture of marine organisms in seawater.

9

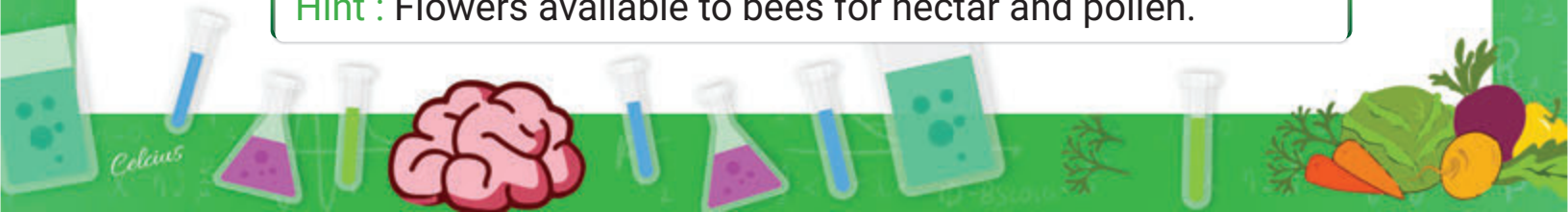
CULUAQAURET

Hint : Fish culture in inland water resources.

10

AEGRUTSAP

Hint : Flowers available to bees for nectar and pollen.



Guess? Who Am I!

01

I improve soil fertility and increase its water-holding capacity in sandy soil.

02

I supply nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium to plants but excessive use can cause water pollution.

03

I am a system where five or six species of fish are kept together because they have different feeding zones.

04

I am an Italian bee variety commonly used for commercial honey production.

05

I am a method in which crops are protected from weeds, insects and diseases.

06

I am the period during which a dairy animal produces milk after giving birth to a calf.

07

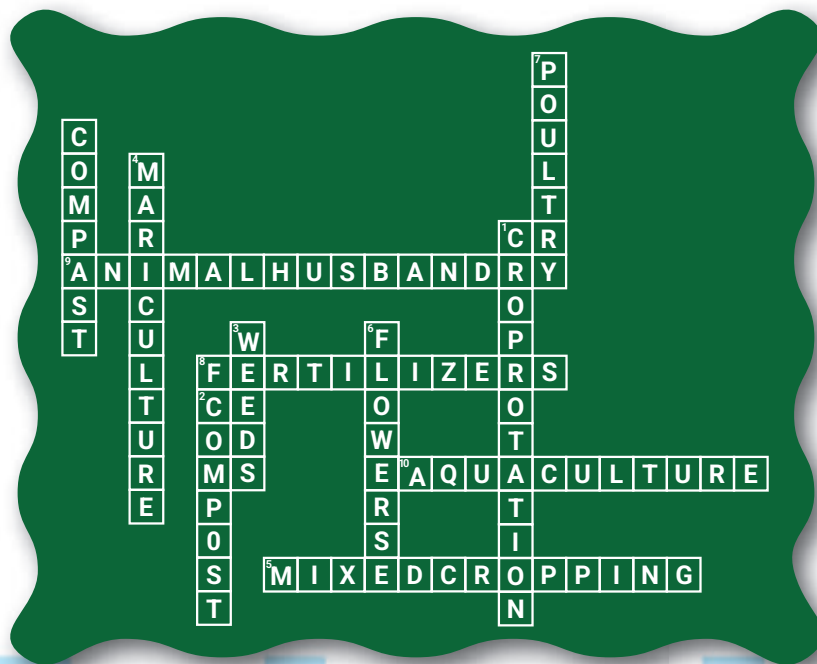
I am a cattle breed known for disease resistance and found among local breeds.

08

I am a fish that feeds near the surface of a pond in composite fish culture.



Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Unscrambling the following)

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. NUTRIENTS | 2. HYBRIDISATION | 3. COMPOST |
| 4. IRRIGATION | 5. CROP ROTATION | 6. INTERCROPPING |
| 7. BROILER | 8. MARICULTURE | 9. AQUACULTURE |
| 10. PASTURAGE | | |

Answer (Guess Who I Am)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Manure | 2. Fertilizers |
| 3. Composite fish culture | 4. <i>Apis mellifera</i> |
| 5. Crop protection management | 6. Lactation period |
| 7. Sahiwal / Red Sindhi | 8. Catla |

Monsoon in India

Meaning of Monsoon

Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal of wind direction accompanied by changes in rainfall.

India's climate = Monsoonal climate

Why is monsoon important?

Monsoon → Rainfall → Agriculture → Water supply → Hydroelectricity → Economy

About three-fourths of India's annual rainfall occurs during the southwest monsoon season.

Factors Responsible for Indian Monsoon

Factor	Effect
Differential heating of land & sea	Creates pressure differences
Seasonal shift of ITCZ	Controls the position of monsoon winds
Tibetan Plateau	Strong summer heating helps create low pressure
Jet streams	Influence onset and withdrawal

Factor	Effect
El Niño / La Niña	Can influence monsoon strength
Himalayas	Prevent cold continental winds and force moist winds to rise
Indian Ocean	Provides moisture to monsoon winds

Basic Mechanism

SUMMER → Strong heating → Indian landmass heats → Low pressure → Moist winds from Indian Ocean → SOUTHWEST MONSOON → Rainfall

Pressure & Wind System

SUMMER: HIMALAYAS / INDIA (Low Pressure) ← Arabian Sea + Bay of Bengal ← Moist Southwest Monsoon Winds

WINTER: ASIA/LANDMASS (High Pressure) → Dry Northeast Winds → Indian Ocean

Key point: In summer, winds blow from sea towards land and bring moisture. In winter, winds generally blow from land towards sea.



South-West Monsoon

The southwest monsoon normally reaches Kerala around early June and gradually advances northward.

Two major branches:

- (1) Arabian Sea Branch → Western Ghats → Western India;
- (2) Bay of Bengal Branch → Northeast India → Ganga-Brahmaputra plains.

Arabian Sea Branch: Heavy rainfall on the windward side of the Western Ghats; leeward Deccan areas form rain-shadow regions.

Bay of Bengal Branch: Heavy rainfall in Northeast India and rainfall along the Ganga plains.

Monsoon Mechanism & Seasons

Four Important Seasons of India

Season	Period	Main Features
Cold Weather Season	Dec–Feb	Cool and generally dry
Hot Weather Season	Mar–May	High temperature, local storms
Southwest Monsoon	Jun–Sep	Main rainy season
Retreating Monsoon	Oct–Nov	Withdrawal of monsoon; rain in southeast India



Hot Weather Season – March–May

High temperature, especially in northern India.

Loo: Hot, dry and strong winds in northern plains.

Kal Baisakhi: Violent thunderstorms in West Bengal and Assam.

Mango showers: Pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka.

Remember: Loo → North India | Kal Baisakhi → Bengal & Assam → Mango showers → Kerala & Karnataka

Southwest Monsoon Season – June–September

The monsoon arrives suddenly with a rapid increase in rainfall. This sudden arrival is called the 'Burst of Monsoon'.

Early June → Monsoon reaches Kerala → Rapid advance northward → Heavy rainfall → Southwest Monsoon established

Distribution of Rainfall

Rainfall	Major Areas
Very heavy	Western coast, Northeast India, Himalayan foothills
Moderate	Ganga plains, Eastern India
Low	Rajasthan, Ladakh, interior Deccan

Breaks in Monsoon

Sometimes rainfall decreases or stops for several days during the rainy season. This is known as a Break in Monsoon.

Normal Monsoon → Rainfall decreases/stops → Dry spell → Monsoon Break → Rainfall resumes

Retreating / Northeast Monsoon – October–November

After September, the southwest monsoon begins to withdraw. Temperature begins to fall → low pressure weakens → southwest monsoon retreats → northeast winds develop.

The Tamil Nadu and southeastern coast receive significant rainfall during this period because northeast winds pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal.



Omission

/// A Missing Part of Speech

Identify the missing link and provide it as the answer to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q.1

- (a) An English passenger, talking kindly me, drew
(b) me conversation. He was older than I.
(c) He asked me what I ate, who I, where I was going,
(d) why I was shy, and so on. He also advised me to come his table.

	Before	Missing	After
(a)	_____	_____	_____
(b)	_____	_____	_____
(c)	_____	_____	_____
(d)	_____	_____	_____

Q.2

- (a) After Sri Ramakrishna's passing 1886, Vivekananda
(b) renounced the world and crisscrossed India a
(c) wandering monk. His mounting compassion India's
(d) people drove to seek material help from the West.

	Before	Missing	After
(a)	_____	_____	_____
(b)	_____	_____	_____
(c)	_____	_____	_____
(d)	_____	_____	_____

Q.3

- (a) About 260 million years the earliest ancestor of turtles and
- (b) tortoises, bulbous reptile known as *Eunotosaurus africanus*,
- (c) emerged from egg in South Africa's Karoo Basin. Its
- (d) evolutionary descendants spread the globe, giving rise to the turtles and tortoises living today.

	Before	Missing	After
(a)	_____	_____	_____
(b)	_____	_____	_____
(c)	_____	_____	_____
(d)	_____	_____	_____

Q.4

- (a) Earth is an oblate spheroid. This means is spherical in shape,
- (b) but not perfectly round. It has a slightly greater radius the
- (c) Equator, the imaginary line running horizontally around middle
- (d) of the planet. In addition bulging in the middle, Earth's poles are slightly flattened.

	Before	Missing	After
(a)	_____	_____	_____
(b)	_____	_____	_____
(c)	_____	_____	_____
(d)	_____	_____	_____



/// Answer (A Missing Part of Speech) ▀

A.1

Before	Missing	After
(a) kindly	to	me
(b) me	into	conversation
(c) I	was	where
(d) come	to	his

A.2

Before	Missing	After
(a) passing	in	1886
(b) India	as	a
(c) compassion	for	India's
(d) drove	him	to

A.3

Before	Missing	After
(a) years	ago	the
(b) tortoises	a	bulbous
(c) from	an	egg
(d) spread	across	the

A.4

Before	Missing	After
(a) means	it	is
(b) radius	at	the
(c) around	the	middle
(d) addition	to	bulging



Blood Relation and Brain Teaser

Quiz

(?)

Quiz

1.

What will
replace
Question
Mark?

If

$$8 = 80$$

$$5 = 35$$

$$9 = 99$$

$$4 = 24$$

then, $6 = ?$

2.

Can you solve
this?

May = 358

June = 4610

July = 4711

August = 6814

September = ?

Riddles

1

Riya and I are daughters of Piyush. Piyush is son of Neelema and Rakesh. Divya is Riya's mother, who is sister of Rishav. How am I related to Rishav's mother?

2

Priyanka's birth date is
08 - November - 2011

Kriti's birth date is
06 - August - 2008

Priya's birth date is
09 - September - 2009

If my birth month is
February, then what is my
exact birth date?



Crossword

ACROSS

Directions of

(2), (3), (4), (6), (9) & (10)

A is the brother of B.

B is the mother of C.

C is the sister of E.

E is married to F.

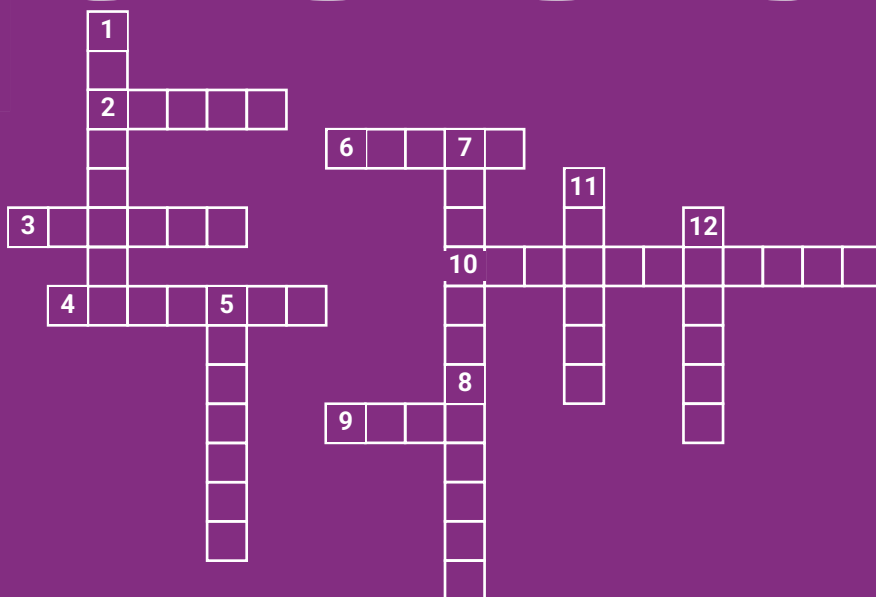
G is the father of B.

G has only one daughter.

G is married to H.

A is brother of I.

L is the father-in-law of I.



DOWN

1 'C' is B's son and 'A' is C's mother. E is C's son and D is E's sister. How is D related to C?

5 Pointing towards a man in the photograph a lady said, "his sister's maternal grand mother's only daughter is my mother-in-law". How is the man related to the lady?

7 Pointing to a girl Rishav said, "She is the daughter of the only sister of my father". How is Rishav related to the girl?

8 A is C's grandfather and B's father, D is C's sister and E is D's son. How is E related to C?

11 If $A \times B$ means A is the wife of B; $A - B$ means A is the brother of B; $A \div B$ means A is the father of B. Then $P \times R \div T - S$ means P is the ____ of S.

12 Pointing towards a photograph Ram says, "She is the daughter of the only son of my paternal grandfather". How is the woman in the photograph related to Ram?

2 How is A related to E?

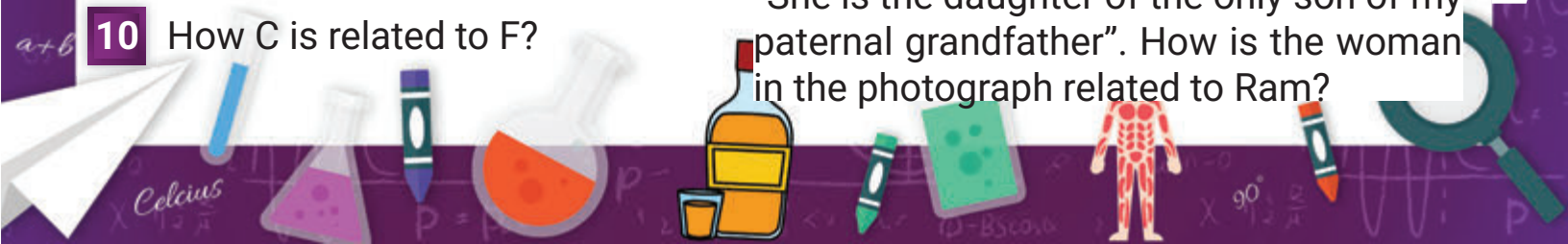
3 How is G related to I?

4 If F is wife of E, then how is E related to C?

6 How C is related to I?

9 If M is the only daughter and only child of L, then how is M related to I?

10 How C is related to F?



Answer

(?)

1.

$$8 \times (8 + 2) = 8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$5 \times (5 + 2) = 5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$9 \times (9 + 2) = 9 \times 11 = 99$$

$$4 \times (4 + 2) = 4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$\therefore 6 \times (6 + 2) = 6 \times 8 = 48$$



2.

May = 358

First digit tells the number of letters in the given month

June = 4610

Second digit tells the order of the month in a year

July = 4711

Remaining number at the end is the sum of the first two digits.

August = 6814

September = 9918



Answer (Riddles)

1

Grand daughter

2

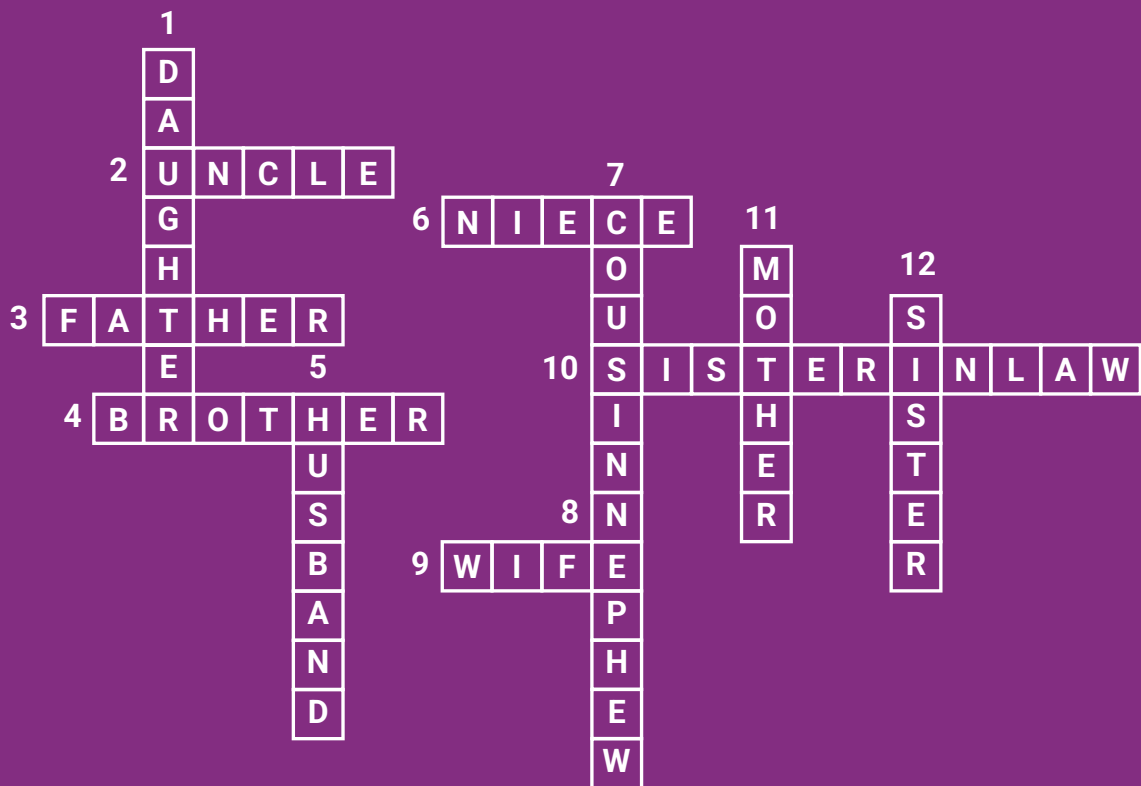
08 - February - 2002



ANS



Answer (Crossword)



BHARAT RATNA, MISSILE MAN OF INDIA & FORMER PRESIDENT

Happy Birthday

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

*“A nation can accomplish
all it could ever want with
the effort of its people”*



Born - 15 Oct 1931
Died - 27 July 2015

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, in full Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, (born October 15, 1931, Rameswaram, India - died July 27, 2015, Shillong), Indian scientist and politician who played a leading role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He was president of India from 2002 to 2007.

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Yuvaan Singh

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Shibashis Behera

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Thanmaya Binukumar

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Himanshu Aggarwal

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Misha Palepu

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Atharv Varshney

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Aditya Raj

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Ayaan Chettiar

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Yashraj Yadav

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Advit Agarwal

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Avni Kapila

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Biswarupa Nanda

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Amrita Pani

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Ishaan Chattopadhyay

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Arnav Gupta

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Suhana Mehta

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500



Arjun Dhar

99.80%

Marks Obtained **499**/500

Marks
500

9
Students

Marks
499
& above

20
Students

Marks
495
& above

177
Students

Marks
450
& above

6509
Students

CALL (TOLL-FREE): **1800-102-2727**
VISIT: **aakash.ac.in**

Admissions Open
NEET | JEE | Foundation
For Class 8th-12th

and many more...

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

5 AAKASHIANS IN TOP 10 AIR NEET(UG) 2025



OUR NATIONAL TOPPERS IN NEET (UG) 2025



Our Problem *Solvers* shine bright in **JEE (Advanced) 2025**

Our Top 100 AIR



> Aakashians Create History in International Olympiads

(Classroom Program Students)



Dhruv Advani

IBO 2023



Gold Medalists

34th International Biology Olympiad



Rohit Panda



Chirag Falor



International Olympiad on
Astronomy & Astrophysics



Dhiren Bhardwaj



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Anshul



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Amritansh Nigam



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Prachi Jindal



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Tanishka Kabra



54th International
Chemistry Olympiad

420

Classroom Students
Qualified in
NSEs* 2024-25

1484 Students Scored Above MAS

(Group A & B)
49
NSEA*

(Group A & B)
229
NSEB*

(Group A & B)
70
NSEC*

(Group A & B)
38
NSEP*

34
NSEJS*

Aakashians Qualified for INO-2025



Krishna Agrawal
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Mohit Shekher Shukla
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Utkarsh Awadhiya
NSEB | NSEP | NSEC



Rupayan Pal
NSEC | NSEP | NSEP



Devansh Garg
NSEJS



Aaron Thakkar
NSEJS

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

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for RMO 2024

899

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IOQM
2024



Joish Achyuta
Class - VIII



Dhanush Damu
Class - IX



Arnav Singh
Class - X



Pranit Goel
Class - XI



Aayush Agarwal
Class - XII

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for INMO 2025

161

Classroom Students

Qualified
in RMO 2024-25



Kotha D Reddy
Reg. No. 00006657265



Abhipraya Verma
Reg. No. 00010407513



Aditya Singh
Reg. No. 00012631688



Rujul Garg
Reg. No. 00005153903



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Reg. No. 00006093814

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for OCSC/IMOTC-2025

25

Classroom Students

Qualified
in INOs 2025



Pranit Goel
Qualified INMO



Harshit Singh
Qualified INJSO



Subhrojit Paul
Qualified INBO



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Qualified INChO



Rujul Garg
Qualified INPhO



Aditya Singh
Qualified INAO Jr

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

1019

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-I)
2023-24



Intl.
Rank
1

Prisha Miglani
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
2

Sushant Agarwal
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
4

Ekaashar Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Harshit Singh
Class - VIII

438

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-II)
2024

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

4902

Classroom Students

Qualified
in NSO (Level-I)
2024-25



Intl.
Rank
2

Meghav Ladani
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
2

Anubhab Manna
Class - VIII



Intl.
Rank
3

Arnav Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Parshti Bajpai
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
10

Shreya
Class - VIII

and many more...