



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

September 2026

CLASS 9





Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

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Edition: 2026-27

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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



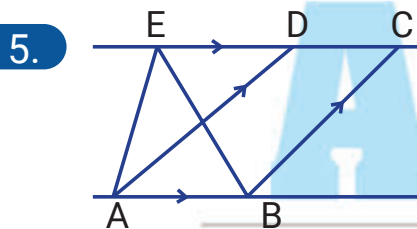
Areas of Parallelograms and Triangles

Crossword

ACROSS

1. Two parallelograms on the same base and in between the same parallels have _____ area.

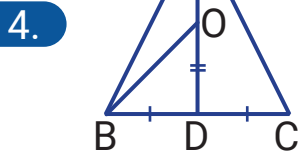
3. _____ divides the triangle into two triangles of equal area.



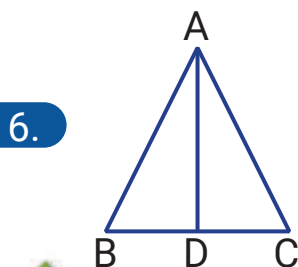
If area $(\triangle ABE) = K \times \text{area} (\square ABCD)$ then, K equals _____

DOWN

2. _____ of two congruent triangles are always equal.



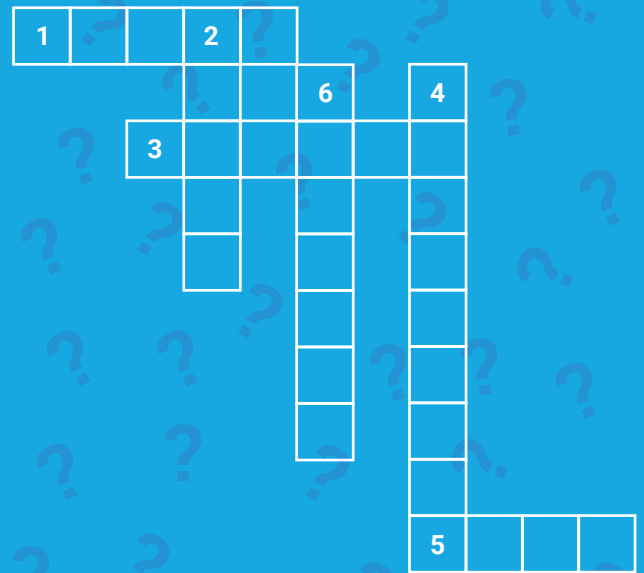
If area $(\triangle BOD) = K \times \text{area} (\triangle ABC)$ then, K = _____



If $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{5}{7}$ and

area $(\triangle ABC) = 36 \text{ cm}^2$, then

area $(\triangle ABD) = \text{_____ cm}^2$



Useful Formulas Involving Triangles

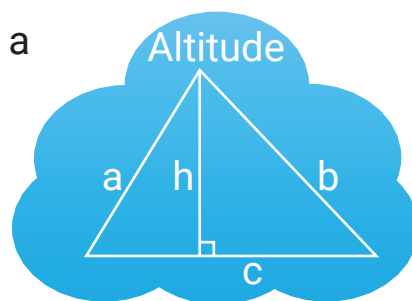
Length of Altitude, Median and Angle Bisector

Altitude

The formula for the length of altitude of a triangle is derived from Heron's formula :

$$h = \frac{2\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{c}$$

where $s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$ and a, b, c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle.

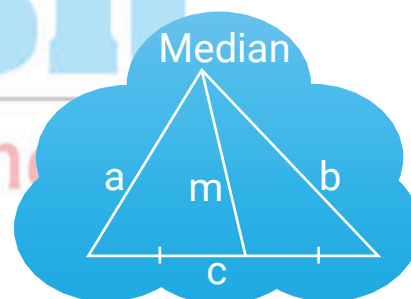


Median

The formula for the length of a median of a triangle is :

$$m = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2}$$

where a, b, c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle.

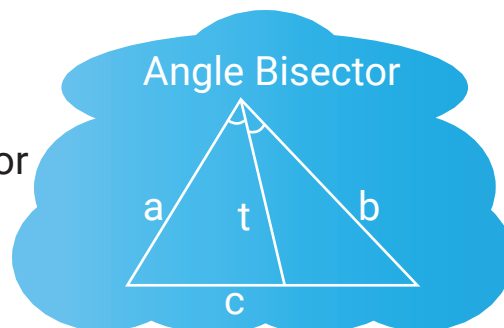


Angle Bisector

The formula for the length of an angle bisector of a triangle is :

$$t = \sqrt{ab\left(1 - \frac{c^2}{(a+b)^2}\right)}$$

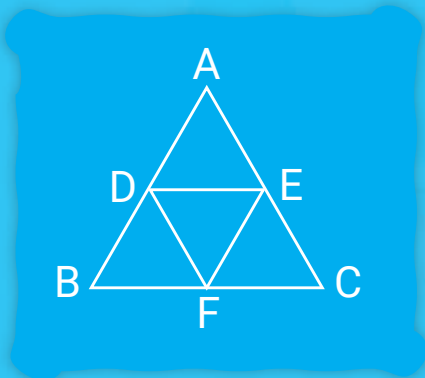
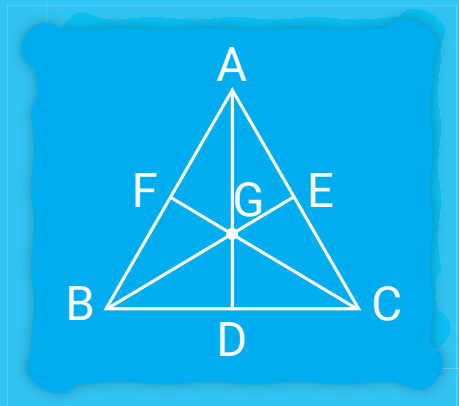
where a, b, c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle.



Interesting Facts

If AD, BE and CF are the medians of $\triangle ABC$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{ar}(\triangle AGF) &= \text{ar}(\triangle AGE) \\ &= \text{ar}(\triangle GEC) = \text{ar}(\triangle GCD) \\ &= \text{ar}(\triangle GDB) = \text{ar}(\triangle BGF) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (\text{ar}(\triangle ABC))\end{aligned}$$

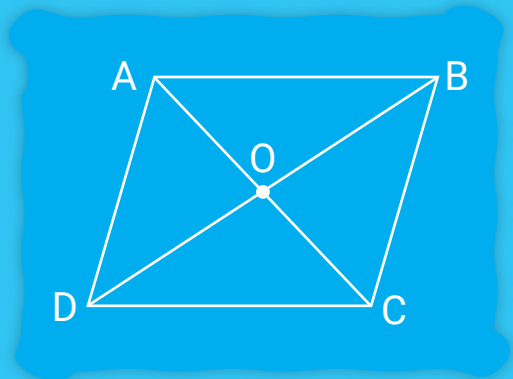


If D, E and F are the midpoints of sides BA, AC and CB respectively, then

$$\text{ar}(\triangle DEF) = \frac{1}{4} (\text{ar}(\triangle ABC))$$

In a parallelogram ABCD, O is any point inside it, then

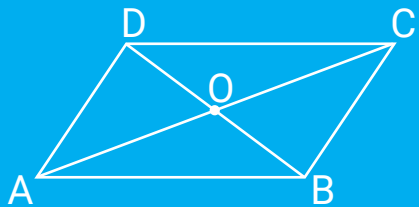
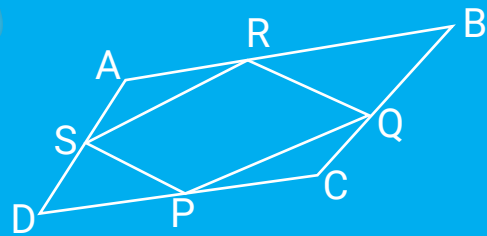
$$\begin{aligned}\text{ar}(\triangle AOB) + \text{ar}(\triangle COD) \\ = \text{ar}(\triangle AOD) + \text{ar}(\triangle BOC)\end{aligned}$$



If P, Q, R and S are the midpoints of sides CD, BC, AB and AD respectively of parallelogram ABCD

then,

$$\text{ar}(\text{parallelogram PQRS}) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{ar} (\text{ABCD}))$$

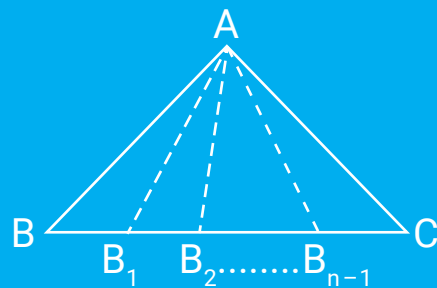


AC and BD are the diagonals of a parallelogram ABCD

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence, } \text{ar}(\triangle AOB) &= \text{ar}(\triangle BOC) = \text{ar}(\triangle COD) \\ &= \text{ar}(\triangle AOD) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\text{ar} (\text{||}^{\text{gm}} \text{ABCD})) \end{aligned}$$

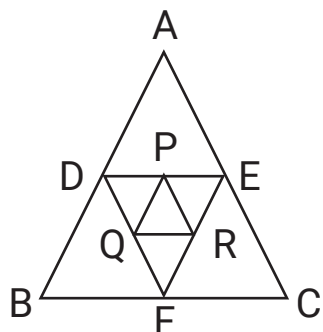
$\therefore$ In $\triangle ABC$, side BC has been divided into n-equal parts.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } \text{ar}(\triangle ABB_1) &= \text{ar}(\triangle AB_1B_2) = \dots \\ &= \text{ar}(\triangle AB_{n-1}C) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} (\text{ar} (\triangle ABC)) \end{aligned}$$



Area Quiz

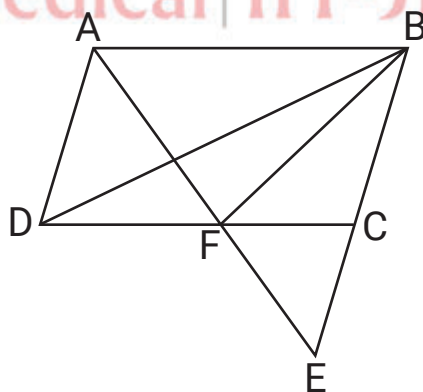
1



If D, E and F are the mid points of sides of $\triangle ABC$, P, Q and R are mid points of sides of $\triangle DEF$ such that area $\triangle PQR = K \times \text{area} (\triangle ABC)$, then K equals

- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{16}$

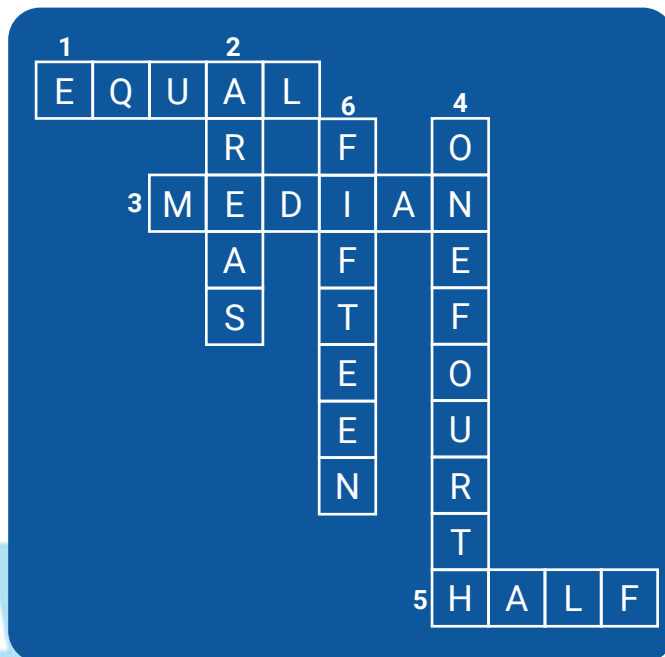
2



ABCD is a parallelogram in which BC is produced to E such that $CE = BC$. AE intersects CD at F. If area $(\triangle DFB) = 13 \text{ cm}^2$, then the area of parallelogram ABCD is

- (a) 50 cm^2 (b) 52 cm^2
 (c) 26 cm^2 (d) 39 cm^2

Answer (Crossword)



Answer (Area Quiz)

1

Ans. (d) $\frac{1}{16}$

2

Ans. (b) 52 cm^2



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,

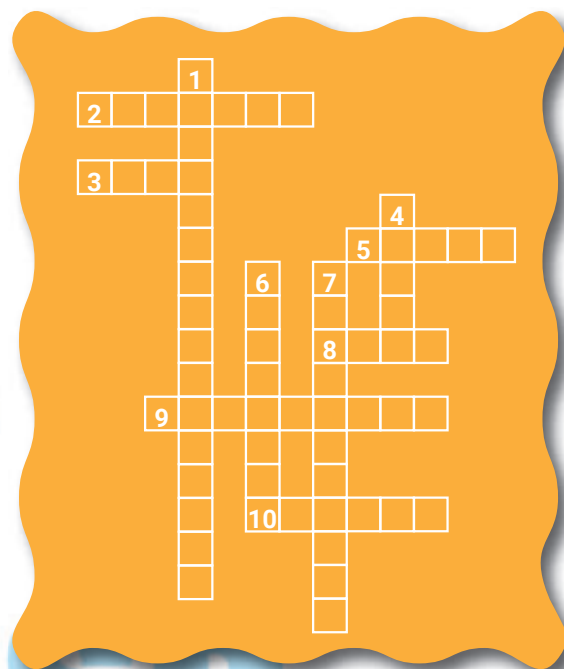
The term “**potential energy**” came into use to describe the energy possessed by an object because of its **position or condition**.



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

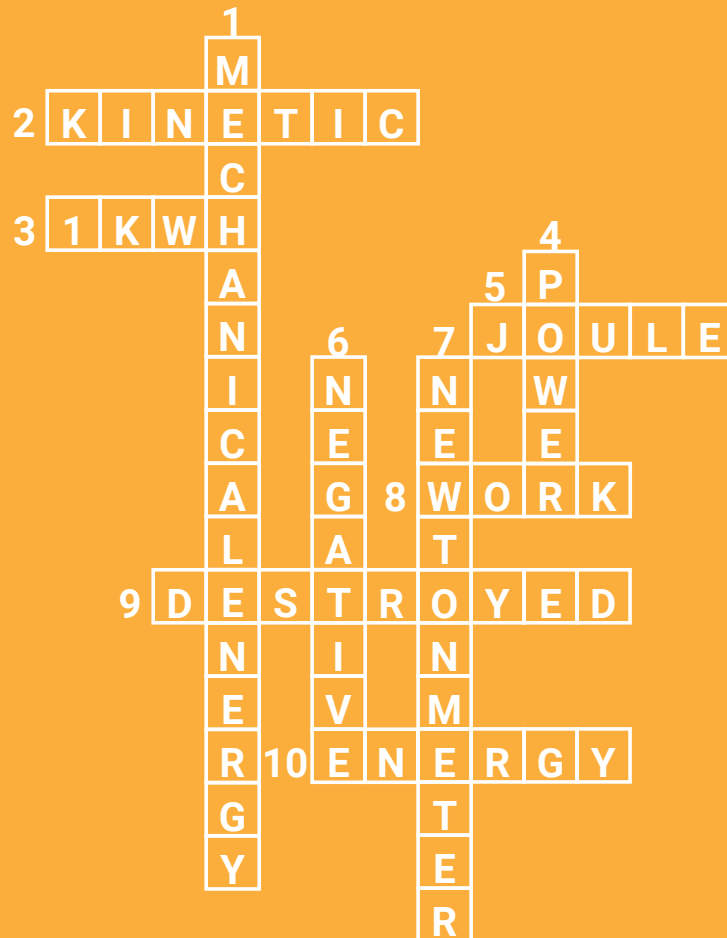


DOWN

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



Answer (Crossword)



Journey Inside the Atom

Dhruva Reactor

The Dhruva reactor, located at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in Trombay, Mumbai, is India's largest nuclear research reactor. Commissioned in 1985, it is a high-flux reactor designed specifically for nuclear research, isotope production and materials testing.



Working Principle

The reactor uses heavy water (D_2O) both as a neutron moderator and coolant, with natural Uranium as fuel. Neutrons released from fission are thermalized and directed towards experimental beamlines for scattering experiments.

Thermalization: Neutrons from the core are slowed down by the heavy-water moderator to match the thermal energy of atoms in target materials.

Interaction: The thermal neutron beam hits the target sample (e.g., superconductor, battery electrode).

Diffraction/Scattering: Neutrons scatter off atomic nuclei or magnetic moments, yielding a diffraction pattern used to determine structure and dynamics.

Key Applications

Superconductors: Mapping atomic structures and magnetic moment arrangements to study high-temperature superconductivity.

Energy Storage & Batteries: Tracking lithium/sodium ion movement inside electrode materials in real time to improve battery life.

Pharmaceuticals & Medicine: Resolving light-element (hydrogen/deuterium) positions in drug molecules to understand binding mechanisms.

Industrial Alloys: Analyzing residual stress, phase transitions and lattice defects in structural metals used in aerospace and energy sectors.

Radioisotope Production: Producing critical radioisotopes (such as Iodine-131, Molybdenum-99) for medical diagnostics and cancer therapy.



Interesting facts

You are mostly hydrogen by count. By mass, oxygen dominates your body but by total number of atoms, roughly 62% of all the atoms in your body are hydrogen.

Atoms don't age. A hydrogen atom in a glass of water today is identical to how it was 13.8 billion years ago right after the Big Bang.

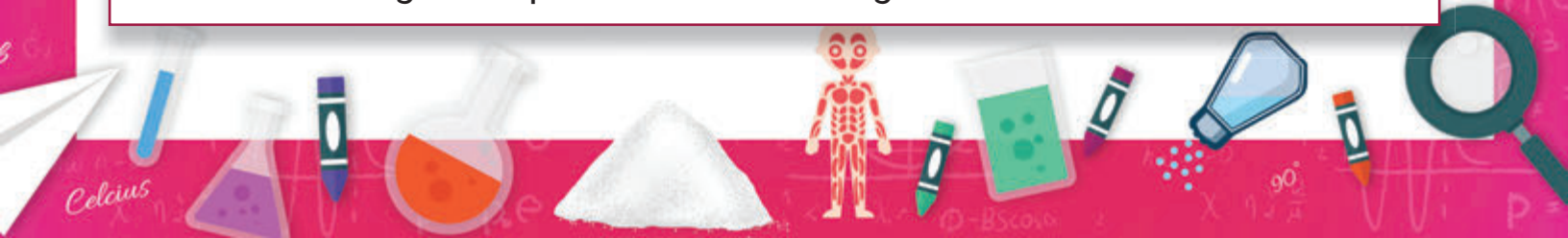
Protons live almost forever. A proton's theoretical lifespan is estimated to be over 10^{34} years—trillions of times longer than the current age of the universe.

Electrons have no measurable size. While protons and neutrons are made of smaller quarks and have a defined physical radius, electrons are fundamental point particles with zero known volume.

Superfluid helium defies gravity. When cooled near absolute zero, liquid Helium-4 loses all viscosity, becoming a superfluid that climbs up container walls, squeezes through invisible pores, and drips out the bottom.

Atoms emit unique light signatures like fingerprints. When an atom absorbs energy, its electrons jump levels and emit light at specific wavelengths—creating a distinct color spectrum that astronomers use to identify the elements present in distant stars.

Neutron stars are essentially giant single atomic nuclei. A neutron star packs the mass of two Suns into a sphere just 12 miles wide—making its matter so dense that a single teaspoon of it would weigh about 6 billion tons on Earth.





Quiz

Q.1

Which subatomic particle has a positive charge?

- (a) Electron
- (b) Neutron
- (c) Proton
- (d) Both proton and neutron

Q.2

The overall electrical charge of an entire neutral atom is

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Zero
- (d) Variable

Q.3

Which two particles make up the nucleus of an atom?

- (a) Protons and electrons
- (b) Protons and neutrons
- (c) Neutrons and electrons
- (d) Quarks and photons

Q.4

The maximum number of electrons that can fit in the innermost shell (K shell) is

- (a) 2
- (b) 8
- (c) 18
- (d) 32

Q.5

Which element has an atomic number of 1?

- (a) Helium
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Hydrogen
- (d) Carbon

Answer (Quiz)

1. (c)

2. (c)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (c)



Tissues

The Tale of Cell City



Long, long ago, life was very different. Tiny single-celled organisms lived all by themselves, and each cell had to do **everything on its own**. It had to find food, obtain energy, get rid of waste, and respond to changes in its surroundings.

As life became more complex, these cells discovered something important: **working together made life easier!**

So, cells began joining together and slowly developed different roles. Some cells became the city's **protective walls**, forming **Epithelial Tissue**. Others became responsible for **movement**, forming **Muscular Tissue**.

Some cells became the city's communication network, constantly **sending messages** from one place to another. These formed **Nervous Tissue**. And then came the cells responsible for **connection, support and transport**, forming **Connective Tissue**.

Soon, Cell City had everything it needed:

Protection → **Epithelial Tissue**

Movement → **Muscular Tissue**

Messages → **Nervous Tissue**

Connection → **Connective Tissue**

Just like a well-organised city, each group had a specialised job, but all of them worked together to keep the whole organism functioning.

Division of labour among cells made multicellular life more efficient and complex!



Nature's Design

Why is coconut fibre so tough?

Have you ever noticed how difficult it is to tear the fibres present around a coconut?

These strong fibres are mainly associated with **sclerenchymatous tissue**. Sclerenchyma cells generally have **thick, lignified cell walls** and provide mechanical strength to plant parts.

Most sclerenchymatous cells are dead when they become fully mature. Although these cells are no longer living, their thick walls make them excellent at providing **support and strength**.

That is why materials such as coconut fibre can be tough and resistant.

Nature's trick: Sometimes, a plant does not need living cells to provide strength—it uses **strong cell walls** instead!

Why can our ears bend but still return to their shape?

Have you ever wondered why you can gently bend your ear, but it usually returns to its original shape?

The answer lies in a special type of connective tissue called **cartilage**. Cartilage provides support while also allowing flexibility. It is present in parts such as the **external ear, nose and joints**.

In the external ear, elastic fibres present in the cartilage provide extra flexibility. This allows the ear to bend without easily losing its shape.

Nature's trick: **Nature combines** strength with flexibility—**strong enough to provide support, yet flexible enough to bend!**



???



Fun Facts

1

Cardiac muscle keeps working continuously throughout life.

2

Babies are born with about 300 bones, but they fuse into 206 bones by the time you grow up.

3

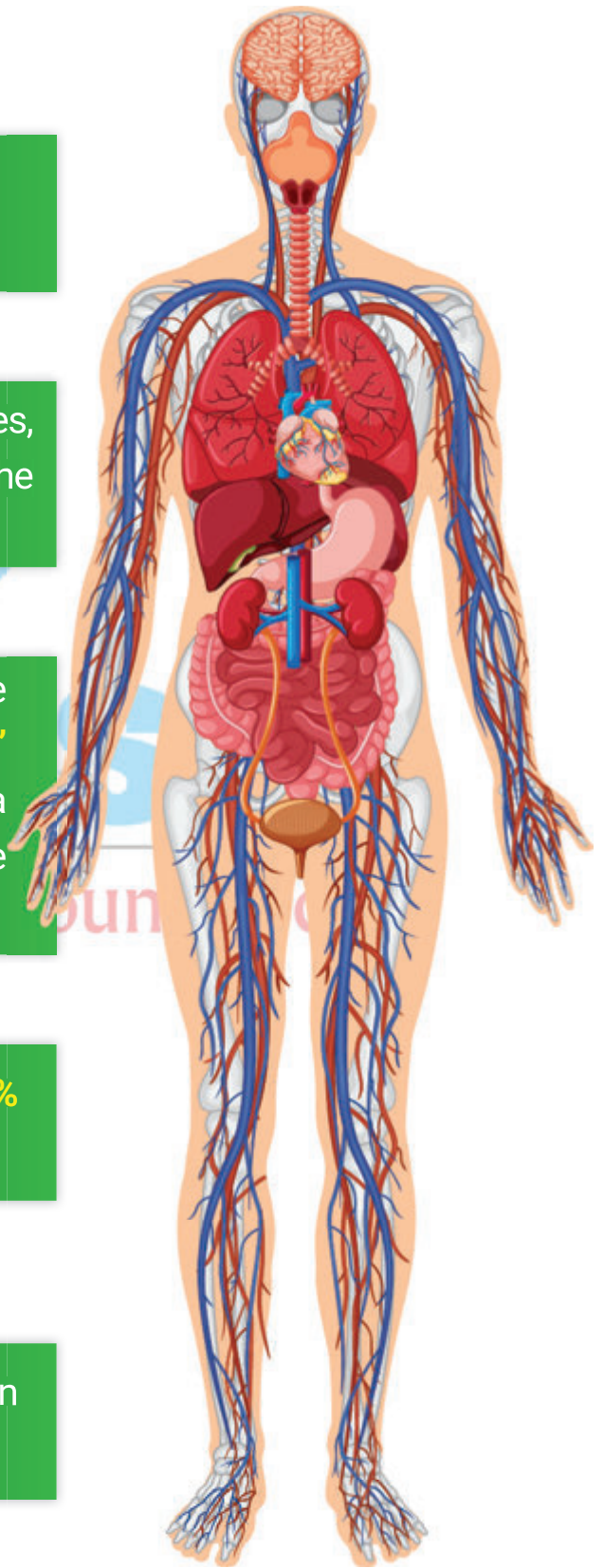
The word **"muscle"** comes from the Latin word meaning **"little mouse."** Ancient Romans thought that a flexed bicep looked like a tiny mouse moving beneath the skin.

4

Blood makes up approximately **7–8% of an adult's total body weight.**

5

There are more than 600 muscles in the human body.



Tissue Detective



1 Who Am I ?



- I am found in the tips of roots and shoots.
- My cells divide continuously.
- I mainly help increase the length of the plant.

2 Who Am I ?



- I am a complex permanent tissue.
- I carry water and minerals through the plant.
- I contain tracheids and vessels along with other elements.

3 Who Am I ?



- I connect one bone to another bone.
- I am strong but slightly flexible.
- My fibres are arranged in a way that helps stabilise joints.

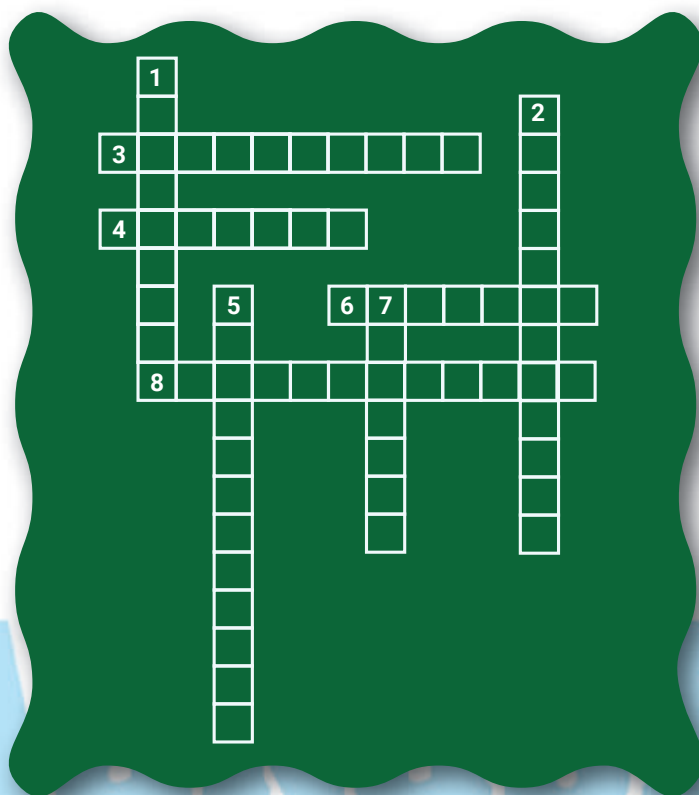
4 Who Am I ?



- I am a red liquid connective tissue.
- My cells float in a fluid matrix.
- I transport oxygen, nutrients, hormones and waste products.



Crossword



Across

3. Plant tissue that stores food
4. Tissue present in the spinal cord
6. Small openings surrounded by guard cells
8. Dead plant tissue that provides strength to the plant parts

DOWN

1. Help in blood clotting
2. Dividing tissue in plants
5. Simple permanent tissue having chloroplast
7. Tissue connects muscles to bones



Answers (Tissue Detective)

1

Apical meristematic tissue

2

Xylem

3

Ligament

4

Blood

Answer (Crossword)

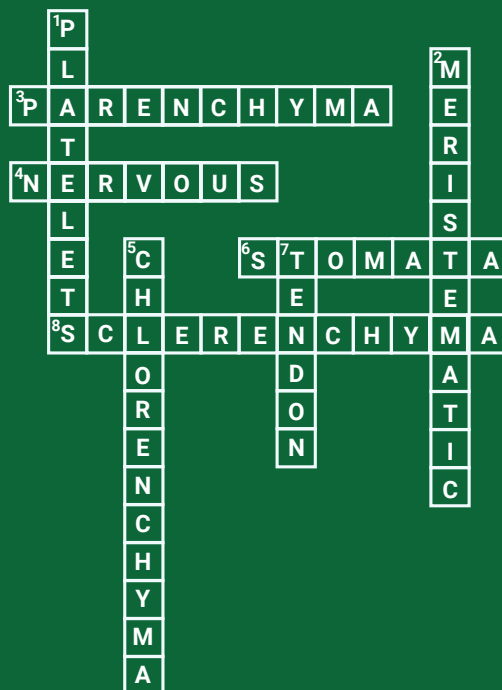


Plate Tectonics • Weathering • Erosion

1

Plate Tectonics

Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer rigid layer, called the lithosphere, is divided into large and small plates that move slowly over the semi-molten asthenosphere.

Structure of the Earth

Layer	Main feature
Crust	Thin, solid outermost layer
Mantle	Thick layer below the crust; contains hot, slowly moving material
Core	Innermost layer, mainly made of iron and nickel

Why do plates move?

Heat from inside Earth produces convection currents in the mantle. Forces associated with sinking oceanic plates and spreading at ridges also help drive plate movement.

Types of Plate Boundaries

1. Divergent Boundary

- ◆ Two plates move away from each other.
- ◆ Magma rises from below and new crust is formed.
- ◆ This commonly occurs along mid-ocean ridges.
- ◆ Earthquakes and volcanic activity may occur.
- ◆ **Example:** Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

2. Convergent Boundary

- ◆ Two plates move towards each other.
- ◆ Oceanic and continental plates may produce subduction, trenches and volcanoes.
- ◆ Two oceanic plates may produce a deep-sea trench and volcanic island arc.
- ◆ Two continental plates may collide and form large mountain ranges.
- ◆ **Example:** Collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates helped form the Himalayas.

3. Transform Boundary

- ◆ Two plates slide horizontally past each other.
- ◆ Crust is neither created nor destroyed.
- ◆ Strong earthquakes can occur and faults are common.

Major Effects of Plate Movement

Plate movement	Major landform/event
Plates collide	Mountains, trenches, volcanoes
Subduction occurs	Deep ocean trenches and volcanic activity
Plates move apart	Rift valleys, mid-ocean ridges
Plates slide past	Earthquakes

Remember:

Divergent = Divide • Convergent = Come together • Transform = Travel past

2

Weathering

Weathering is the breaking down or decomposition of rocks at or near Earth's surface without the movement of the broken material to another place. **Weathering = Breakdown in place.**

3

Erosion

Erosion is the wearing away, removal and transportation of soil and rock particles from one place to another.

Weathering vs Erosion

Weathering	Erosion
Breaks down rock	Removes and transports material
Material remains broadly in place	Material is moved
Physical, chemical and biological processes	Mainly water, wind, glaciers and waves

Memory trick:

W = Weathering = Wears rock where it is. E = Erosion = Elsewhere movement.

Topic	Key idea	Main processes	Major features
Plate Tectonics	Movement of Earth's plates	Divergence, convergence, transform movement	Mountains, trenches, volcanoes, earthquakes
Weathering	Breakdown of rock in place	Physical, chemical, biological	Smaller particles, altered minerals
Erosion	Removal and transportation	Water, wind, ice, waves	Valleys, dunes, cliffs, beaches

Editing

Editing is an important skill among many others learnt while learning a language, like reading, writing etc.

Let's have a look at some of the tips and tricks one requires to master the editing skills.

1. Read the passage thoroughly and check for anything unusual or unsuitable in the lines.

2. Knowledge of **parts of speech** is important as-

(a) It helps you check if the word written does the function it's supposed to do.

(b) Check if its placement is correct.

Example- A beauty woman is standing there. Here we see that 'beauty' is a noun and 'woman' is also a noun. A noun cannot be placed in the position of an adjective to describe another noun.

Correct- A beautiful woman is standing there. (an adjective is placed before a noun to describe it.)

(c) Other errors could be regarding appropriate use of determiners/articles. Always check if they are used on the basis of number or quantity of the noun.

3. Sometimes the errors we find might be based on tenses or verb forms. So read the passage and check for some keywords like:

(a) yesterday, ago, last year, those days, once upon a time etc,- **indicators of past tense**- choose past verbs in such cases.

(b) these days, currently, now a days etc,- **indicators of present tense**- use present verb forms in such cases.

4. Check for the spellings or unnecessary words in phrases or phrasal verbs.
5. Check use of conjunctions as per their function. Also check whether they correlate or coordinate.
6. Brush up your knowledge of other vital topics of grammar like reported speech, voice or clauses.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the error along with its correction in the space provided.

Incorrect

Correct

I had to went out despite the

(a)

heavy rain outside to got some medicines.

(b)

Although the symptoms was not as

(c)

pronounced as they were at the morning,

(d)

the doctor had instructs me to

(e)

be regular with mine dosage.

(f)

ANSWERS

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

Incorrect

went

got

was

at

instructs

mine

Correct

go

get

were

in

instructed

my

Statement Analysis-II

1. **Statement** : Youngsters are often found staring at obscene posters.

Courses of Action

- (I) Children should be punished and penalized if they are found doing so.
- (II) Any display of such materials should be banned.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Either I or II follows
- (4) Neither I nor II follows
- (5) Both I and II follow

2. **Statement** : Exporters in the capital are alleging that commercial banks are violating the Reserve Bank of India directive to operate a post shipment export credit denominated in foreign currency at international rates from January this year.

Courses of Action

- (I) The officers concerned in the commercial banks are to be suspended.
- (II) The RBI should be asked to stop giving such directives to commercial banks.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Either I or II follows
- (4) Neither I nor II follows
- (5) Both I and II follow



Missing Numbers

Directions (1 and 2)

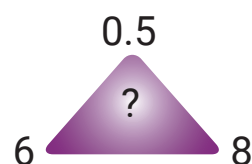
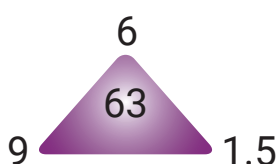
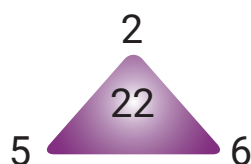
In the given figure, each of the nine boxes must be filled with an integer from 1 to 9, so that each row and column are equal in sum which is unique. No repetition is allowed.

8	p	y
x	n	m
4	9	z

- The value of $x + y$ is
 (a) 7 (b) 10
 (c) 9 (d) 11
- The value of $m + y - x$ is
 (a) 13 (b) 10
 (c) 15 (d) 16
- In the given figure below, find the value of ?



- (a) 9 (b) 11
(c) 8 (d) 13
- In the given figure below, find the value of ?



- (a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 7



Answer (Statement Analysis-I)

1. **Ans :** (e)

Explanation : Both assumptions are implicit. Generally, only those good features of a product are highlighted which people crave for. So, 1 is implicit. If circulation is improved, complexion also improves.

2. **Ans :** (a)

Explanation : It is mentioned in the invitation that you are requested to take your seats before 6 pm. It means that function will start as scheduled. Hence, assumption 1 is implicit. It is not given that the function will not start if invitees do not come on-time.

3. **Ans :** (a)

Explanation : As per the requirement of teachers in primary school only, the government may have taken such decision. So, 1 is implicit. Assumption 2 is absurd as it is against the government's decision.

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Answer (Statement Analysis-II)

1. **Ans :** (2) only II follows.

2. **Ans :** (4) Neither I nor II follows

Explanation : The statement mentions that the commercial banks violate a directive issued by the RBI. The remedy is only to make the banks implement the Act. So, none of the course of action follows.



Missing Numbers

1. Ans: (c) 9

2. Ans: (b) 10

Remaining numbers are 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 clearly $8 + x + y = 15 = 4 + 9 + 2$
so, $x = 3$, now by further analysis
 $y = 6$, $m = 7$

3. Ans: (c) 8

Just add 3 to all the number and you will get that number after two spaces.

4. Ans: (d) 7

$$5 \times 2 + 6 \times 2 = 22$$

$$9 \times 6 + 1.5 \times 6 = 63$$

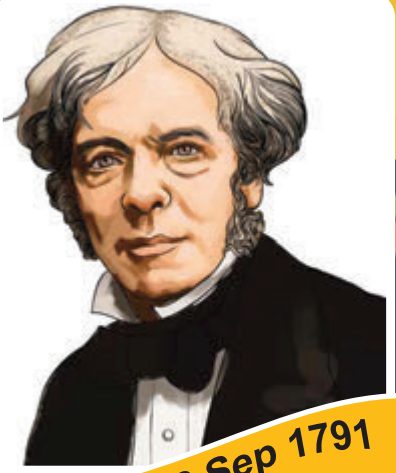
$$6 \times 0.5 + 8 \times 0.5 = 7$$



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.

OUR STUDENTS DELIVER OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN CBSE CLASS X BOARD 2026



Aashna Khurana

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Jaskirat Singh

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



Siddhesh Ingale

100%

Marks Obtained **500**/500



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

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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



1484 Students Scored Above MAS



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...