



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

**KNOWLEDGE
BYTES** JULY 2026

CLASS 8





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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



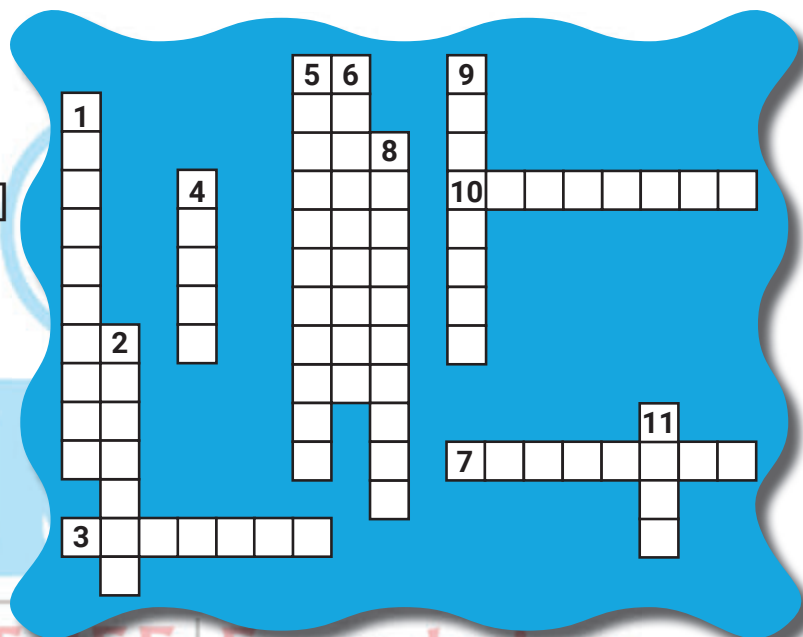


We Distribute yet things multiply

CROSSWORD

Across

3. The result when two expressions are multiplied. [7]
7. An algebraic expression with exactly two terms. [8]
10. A special product equation that is always true. [8]



Down

1. To spread multiplication over addition [10]
2. Branch of Mathematics using letters to represent numbers [7]
4. Parts of algebraic expressions separated by + or - [5]
5. The numerical factor multiplying a variable [11]
6. An algebraic expression with exactly three terms [9]
8. An expression with one or more terms with non-negative integer exponents [10]
9. A symbol representing an unknown quantity [8]
11. _____ terms have same variable part [4]

What is Pascal's Triangle?

Pascal's Triangle is a triangular array of numbers. It starts with a single 1 at the top (Row 0). To build the subsequent rows, you start and end each line with a 1, and every middle number is simply the sum of the two numbers directly above it.

Plaintext

Row 0:	1	
Row 1:	1 1	
Row 2:	1 2 1	<-- (1 + 1 = 2)
Row 3:	1 3 3 1	<-- (1 + 2 = 3, 2 + 1 = 3)
Row 4:	1 4 6 4 1	<-- (1 + 3 = 4, 3 + 3 = 6, 3 + 1 = 4)

The **Binomial Theorem** is the algebraic formula used to expand expressions raised to any power, written generally as $(a+b)^n$.

If you match the rows of Pascal's Triangle to the power n , the triangle gives you the exact coefficients for the expanded algebraic expression:

- ◆ For $n = 0$ (Row 0): $(a + b)^0 = 1$
- ◆ For $n = 1$ (Row 1): $(a + b)^1 = 1a + 1b$
- ◆ For $n = 2$ (Row 2): $(a + b)^2 = 1a^2 + 2ab + 1b^2$
- ◆ For $n = 3$ (Row 3): $(a + b)^3 = 1a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + 1b^3$
- ◆ For $n = 4$ (Row 4): $(a + b)^4 = 1a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + 1b^4$

Quiz Time

Q.1

If Row 4 of Pascal's Triangle is 1, 4, 6, 4, 1, what are the numbers that make up Row 5?

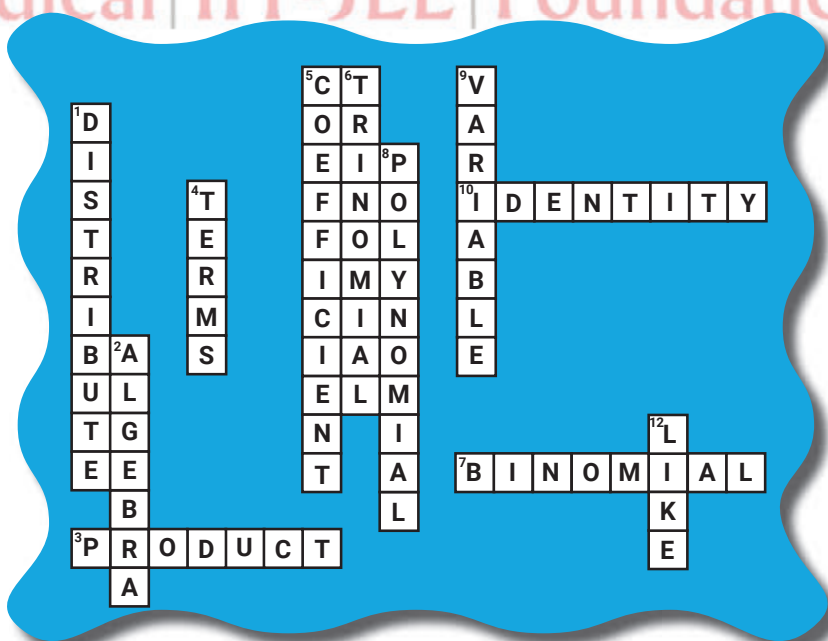
Q.2

Use the Row 3 coefficients (1, 3, 3, 1) to fully expand the binomial expression $(2x + 1)^3$.

Q.3

Write expansion of $(x+2)^7$.

CROSSWORD



Answer (Quiz Time)

A.1

Row 5 is 1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1.

A.2

The expanded expression is $8x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 1$.

A.3

$(x + 2)^7 = x^7 + 14x^6 + 84x^5 + 280x^4 + 560x^3 + 672x^2 + 448x + 128$

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Pressure, Winds, Storms and Cyclones

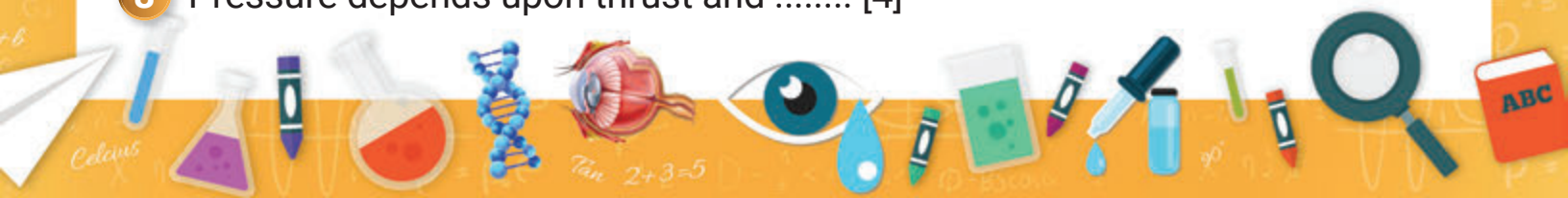
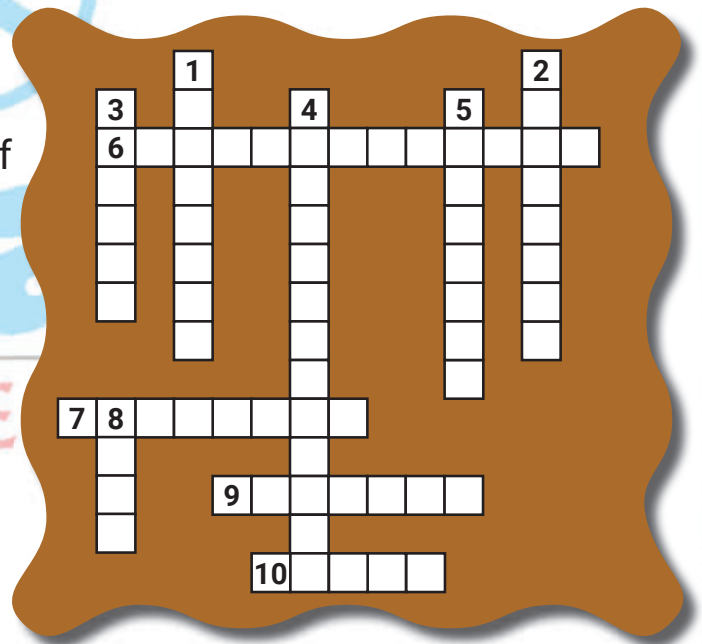
Crossword

ACROSS

- 6 Force between two charged objects. [13]
- 7 The force acting between two poles of a magnet. [8]
- 9 Force applied by direct touching an object. [7]
- 10 Collective term used for liquids and gases. [5]

DOWN

- 1 Force applied per unit area. [8]
- 2 The force necessary for our smooth motion. [8]
- 3 Unit of force. [6]
- 4 Force with which Earth revolves around the sun. [13]
- 5 The net resultant of forces acting on an object is zero, the forces are [8]
- 8 Pressure depends upon thrust and [4]



Some Facts about Air Pressure and Cyclone

Airplanes stay in the sky because of pressure differences.

“ Air moves faster over the curved top of a wing, creating lower pressure above the wing and helping it lift upward. ”

A fast-moving train can pull nearby loose papers toward it.

“ The speeding train creates a region of lower air pressure around it. ”

Cyclones form around low-pressure areas.

“ Air from surrounding high-pressure regions rushes toward the low-pressure center, creating strong winds. ”

Cyclones are born over warm oceans.

“ Warm ocean water provides the energy needed for a cyclone to form and grow. ”

Condensation powers a cyclone!

“ When water vapour changes into tiny water droplets, it releases heat, giving extra energy to the storm. ”



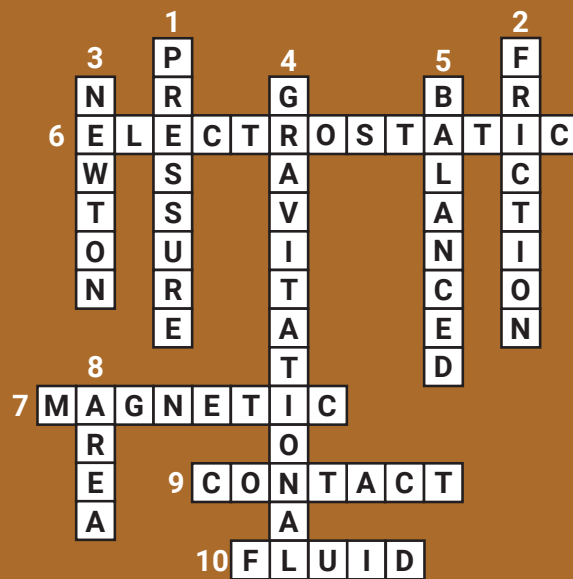
The lower the pressure at the centre, the stronger the cyclone.

“Very low pressure causes air to rush inward at high speeds.”

Cyclones have different names around the world.

- ▶ In the Indian Ocean: **Cyclone**
- ▶ In the Atlantic Ocean: **Hurricane**
- ▶ In the Northwest Pacific Ocean: **Typhoon**

Answer (Crossword)





Nature of Matter: Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures

Metals with a Memory: **Shape-Memory Alloys (Nitinol)**

Can a piece of metal remember its past? How can a mixture of two normal metals create a material that has a brain?



If you take a piece of Nitinol (an alloy of Nickel and Titanium) wire, crumple it into a completely random, chaotic ball, and then drop it into a bowl of hot water, it will instantly unwrap itself and snap back into its perfectly straight, original shape in a fraction of a second.



The Liquid-Solid Shape Shifter: **Non-Newtonian Mixture (Oobleck)**

Mix common cornstarch and water together in a specific ratio (2:1) to create a fluid called "Oobleck."



If you dip your hand into it slowly, it feels like a smooth, runny liquid.



But if you punch it with all your strength, your fist will hit a brick-wall-hard solid, and it won't splash at all.



You can literally run across a swimming pool filled with it!



Guess Who Am I?

01

I support burning but do not burn myself.

02

I am made of iron and sulfur, and a magnet does not attract me.

03

I contain nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide.

04

I decompose into carbon and water on heating.

05

I am made of two gases. One burns, one supports burning, yet I put out fire.





01

Name one uniform mixture.

02

Name one non-uniform mixture.

Medical

03

Which gas gives a pop sound?

04

Rotten egg smell gas?

05

Only liquid metal at room temperature?



Answers

Guess Who Am I?

1 Oxygen

2 Iron sulfide

3 Air

4 Sugar

5 Water

Answers



1 Air / Salt solution

2 Sand and water

3 Hydrogen

4 Hydrogen sulfide

5 Mercury





Health: The Ultimate Treasure

Diabetes: From Ancient Times to Modern Medicine

Diabetes was first described around **1550 BCE** in ancient Egypt in the Ebers Papyrus, where doctors noted excessive urination as a symptom. Later, around **250 BCE**, the Greek physician Apollonius of Memphis gave the disease the name “**diabetes**,” which means “to pass through,” referring to excessive urination.

In **1674**, Thomas Willis observed that the urine of people with diabetes tasted sweet. This helped doctors better understand the disease.



THOMAS WILLIS



**FREDERICK BANTING
AND CHARLES BEST**

A major breakthrough came in **1921**, when Frederick Banting and Charles Best discovered **insulin**, the hormone that controls blood sugar. This discovery transformed diabetes from a often-fatal disease into a manageable condition.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Your immune system can attack itself. It is known as autoimmune disease.
- Autoimmune diseases occur when the immune system destroys its own healthy tissues. In such cases, white blood cells in the body cannot distinguish between pathogens and the body's normal cells, setting off a reaction that destroys healthy tissues.
- Women are more likely to be diagnosed with autoimmune diseases. There are over 80 different types of autoimmune disorders like rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Myasthenia gravis and Crohn's disease.
- Globally, approximately one in three of all adults suffer from multiple chronic conditions.
- Globally, the death from heart diseases is still on the top of the list since last two decades.
- Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally, and is responsible for an estimated 9.6 million deaths in 2018. Globally, about 1 in 6 deaths is due to cancer.
- TB remains the world's most deadly infectious disease; it claims more than a million lives each year globally.
- For example: According to the National Tuberculosis Control Programme Report, as many as 4.4 lakh people died in 2018 of TB, which is 29 per cent of the total 1.5 million deaths due to TB in the world.





Speculate the Sickness

- 1 It spreads by contaminated food to your nervous system, but 2 drops of vaccine can save you when taken on time.
- 2 It spreads by the *Culex* mosquito and causes your leg to swell like an elephant.
- 3 Long time ago, a waitress known as Mary Mallon spread this disease as she herself was immune to it.
- 4 It causes fever, cough, red rashes all over the body and it is caused by a virus.
- 5 It spreads by *Anopheles* mosquito and is cured by quinine.
- 6 It causes swelling below the ear and its pathogen lives in our salivary glands.
- 7 You'd have whooping coughs if you caught this infection.
- 8 It is a black throat infection caused by *Corynebacterium*.
- 9 If you don't have citrus fruits in your diet, this is the deficiency you develop.
- 10 Lack of vitamin B₁ causes this disease.
- 11 Iodised salt is what you need to prevent this disease.
- 12 An immune deficiency spreading by sexual contact or blood transfusion.
- 13 A severe lung infection, spreads by air/droplet, caused by a *Mycobacterium*.

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



Answer (Speculate the Sickness)

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

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Early Resistance Movements and The Great Rebellion of 1857

Before the Revolt of 1857, many groups in India opposed British expansion. These early resistance movements were local and unorganized, but they showed growing dissatisfaction against British policies.

These revolts were led by:

- Displaced rulers
- Peasants and tribal communities
- Religious leaders
- Soldiers

They laid the foundation for future national movements.

Causes of Early Resistance

Political Causes

- Annexation of kingdoms through unfair policies.
- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Removal of traditional rulers.

Economic Causes

- Heavy land revenue system.
- Exploitation of peasants and artisans.
- Destruction of Indian handicrafts.



Social and Religious Causes

- Fear of religious interference.
- Spread of Christian missionaries.
- Social reforms seen as threats to tradition.

Important Early Revolts

- Sanyasi–Fakir Revolt (1763–1800)
- Paika Rebellion (1817)
- Velu Nachiyar's Resistance
- Santhal Rebellion (1855–56)

The Great Rebellion of 1857

Introduction

The rebel of 1857 was the first major revolt against British rule in India. It began as a sepoy mutiny but soon spread across North and Central India.

It is also known as:

- Sepoy Mutiny
- First War of Independence (by Indian historians)



Causes of the Revolt

Political Causes

- 📌 Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
- 📌 Annexation of Awadh (Oudh).
- 📌 Humiliation of Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah Zafar**.

Economic Causes

- 📌 Heavy taxation.
- 📌 Ruin of artisans.
- 📌 Exploitation of farmers.

Military Causes

- 📌 Discrimination against Indian soldiers.
- 📌 Low salaries and lack of promotion.

Immediate Cause

- 📌 Introduction of Enfield rifle cartridges rumoured to be greased with cow and pig fat.
- 📌 Hurt religious sentiments of Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
- 📌 **Mangal Pandey** attacked British officers in 1857.

Spread of the Revolt

Important Leaders

- 📌 **Rani Lakshmibai**
- 📌 Nana Saheb
- 📌 Tantia Tope
- 📌 Begum Hazrat Mahal

Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the Emperor of India.

Causes of Failure

- ✚ Lack of unity and coordination.
- ✚ Limited geographical spread (mainly North India).
- ✚ Lack of modern weapons.
- ✚ Many Indian rulers supported British.
- ✚ Strong British military and resources.

Results and Consequences

- ✚ End of Company Rule
- ✚ Government of India Act, 1858
- ✚ Changes in Administration

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Voice Change

Verbs are said to be either ACTIVE or PASSIVE in VOICE. In ACTIVE VOICE sentences, the subject performs the action stated by the verb.

In PASSIVE VOICE sentences, the subject is acted upon by the verb.

Example:

Active

The crew paved the entire stretch of highway.

Passive

The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew.

General Rules to TRANSFORM VOICE

- **Rule 1.** The object of the sentence in Active voice becomes the subject of the sentence in Passive voice.
- **Rule 2.** The subject of the sentence in Active voice becomes the object of the sentence in Passive voice.
- **Rule 3.** The Passive voice contains the third form of the main verb.
- **Rule 4.** The form of the verb is chosen according to the tense of the sentence.
- **Rule 5.** Only transitive verbs can be changed into Passive voice.
- **Rule 6.** In passive voice, helping verb is placed before the main verb.
- **Rule 7.** In passive voice, preposition is placed before the object of the sentence, which was earlier the subject in active voice.

Example:

I
(Subject)

eat
(Verb in Active Voice)

an apple.
(Object)

An apple
(Subject)

is eaten
(Verb in Passive Voice)

by me.
(By + Object)



Tense Change

Tense	Form	Example
Simple Present	is/am/are + past participle	The windows are cleaned by them.
Simple Past	was/were/ + past participle	The car was stolen by a thief.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + being + past participle	The house is being cleaned by her.
Past continuous	was/were + being + participle	The painting was being made by him.
Simple Future	shall/will + be + past participle	The match will be played by them.
Present Perfect	has/have + been + past participle	The park has been renovated by the MCD.
Past Perfect	had + been + past participle	The lock had been broken by Riya.
Future Perfect	will have + been + past participle	The piano will have been played by her.



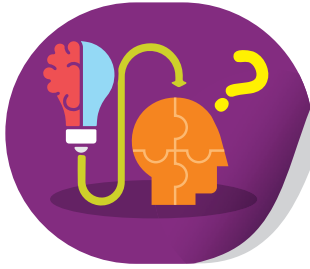
Change the following sentences into Passive voice :

1. Rohit could lock the door before leaving home.
2. Students are solving the questions.
3. Everyone follows me on Twitter.
4. Kiran reads many books.
5. Vishal has shown the papers.
6. The nurse looks after the patient.
7. Shubh will have written a poem.
8. The President gives him a medal.
9. A lion was chasing a deer.
10. Have they closed the factory?

Answers

1. The door could be locked by Rohit before leaving home.
2. The questions are being solved by students.
3. I am followed on Twitter (by everyone).
4. Many books are read by Kiran.
5. The papers have been shown by Vishal.
6. The patient is looked after by the nurse.
7. A poem will have been written by Shubh.
8. A medal is given to him by the President.
9. A deer was being chased by a lion.
10. Has the factory been closed (by them)?





Puzzles

Question-1

Observe the given equations,

$$\text{potato} + \text{potato} + \text{potato} + \text{potato} = 32$$

$$\text{car} + \text{car} - \text{potato} + \text{potato} = \text{potato} + \text{car} - 5$$

$$\text{bus} + \text{car} - \text{potato} + 3 = 0$$

$$\text{potato} \div \text{bus} \times \text{car} + \text{bus} \div \text{orange} = 12.5$$

then solve the following

$$\text{potato} + \text{car} + \text{orange} + \text{bus} = ?$$

(1) 16

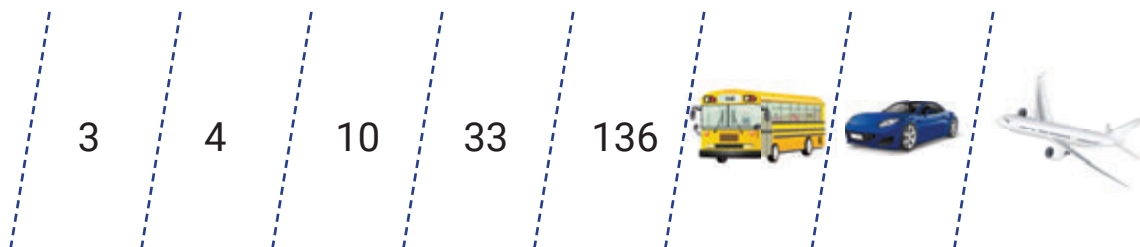
(2) 20

(3) 17

(4) 28

Question-2

Observe the following pattern and find the number on which bus, car and aeroplane are parked respectively.



(1) 685, 4116, 10085 (2) 685, 4116, 28819

(3) 4116, 685, 28009 (4) 685, 785, 10085



Question-3

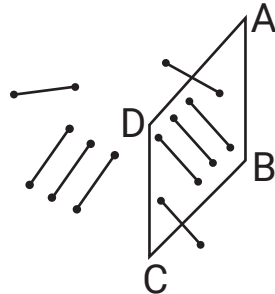
Find the missing boxes in the following pattern.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Question-5

In the given figure, ABCD is the mirror.



How many line segments are actually there?

- (1) 10 (2) 11
(3) 7 (4) 6



Question-6

What should be in place of (?)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Red Jar} \times \text{Half Red Jar} + \text{Red Jar} = 40 \\
 & \text{Pink Jar} + \text{Red Jar} \div \text{Pink Jar} = 10 \\
 & \text{Pink Jar} \times \text{Blue Jar} \div \text{Red Jar} + \text{Blue Jar} = 2.5 \\
 & \text{Pink Jar} \times \text{Blue Jar} \div \text{Red Jar} + \text{Pink Jar} = ?
 \end{aligned}$$

(Consider complete shaded jar as full filled while half shaded jar as half filled and each colour shows distinct value for different jars)

- (1) 4 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 10



Answers (Puzzles)

Solution-1

Ans. (3)

●  = 8

● $2 \times \text{car} - 8 + 8 = 8 + \text{car} - 5$  = 8

$\Rightarrow \text{car} = 3$

● $\text{bus} + 3 - 8 + 3 = 0$  = 8,  = 3

$\Rightarrow \text{bus} = 2$

● $8 \div 2 \times 3 + 2 \div \text{orange} = 12.5$  = 8,  = 3,  = 2

$\Rightarrow 12 + 2 \div \text{orange} = 12.5$

$\Rightarrow \text{orange} = 4$

So, $8 + 3 + 4 + 2 = 17$

Solution-2

Ans. (2)

$3 \times 1 + 1 = 4$

$4 \times 2 + 2 = 10$

$10 \times 3 + 3 = 33$

$33 \times 4 + 4 = 136$

$136 \times 5 + 5 = 685$

$685 \times 6 + 6 = 4116$

$4116 \times 7 + 7 = 28819$

Solution-3

Ans. (1)

3	2	1		0	1	2		3	2	1
2	1	0		1	2	3		2	1	0

Solution-4

Ans. (2)

Smaller Figure

Large Figure

Shaded Smaller Figure

Solution-5

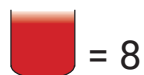
Ans. (4)

Sticks which are the reflection in the mirror would not be counted.

Solution-6

Ans. (2)

From 1st equation



From 2nd equation



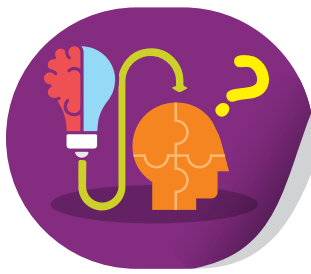
From 3rd equation



So, $2 \times 4 \div 8 + 1 = 2$

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Missing Number

Many missing numbers can be obtained using the pattern in given figures. Some common patterns are :

1. It could be sum of two numbers divided by a constant
2. It could be average of numbers
3. It could be the difference of product of two diagonally opposite number.
4. It could be the difference of sum of adjacent numbers
5. The difference of numbers could be prime number or difference of numbers could be square of prime numbers.

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Question-1 Find missing number.

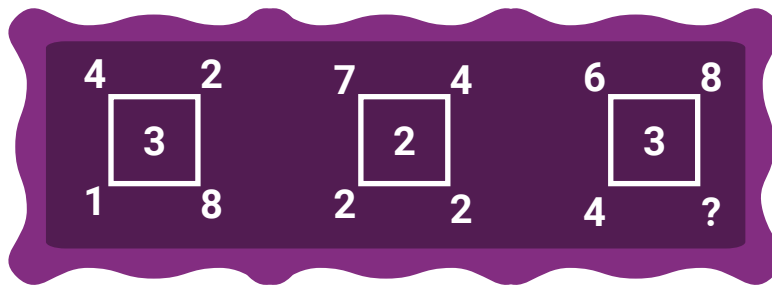
2	3	6
6	5	?
7	9	5
26	42	48



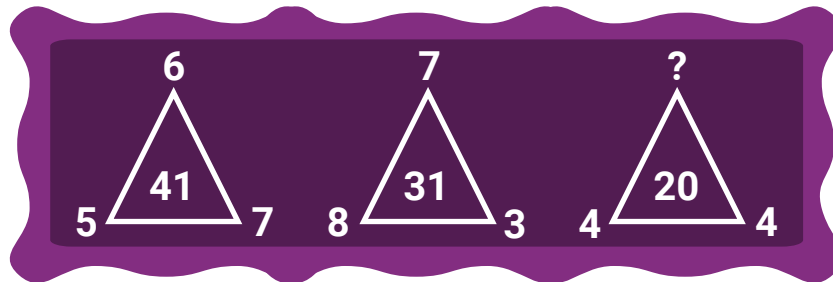
Question-2

5	7	6
4	4	4
8	2	?

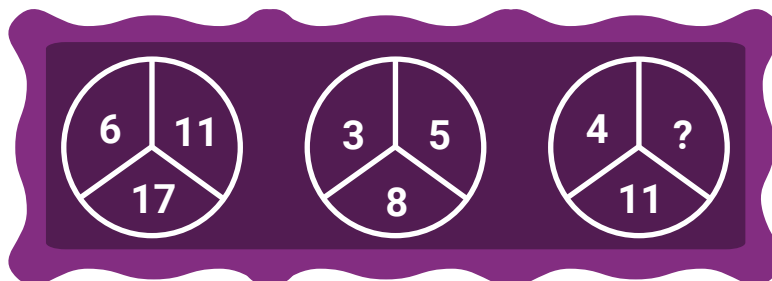
Question-3



Question-4



Question-5



Puzzle (Answer)

Solution-1

In the given diagram consider column-I. Add the number of 2nd and 3rd row and multiply the sum with the number in row-I. We will get 26.

like $(6 + 7) \times 2 = 26$

$$(5 + 9) \times 3 = 42$$

$$(5 + x) \times 6 = 48$$

$$5 + x = \frac{48}{6} = 8$$

$$x = 8 - 5$$

Hence, answer is

$$x = 3$$

Solution-2

In this question take average of the numbers of first and second column to get the number in third column.

$$(5 + 7) \div 2 = 6$$

$$(4 + 4) \div 2 = 4$$

$$(8 + 2) \div 2 = 5$$

Hence, answer is

$$5$$

Solution-3

Here in each rectangular figure add the top 2 digits in each figure and multiply it with the central number given in the figure, then result is written in the bottom.

$$(4 + 2) \times 3 = 18$$

$$(7 + 4) \times 2 = 22$$

$$(6 + 8) \times 3 = 42$$

Hence, answer is

$$2$$

Solution-4

Here in each triangle, the number in the centre of each triangle equal to the the product of bottom two digits plus the top digit.

hence, answer is $4 \times 4 + 4 = 20$

Hence, answer is **4**

Solution-5

Two Tricks :

Tricks I :

Sum of upper two numbers is equal to lower number

$6 + 11 = 17$, $3 + 5 = 8$, $4 + 7 = 11$

Tricks II :

$(6 \times 2) - 1 = 11$ and $(6 \times 3) - 1 = 17$

$(3 \times 2) - 1 = 5$ and $(3 \times 3) - 1 = 8$

$(4 \times 2) - 1 = 7$ and $(4 \times 3) - 1 = 11$

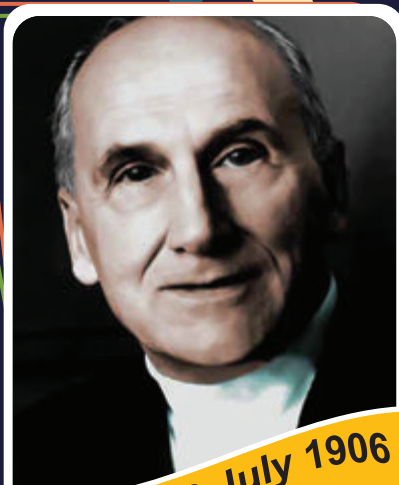
Hence, answer is **7**



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



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Marks Obtained **500/500**



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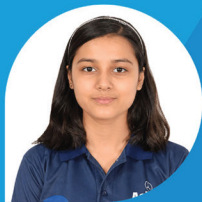
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(Classroom Program Students)



Dhruv Advani

IBO 2023



Gold Medalists

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International Olympiad on
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Dhiren Bhardwaj



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Anshul



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Amritansh Nigam



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Prachi Jindal



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Biology Olympiad



Tanishka Kabra



54th International
Chemistry Olympiad

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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...