



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

**KNOWLEDGE
BYTES** June 2026

June 2026

CLASS 8





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



Number Play



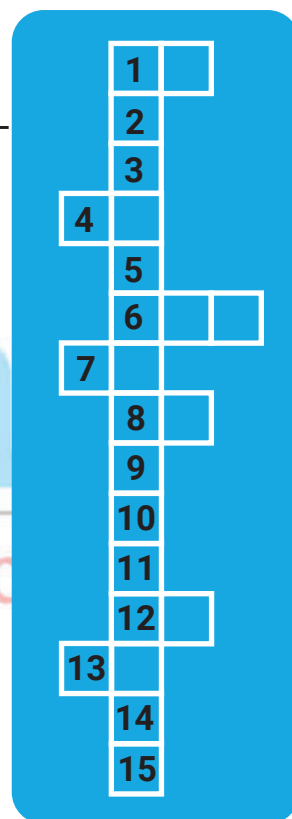
CROSSWORD

Across

1. $6 + 7 + 8$ is equal to _____
4. Quotient when 98 is divisible by least multiple of 7 is _____
6. Prime factorization of 328 is written as $(2^a) \times b$, then $a \times b$ is equal to _____
7. LCM of 18 and 27 is _____
8. Value of $5k + 3$ when $k = 3$ is _____
12. If digital root of 74302599723 is m , then $(2m + 3)$ is equal to _____
13. If digital root of 87858483 is k , then $(k \times k + 3)$ is equal to _____

Down

2. $5 + 6 - 7 + 8 - 9$ is equal to _____
3. $2 + 7 - 4 - 5 + 6$ is equal to _____
5. Total number of factors of 24 is _____
9. Remainder when 42 is divided by 9 is _____
10. Remainder when 100104 is divided by 5 is _____
11. Remainder when 9394959697 is divided by 3 is _____
14. $A5 + A5 = 50$, then $(A + 2)$ is equal to _____
15. $AB + BA = 99$, then $(A + B)$ is equal to _____



PARITY

Parity tells whether a number is even or odd.

Even parity: Number is even

Odd parity: Number is odd

Examples

➡ $85 - 107 = -22 \rightarrow$ Even parity

➡ $23 + 14 = 37 \rightarrow$ Odd parity

➡ **Note 1:**
Sign of number (i.e. +, -) does not affect parity.

➡ **Note 2:**
 $\text{Odd} \pm \text{Odd} = \text{Even}$
 $\text{Even} \pm \text{Even} = \text{Even}$
 $\text{Odd} \pm \text{Even} = \text{Odd}$

We can check the parity of arithmetic expression directly as:

$$602 - 348$$



Even parity

$$129 \times 353$$



Odd parity

Shortcut Divisibility Rules

Divisibility by 2

A number is divisible by 2 if its last digit is 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Example:

$30754 \rightarrow$ last digit = 4 $\rightarrow$ Divisible by 2



Divisibility by 3

- ➡ Add all the digits
- ➡ If the sum is divisible by 3, the number is divisible by 3

Example:

460578

Sum of digits = 30

Again sum of digits = 3

3 is divisible by 3

Divisibility by 4

- ➡ Check the last two digits
- ➡ If they are divisible by 4, the last two digits are divisible by 4

Example:

316

Last two digits = 16

16 is divisible by 4, so 316 is also divisible by 4

Divisibility by 5

- ➡ Last digit should be 0 or 5

Example:

➡ 1000 is divisible by 5

➡ 10505 is divisible by 5

Divisibility by 6

➡ A number must be divisible by both 2 and 3.

Example:

312

➡ Even number so divisible by 2

➡ Sum of digits = 6, divisible by 3

Therefore 312 is divisible by 6

Divisibility by 7

A number is divisible by 7 if:

➡ Double the last digit and subtract it from the remaining number

➡ If the result is divisible by 7, then the original number is also divisible by 7

Example:

203

Last digit = 3 → double it = 6

$20 - 6 = 14$, which is divisible by 7

Divisibility by 8

➡ Check the last three digits

➡ If they are divisible by 8, last three digits are divisible by 8

Example:

4216

Last three digits = 216

$216 \div 8 = 27$, So divisible by 8

Divisibility by 9



Add all digits



If the sum is divisible by 9, the number is divisible by 9

Example:

729

$$7 + 2 + 9 = 18$$

$1 + 8 = 9$, So 729 is divisible by 9

Divisibility by 10

Last digit must be zero

Example:

 1000

 2050

 4500

Divisibility by 11

Find difference between sum of alternate digits.



If difference is 0 or divisible by 11, the number is divisible by 11

Example:

1331

$$1 - 3 + 3 - 1 = 0$$

So divisible by 11

Digital Roots

The digital root of a number is obtained by repeatedly adding its digits until a single digit is left.

Example	Example
456	40231583
$4 + 5 + 6 = 15$	$4 + 0 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 5 + 8 + 3 = 26$
$1 + 5 = 6$	$2 + 6 = 8$
Digital root = 6	Digital root = 8
Try: 99065486, 7891011895	

Digits in Disguise

"Digits in disguise" means representing numbers using symbols, letters, shapes, or hidden patterns instead of writing the actual digits directly.

It is commonly used in:

➡ Number puzzles

➡ Coding activities

➡ Cryptarithms

➡ Logical reasoning

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} AB \\ + AB \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

↑

Ans: A = 4, B = 4

$$\begin{array}{r} AA \\ + AA \\ \hline 66 \end{array}$$

↑

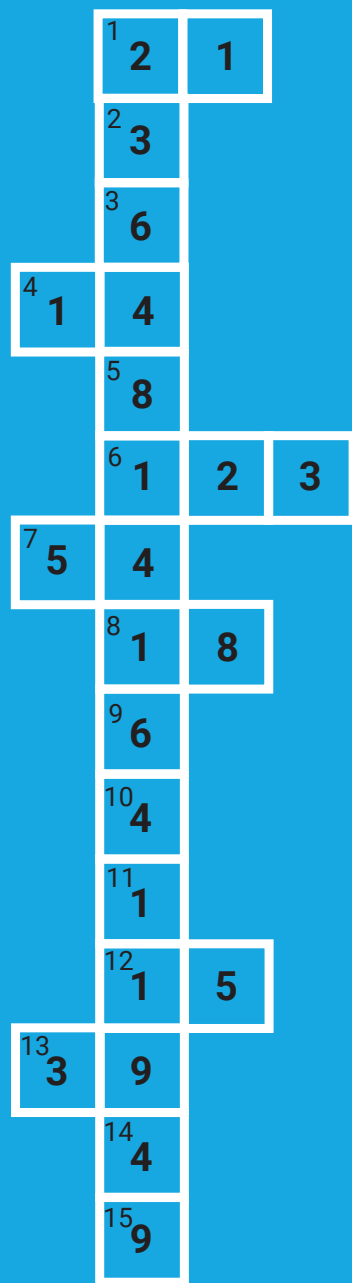
Ans: A = 3

$$\begin{array}{r} AB \\ \times B \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

↑

Ans: A = 4, B = 2

Answers: CROSSWORD



Exploring Forces



Smart **Knowledge Points**

Force is everywhere!

Every movement like walking, writing, even breathing—involves force.

No force = no change!

Without force, an object cannot start, stop, or change direction.

Forces always come in pairs!

If you push a wall, the wall pushes you back.

Friction is both friend & enemy!

Helps us walk

◆ Causes wear and tear

Gravity is always attractive!

Unlike magnetic or electrostatic forces, gravity **never repels**.

Shape matters!

Aeroplanes, ships, and cars are designed to **reduce fluid friction**.



Mass vs Weight trick

Mass remains constant everywhere

Weight changes with gravity

Match the following

A



1

Drag force

B



2

Friction force

C



3

Magnetic force

D



4

Buoyancy force

E



5

Gravitational force

F



6

Tension force



7

Spring force

Answer (Match the following)

A	→	2
B	→	3
C	→	7
D	→	6
E	→	1
F	→	4
G	→	5



Nature of Matter: Elements, Compounds and Mixtures



Volcanic fumarole with yellow sulfur deposits

BORN FROM FIRE!

Volcanoes, hot springs, and fumaroles emit hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide which oxidize upon contact with air to create solid elemental sulfur deposits.



A MELTING MYSTERY!

When yellow elemental sulfur first melts at around 115°C , it behaves normally. It turns into a clear, pale-yellow, runny liquid. As the temperature climbs past 159°C , everything changes. The liquid becomes incredibly viscous and shifting the color from yellow to a deep, dark cherry-red.



A STINKY SECRET!

When sulfur meets fire, it burns with an eerie, bright blue flame and produces sulfur dioxide (SO_2)—a gas that is as notorious for its choking, pungent smell as it is for its toxicity. Historically, this dramatic reaction earned sulfur the name “brimstone” (burning stone), and it’s the classic chemical reaction behind the smell of a newly struck match.



FRIEND TO PLANTS!

Sulfur is key ingredient in fertilizers for healthy crops.



FUNGUS FIGHTER !

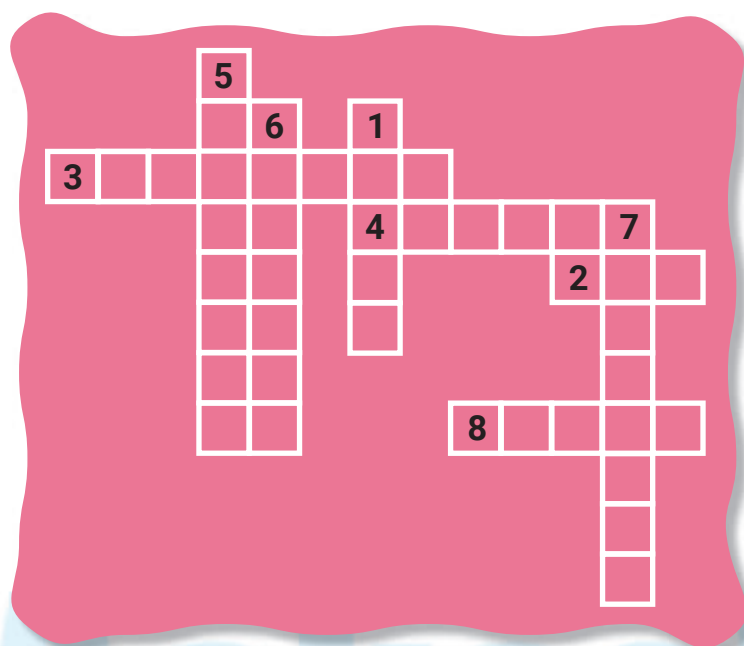
It is used in fungicides to protect plants diseases.



IN DAILY LIFE

Sulfur is a total powerhouse in dermatology. Even though it is an ancient remedy, it is still heavily used today in medicated soaps, acne treatments, creams, and anti-dandruff shampoos.

Puzzle Time



Across

- 2. A uniform mixture of gases like nitrogen and oxygen (3)
- 3. Substances that cannot be broken down into simpler substances (8)
- 4. The gas that supports combustion (6)
- 8. A mixture of metals such as brass or bronze (5)

Down

- 1. Tiny particles that make up an element (5)
- 5. A pure substance made of two or more elements in a fixed ratio (8)
- 6. A metal that is liquid at room temperature (7)
- 7. The gas present in air in highest percentage (8)





Quiz Time

Which of the following is an element?

1.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) Water | (b) Air |
| (c) Iron | (d) Salt |

A compound is formed when

2.

- (a) Substances are mixed in any ratio
- (b) Elements combine in a fixed ratio
- (c) Elements are only physically mixed
- (d) Two mixtures are combined

Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?

3.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sand and water | (b) Oil and water |
| (c) Sugar solution | (d) Soil |

Brass is an example of

4.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Element | (b) Compound |
| (c) Mixture | (d) Alloy |

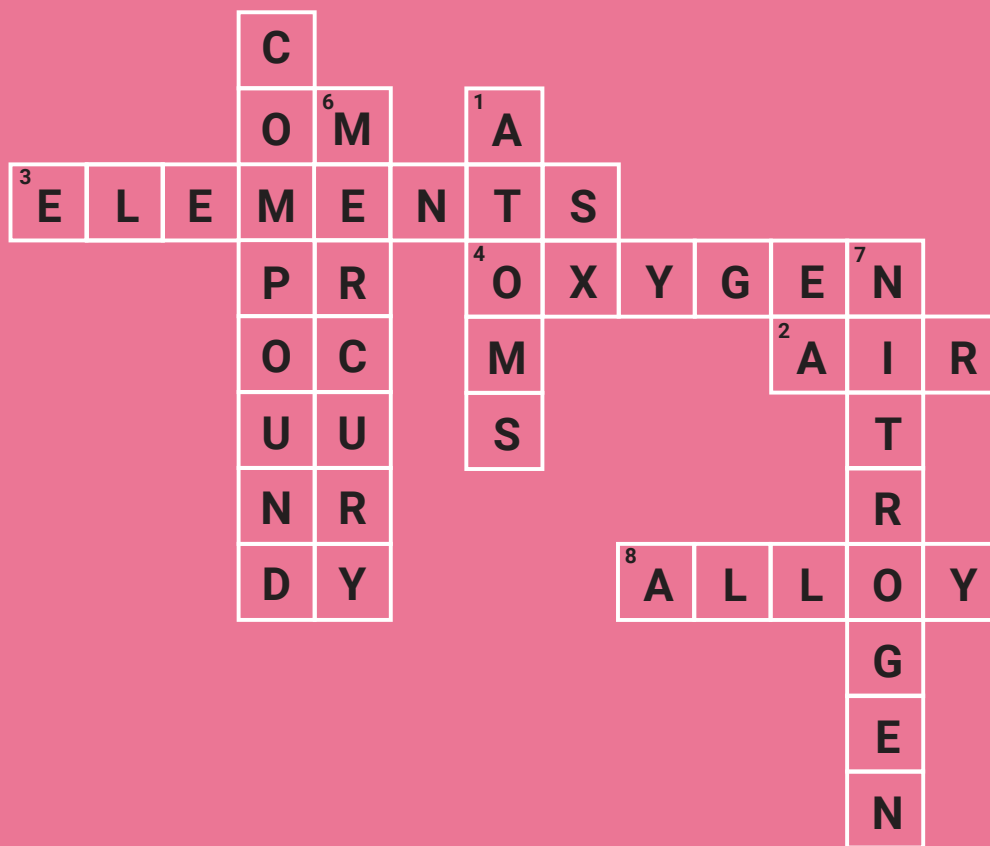
The smallest particle of an element that retains its properties is called

5.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (a) Molecule | (b) Atom |
| (c) Cell | (d) Ion |



Answer (Puzzle)



Quiz

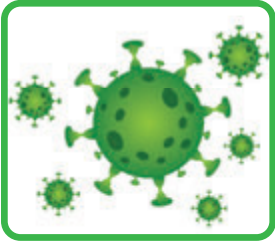
(?) Answers (Quiz)

1. – (c) 2. – (b) 3. – (c) 4. – (d) 5. – (b)



Health: The Ultimate Treasure

VIRUSES ARE BEAUTIFUL PHYSICAL OBJECTS



Despite their destructiveness as disease causing agents, viruses are very beautiful as physical objects when seen under the microscope. "Viruses have higher symmetry than any other thing in nature," Gelbart said. Most viruses have symmetry, like an old-fashioned soccer ball with its 12 black pentagons and 20 white hexagons.

TYPHOID MARY

A classic case in medicine, is that of Mary Mallon nicknamed Typhoid Mary. She was a cook by profession and was a typhoid carrier who continued to spread typhoid for several years through the food she prepared.

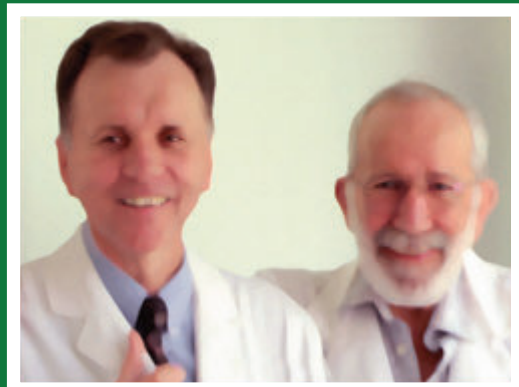


Beyond the Bravery

Boy who took a needle for the world:

James Phipps was the 8 years old boy on which the first vaccine was tested by Edward Jenner. He was Edward's gardener's son. Edward knew in his heart that the only those milkmaids were immune to smallpox who had first contracted cowpox, so he took fluids from their pustles, made a cut in the boy's hands and inoculated him with the fluid. Even after 20 times of inoculation with the live smallpox virus, he never got the disease even once. Later in life, Pasteur gave him, his wife and kids a cottage to live, which is currently a part of Edward Jenner Museum.



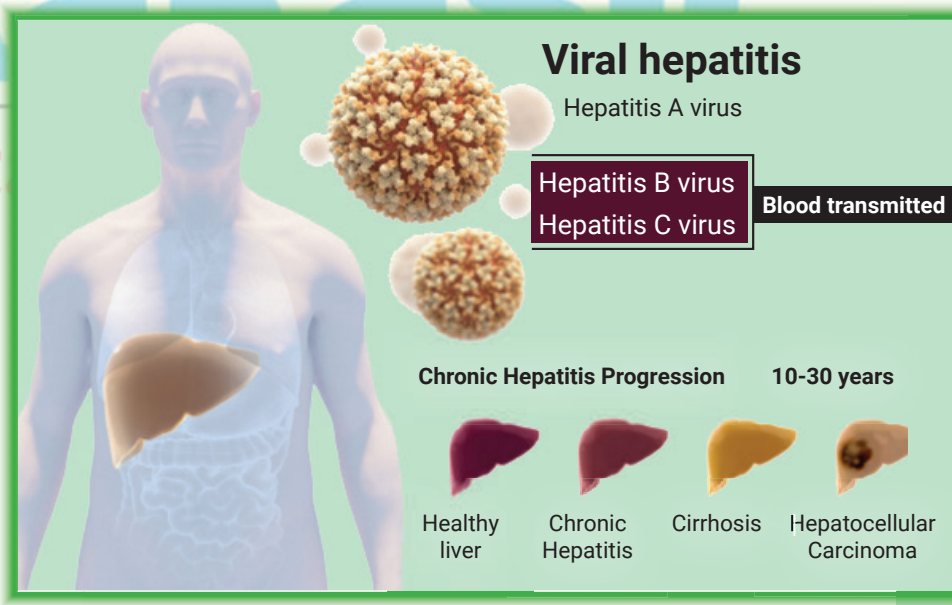


**Not possible to test on others?
No problem, I'll try myself!!**

Dr. Barry Marshall tested *Helicobacter pylori* on himself to prove that this bacteria causes the peptic ulcers. His fellow Robin Warren developed the antibiotic which cured this condition. Both the scientists then went on to win Nobel Prize for this discovery.

Hepatitis – A global threat to human health

There are two main forms of hepatitis. One form is an acute disease caused by **Hepatitis A** virus that is transmitted by contaminated water or food. The other form is caused by



Hepatitis B virus or **Hepatitis C** virus and the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine is awarded to Harvey J. Alter, Michael Houghton and Charles M. Rice for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus. This form of blood-borne hepatitis is often a chronic disease that may progress to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Fighter antibodies in our body

1. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the major immunoglobulin in human colostrum (the first milk secreted by mammary glands at the time of parturition) and milk; however, it is also present in milk of most other species. Colostrum IgA is found in the form of secretory Immunoglobulin. Much of this is produced by plasma cells in the mammary tissue.
2. IgE plays a key role in mediating the initiation and development of allergic diseases. The IgE molecule performs its biological function by binding its receptors on target cells, activating the induction immunomodulation and protecting against parasitic worms (helminths) and the expulsion of environmental substances that include toxins, venoms, irritants and xenobiotics.

Preventive Measures and Control of Diseases

For diseases such as malaria and filariasis, transmission occurs through insect vectors, the most important measure is to control or eliminate the vectors and their breeding places.

This can be achieved by avoiding stagnation of water in and around residential areas, regular cleaning of household coolers, use of mosquito nets, introducing larvivorous fish like *Gambusia* in pond that feed on mosquito larvae, etc.

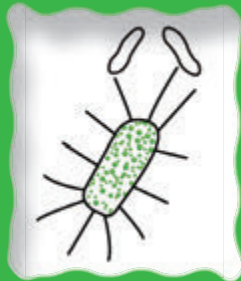


Multiple Choice Question

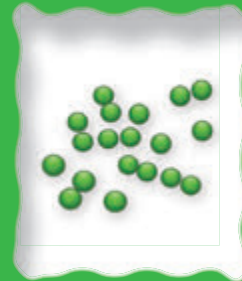
Q1

Rahul was infected by a pathogen, due to which he suffers from painless watery diarrhoea followed by vomiting. Doctor diagnosed and told him that, "this pathogen is transmitted through contaminated water and food." Which of the following structures represents the causative organism of this disease?

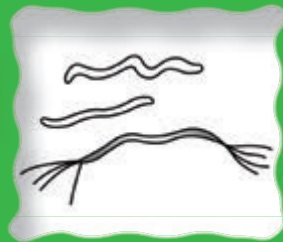
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



Q2

Out of the following diseases, which ones are caused due to bacterial infection?

(1) Typhoid

(2) Ascariasis

(3) Cholera

(4) Tuberculosis

(a) (1) and (2) only

(b) (2) and (3) only

(c) (1), (3) and (4) only

(d) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

Answer: Multiple Choice Question

1. (d)

2. (3)

Europeans in India

Introduction

The arrival of Europeans in India marked the beginning of a new phase in Indian history. They initially came for **trade**, especially spices, silk, cotton textiles, and precious stones. Gradually, they became involved in **politics and warfare**, which ultimately led to British rule in India.

Major European powers in India:

- Portuguese
- Dutch
- English (British)
- French
- Danish

Why Did Europeans Come to India?

- India was famous for spices (pepper, cloves, cardamom).
- Indian cotton and silk textiles were in high demand in Europe.
- Europeans wanted to bypass Arab traders and establish direct sea routes.
- The Renaissance and improvements in navigation encouraged exploration.



The Portuguese (First Europeans in India)

The first European to reach India by sea was **Vasco da Gama** in 1498 at Calicut (Kozhikode).

Important Points:

- Established trading centers in Goa, Daman, and Diu.
- Goa became their main headquarters in India.
- Introduced Christianity and built churches.
- Controlled sea trade using naval power.

Decline:

- Corruption and weak administration.
- Competition from Dutch and British.

The Dutch (Netherlands)

- Arrived in India in 1605.
- Formed the Dutch East India Company.
- Main interest: Spice trade.
- Established trading centers at Surat, Nagapattinam, and Cochin.

Decline:

- Focus shifted to Indonesia (Spice Islands).
- Defeated by the British in trade competition.



The English (British)

The **British East India Company** was established in 1600.

Arrival:

- First factory at Surat (1613).
- Later established Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.

Important Events:

Battle of Plassey

- Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- Beginning of British political control in India.

Battle of Buxar

- British defeated Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- Got Diwani rights (right to collect revenue in Bengal).

Success Reasons:

- Strong navy.
- Superior military organization.
- Divided Indian rulers.
- Diplomatic policies.

Eventually, the British became the most powerful European force in India.



The French

The **French East India Company** was established in 1664.

Trading Centers: Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahe, Karaikal

Carnatic Wars (1746–1763)

Fought between British and French for control over South India.

- 🏰 **French leader:** Dupleix
- 🏰 **British leader:** Robert Clive

British won the wars and French lost political influence.

The Danish

- 🏰 Established trading centers at Tranquebar and Serampore.
- 🏰 Played a minor role compared to others.
- 🏰 Eventually sold their settlements to the British.

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Conjunctions



What are Conjunctions?

We can understand a conjunction with one word that is a bridge. Just as a bridge connects two places, similarly a word which connects two words, two clauses, two phrases and two sentences is called a conjunction.

Conjunctions are of types:

Correlative
conjunction

Coordinating
conjunction

Subordinating
conjunction

Let's talk about coordinating conjunction.

1. Cumulative conjunction (**add**) - Ram and Shyam are going to market.
2. Alternative conjunction (**choice**) - Give me a pen or a pencil.
3. Adversative conjunction (**contrast**) - She is a good girl but doesn't help others.
4. Illative conjunction (**result**) - She is 88 years old. So she can't walk.



For Example:

Q1. He does not enjoy eating vegetables, _____ does he enjoy eating fruit.

(or/nor)

Q2. The class was difficult, _____ everyone ended up receiving a passing grade.

(yet/but)

Explanation: Q1

In the given sentence, to present negative choice we use 'nor'.

Explanation: Q2

In the given sentence, to show contrast we use 'but'.

The seven chief coordinating conjunctions are: **For**, **And**, **Nor**, **But**, **Or**, **Yet**, **So**. They can be remembered using the acronym **FANBOYS**.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate coordinating conjunctions.

1. She bought a mango, _____ she was hungry.
2. Desiree lives in Alaska, _____ she is a park ranger at the National Forest there.
3. We can see a horror movie, _____ we can see an action movie.
4. The test was difficult, _____ everyone received higher than a "C" grade.
5. I was broke all week, _____ I had to eat Top Ramen noodles for every meal.

Answers

1. for

2. and

3. or

4. yet

5. so



Move the Tiger



Each tiger can jump over one or several  but not diagonally. But it can not jump over an empty cell. If a tiger jump from one box to another box then it is called one move. In how many minimum number of moves  (T1) will reach in box 19 ?

Answer (MAT)

Steps	Movement between Boxes			No. of move
I	$\Rightarrow$	T3 :	$4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 12$	2
II	$\Rightarrow$	T5 :	$7 \rightarrow 17$	1
III	$\Rightarrow$	T1 :	$3 \rightarrow 18 \rightarrow 16$	2
IV	$\Rightarrow$	T2 :	$8 \rightarrow 18$	1
V	$\Rightarrow$	T1 :	$16 \rightarrow 19$	1
				7

Number Riddles

Pick a number between 1 and 10.

Add 8.

Add 5.

Subtract the original number you picked

The answer is

?

Mnemonic

Order of Operations in Mathematics

P



Parentheses,
Brackets and
Groupings



E



Exponents



M D



Multiplication/
Division



A S



Addition/
Subtraction



Quiz

If you multiply this number by any other number the answer will always be the same as the given number. What number is this ?

Crack the Code



CODE

A numeric lock has a 3 digits key

HINTS

3 8 2

One number is correct and well placed

4 7 6

One number is correct but wrong placed

8 0 6

One number is correct but wrong placed

7 3 8

Nothing is correct

7 8 0

One number is correct but wrong placed

(a)

0 6 2

(b)

6 0 2

(c)

0 4 2

(d)

2 0 4

Answer (Crack the Code)

Pick a number between 1 and 10.

Add 8.

Add 5.

Subtract the original number you picked

The answer is

13

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Answer (Quiz)

ZERO

Answer (Crack the Code)

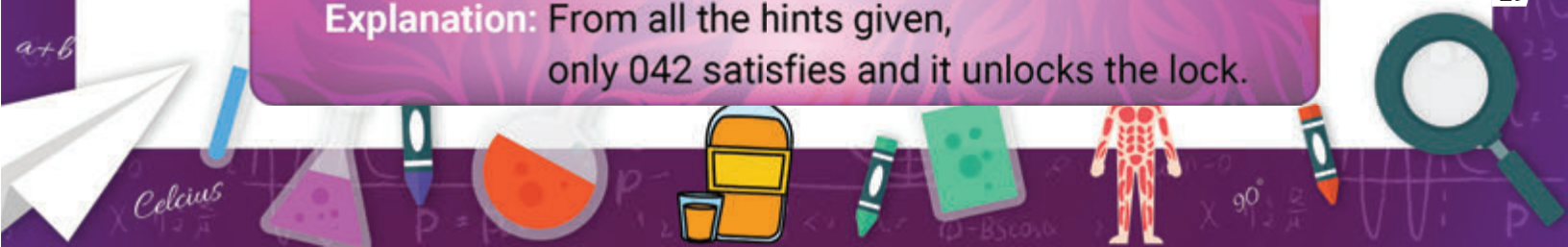
(c)

0

4

2

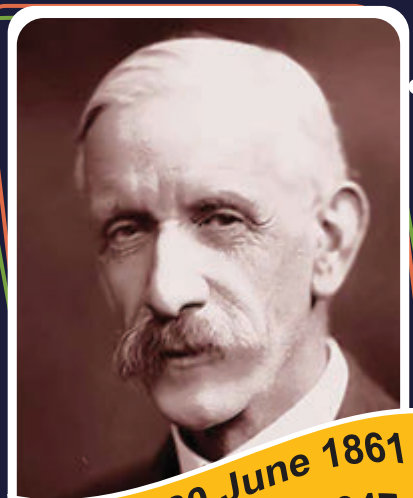
Explanation: From all the hints given, only 042 satisfies and it unlocks the lock.



NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IN PHYSIOLOGY

Happy Birthday

Frederick Gowland Hopkins



Born - 20 June 1861
Died - 16 May 1947

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, (born June 20, 1861, in **Eastbourne, East Sussex**, Eng. - died May 16, 1947, in Cambridge), was a British biochemist, who received the 1929 **Nobel Prize** for Physiology or Medicine (with **Christiaan Eijkman**) for discovery of essential **nutrient** factors-now known as **vitamins**-needed in animal diet to maintain **health**.

OUR STUDENTS DELIVER OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN CBSE CLASS X BOARD 2026



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Marks Obtained **500/500**



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99.80%
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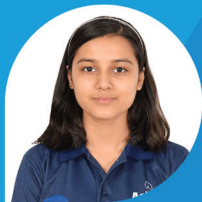
Ayaan Chettiar
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Yashraj Yadav
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Advit Agarwal
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



Avni Kapila
99.80%
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Marks **500**
9 Students

Marks **499**
& above
20 Students

Marks **495**
& above
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> 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...