



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

September 2026

CLASS 8





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



Fractions in Disguise

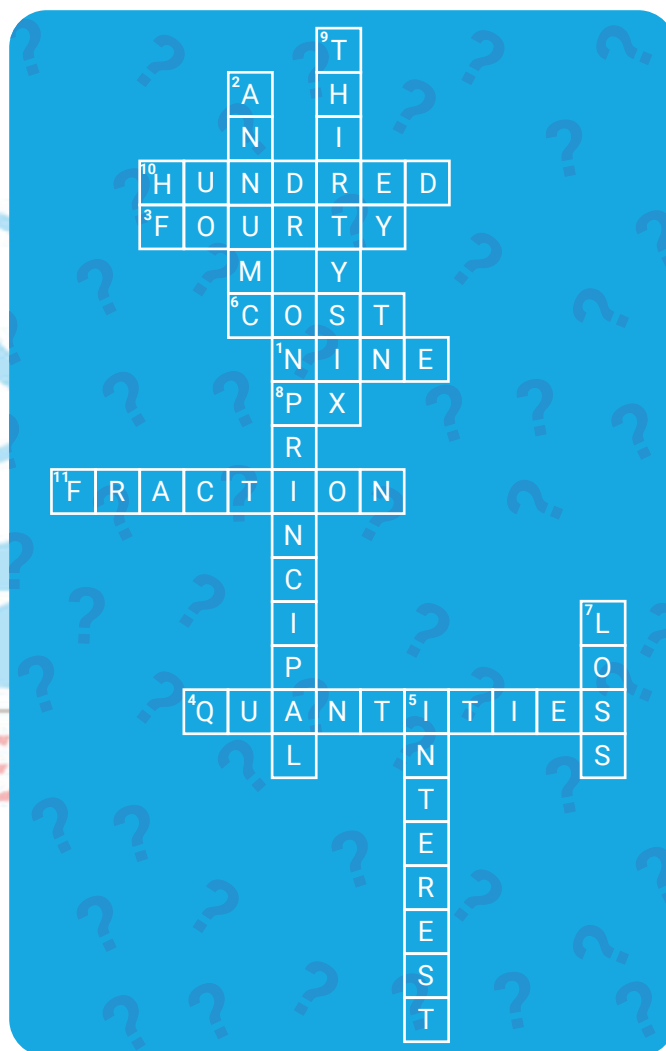
Crossword

ACROSS

10. Percentage means per _____.
3. $\frac{2}{5} = \text{_____}\%$
11. A given ratio can be converted to a _____, and then to a percentage.
1. 80% of m is 320, 225% of m is _____ hundred.
4. Percentages are often used to describe the rate of change of _____.
6. Profit = selling price - _____ price

DOWN

7. $\text{Loss}\% = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$
9. 18% of GST on ₹7200 is ₹ _____.
5. _____ is the extra money paid by a bank or other institution on the money deposited with them. It is also charged when money is borrowed.
2. p.a. means per _____.
8. _____ is the original amount deposited.



Common Fraction-Percentage Values

$$\frac{1}{2} = 50\%$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 33.33\%$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = 20\%$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = 16.67\%$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = 10\%$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = 5\%$$

$$\frac{1}{25} = 4\%$$

Important Shortcut

If CP : SP = a : b

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{(b - a)}{a} \times 100$$

If SP is smaller, then

$$\text{Loss\%} = \frac{(a - b)}{a} \times 100$$

Percentage increase and decrease

Increase by x%

$$\text{New Value} = \text{Original Value} \times \frac{100 + x}{100}$$

Decrease by x%

$$\text{New Value} = \text{Original Value} \times \frac{100 - x}{100}$$

Successive Percentage Changes

If a quantity increases by x% and then increases by y%

$$\text{Net \% change} = x + y + \frac{xy}{100}$$

Example: If a quantity increases by 20% and then by 10%. Find the net % change.

Solution: Net % change = $20 + 10 + \frac{20 \times 10}{100} = 32\%$ Increase

Increase by x% and then decrease by x%

Net decrease = $\frac{x^2}{100}\%$

Example: If a quantity increases by 20% and then decreases by 20%, then find the decrease.

Solution: Net % decrease = $\frac{(20)^2}{100}\% = 4\%$

The Baudhayana – Pythagoras Theorem

Baudhayana was an ancient Indian Mathematician. He is known for a mathematical relationship involving the sides of a right angled triangle. This relationship is now commonly known as the Pythagoras Theorem.

Right-Angled Triangle

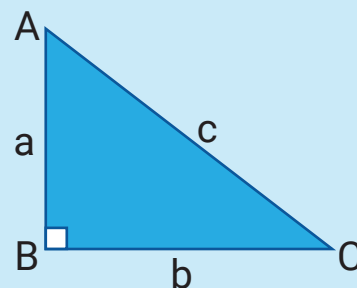
A triangle having one angle equal to 90° is called a right-angled triangle.

From given figure, three sides are

Base: one of the perpendicular side (BC)

Perpendicular or Height: The other perpendicular side (AB)

Hypotenuse: The side opposite to the 90° angle.



Note Hypotenuse is always the largest side.

Baudhayana – Pythagoras Theorem

$$(\text{Base})^2 + (\text{Perpendicular})^2 = (\text{Hypotenuse})^2$$

$$\text{or, } AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2 \text{ or } a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Example: Check (3, 4, 5) is the side length of a right triangle.

Solution: Since,

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = 25$$

$\therefore$ (3, 4, 5) is the side length of a right triangle.

Important Triplets

(3, 4, 5), (5, 12, 13), (8, 15, 17), (7, 24, 25), (9, 40, 41) etc.

Conjecture: (3k, 4k, 5k) is a Baudhayana triple, where k is any positive integer.

Example: (6, 8, 10), (9, 12, 15),

Note There are infinitely many Baudhayana triples.

Note A Baudhayana triple that does not have any common factor greater than 1 is called a **Primitive Baudhayana triple**.

(3, 4, 5) $\rightarrow$ Primitive

(9, 12, 15) $\rightarrow$ Not Primitive.

Important Notes

Sum of consecutive odd numbers

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$1 + 3 = 2^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 = 3^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 4^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = 5^2$$

⋮

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ odd number} = (2n - 1)$$

$$\text{Sum of first } (n - 1) \text{ odd number} = (n - 1)^2 + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

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Quiz
1

For a given triangle, Hypotenuse = 13 cm, Base = 5 cm, then find height (perpendicular) of the triangle.

Solution

Since, Hypotenuse is given, it means triangle is right-angled triangle. So,

$$(\text{Base})^2 + (\text{Perpendicular})^2 = (\text{Hypotenuse})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^2 + (\text{Perpendicular})^2 = 13^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{Perpendicular})^2 = 13^2 - 5^2 = 12^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Perpendicular} = 12 \text{ cm.}$$

**Quiz
2**

Generate a triple using 81.

Solution

81 is an odd square number.

$$81 = 2 \times 41 - 1$$

$$\text{So, } n = 41$$

$$\text{using: } (n - 1)^2 + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

$$(41 - 1)^2 + 81 = 41^2$$

$$40^2 + 9^2 = 41^2$$

$\therefore (9, 40, 41)$ is a Baudhayana Pythagorean Triple.

**Quiz
3**

The following pattern is observed:

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$1 + 3 = 2^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 = 3^2$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 4^2$$

.....
.....

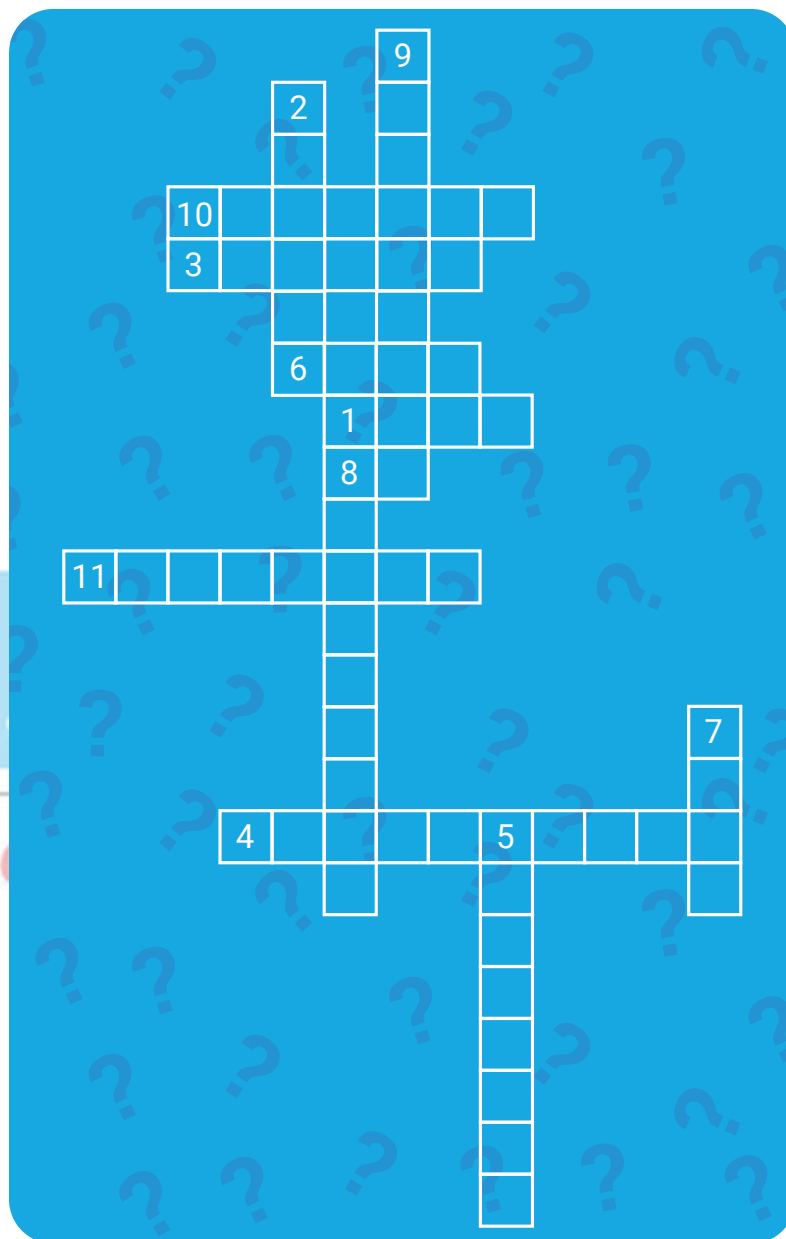
What is the sum of the first 10 odd numbers?

Solution

Sum of first n odd numbers = n^2

Sum of first **10** odd numbers = $10^2 = 100$.

Answers Crossword



Light: Mirrors and Lenses

⚡ Quick Comparison

Feature	Concave Mirror	Convex Mirror
Shape	Curves inward	Bulges outward
Nature of Image	Can be real or virtual	Always virtual
Image orientation	Inverted or erect	Always erect
Size	Diminished, same or enlarged	Always diminished
Common use	Shaving mirror, headlights	Rear-view mirror

Who *Am I*?

1.

I am thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges.
I can make a nearby object look larger.

Who Am I ?

2.

I am thinner at the centre and thicker at the edges.
I always make an object appear erect and smaller.

Who Am I ?

Match the Following

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Convex lens | (a) Always erect and diminished |
| 2. Concave lens | (b) Can make a nearby object appear enlarged |
| 3. Erect | (c) Upside-down image |
| 4. Inverted | (d) Upright image |
| 5. Object distance | (e) Affect how the image appears |

Answers

Who

Am I?

1. Convex lens

2. Concave lens

Answers

Match the following

1 – (b), 2 – (a), 3 – (d), 4 – (c), 5 – (e)



/// Latest Developments



The speed of light in vacuum is nearly equal to 3×10^8 m/s. When it travels in Bose-Einstein condensate, its speed can be upto 25 km/hr. Bose-Einstein condensates are a strange state of matter consisting of supercool atoms with almost zero energy, where atoms behave in a quantum state.

Just as Bose-Einstein condensates can be used to slow down light, they can also be used to temporarily store it. In the same experiment, a team of scientists stored light for 1.5 second, before releasing a pulse back to motion. This discovery could lead to developments in transmitting quantum information.

/// Scientists Info and Contribution



James Clerk Maxwell (13 June 1831) was a scottish scientist in the field of mathematical physics. His most notable achievement was to formulate the classical theory of electromagnetic radiation, bringing together for the first time electricity, magnetism and light as different manifestations of the same phenomenon. Maxwell's equations for electromagnetism have been called the "second great unification in physics" where the first one had been realised by Isaac Newton.

Maxwell demonstrated that electric and magnetic fields travel through space as waves moving at the speed of light. He proposed that light is an undulation in the same medium that is the cause of electric and magnetic phenomena.

The unification of light and electrical phenomena led his prediction of the existence of radio waves. Maxwell is also regarded as a founder of the modern field of electrical engineering.



The Amazing World of Solutes, Solvents, and Solutions



Sea water is **denser** than river water due to dissolved salts.



Ice floats because water is **most dense** at **4°C**.



ORS tastes the same throughout because it is a **uniform solution**.



Hot water dissolves **sugar faster** due to increased particle motion.



Riddle Byte

“ I decide floating and sinking,
I don't change with shape,
I change with heat. ”



DENSITY

Science in Daily Life



- IV fluids have precise concentration to match **blood density**.
- Measuring cylinders improve accuracy by **being narrow**.



Think Like a Scientist!

BONUS CHALLENGE

1. Why does a peeled orange sink, but an **unpeeled** orange float?



 An orange peel has many **tiny air spaces** in it. These air spaces make the unpeeled orange **take up more space** while adding very little weight. When we peel the orange, these air spaces are removed. The orange now has **less volume** for almost the same mass, so it becomes **denser** than water and sinks.

2. Why does adding **salt** help a person float while swimming?



 When **salt** is added to water, the water becomes **denser**. A denser liquid can push upward more strongly on a floating object. This upward push is called **buoyant force**. So, in **salt water**, the water gives a greater upward push to the person's body, making it easier to float.



3. Can two objects of equal mass have **different** densities?



 **Yes, they can!**

- Think of two boxes that both contain **1 kg** of material.
- The first box is small.
- The second box is much bigger.
- Both have the **same mass**, but the second one occupies **more space**.
- Since density tells us how much mass is packed into a given amount of space, the smaller object will have **greater density**.



Memory Trick

$$D = M \div V$$

More volume → less density (if mass is constant)



Guess Who Am I?

01

I dissolve in another substance to form a solution.

02

I dissolve the solute.

03

I cannot dissolve more solute at a given temperature.

04

I tell how heavy something is for its size.

05

I am formed when components are evenly distributed.

Answer

Guess Who Am I?

1. Solute

2. Solvent

3. Saturated solution

4. Density

5. Solution (uniform mixture)



How Nature Works in Harmony?



Artificial intelligence (AI) in Wildlife Conservation

Modern conservation depends on evolving technologies that help researchers to monitor species, track environmental changes and make timely decisions. From drones and GPS to eDNA, AI and acoustic sensors, the following wildlife technologies are reshaping how we study and protect ecosystems.

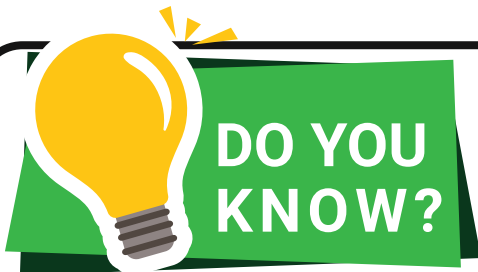
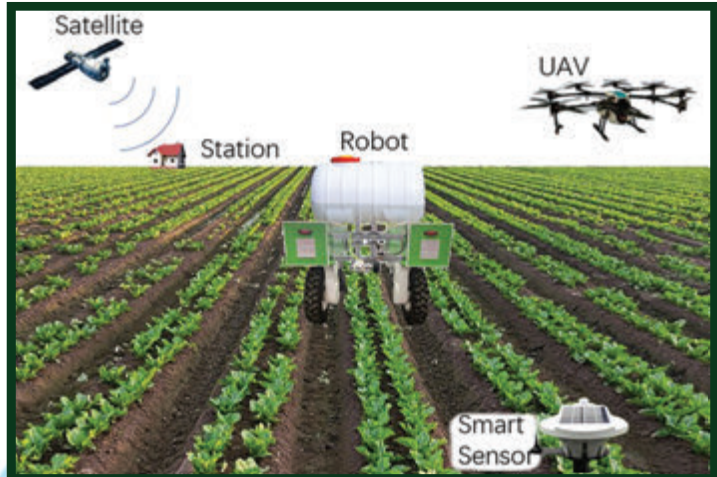


In Scotland, one project used this tech to monitor endangered flapper skates (a type of fish) – boosting catch rates by 92% in protected areas. Drones with thermal imaging let researchers to observe animals without disturbing them. These tools make conservation work faster, less invasive and more precise, thus strengthening the protection and conservation of wildlife worldwide.

Precision Agriculture Robotics: Revolutionizing Modern Farming

Precision agriculture robotics refers to the use of robotic systems in farming to optimize tasks such as planting, monitoring, irrigation, harvesting and pest control. These robots use sensors, GPS technology and AI algorithms to analyze real-time data and execute precise actions, minimizing human intervention and reducing wastage.

Robotics-integrated sensors continuously monitor soil moisture, pH levels and nutrient content, providing real-time insights for optimal irrigation and fertilization.



Silent Spring was an extraordinary book that opened the public's eyes to the dangers of DDT, (published in the year 1962, the first broadly-used synthesized pesticide), to wildlife and human

health. Due to the public outcry raised by Silent Spring, by Rachel Carson, DDT was banned but the impacts of Carson's book did not end there. For the first time, the environment became a part of the public consciousness. Now, more than 50 years later, we see



that the people across the world take up Carson's banner in the modern-day 'Environmental Movement'.

Match the Following

Organisms and descriptions

Visual representations

1.

A carnivorous amphibian that acts as a secondary consumer. It hunts active insects using its long, sticky tongue and transfers energy to larger predators like reptiles.

(a)



2.

An herbivorous insect that serves as a primary consumer. It feeds directly on green plant tissue, converting plant sugars into animal biomass.

(b)



3.

An apex predator that acts as a quaternary consumer. It flies high to spot prey and hunts smaller carnivores, sitting at the absolute top of this food chain.

(c)



4.

A legless reptile that operates as a tertiary consumer. It slithers through vegetation to hunt small vertebrates like amphibians and rodents.

(d)



Unscramble the Following

1

ABATHIT

Hint : Place where an organism lives

2

LUPOITAPON

Hint : Group of the same kind of organisms living together

3

MMUCOINTY

Hint : Different populations sharing the same habitat

4

SMOETCSYE

Hint : Interaction of biotic and abiotic components in an area

5

THPORTUASO

Hint : Organisms that can make their own food by photosynthesis.

6

TEHRTROOPHS

Hint : Organisms that depend on other organisms for food

7

PMOESOCERS

Hint : Organisms that break down dead plants and animals

8

TUALMISMU

Hint : Type of relationship where both organisms benefitted

9

MSNCEMOLISAL

Hint : Type of relationship in which one organism benefitted, while the other is completely unaffected

10

MOLTURENOUC

Hint : Process of growing the same crop repeatedly





Read the statements to guess the word and find the same in below list of jumbled words.

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

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Clues

1. The collective term for the living components of a habitat, such as plants and animals.
2. The collective term for non-living environmental components like air, water and soil.
3. A safe marked pathway connecting forest areas so wildlife can travel without human conflict.
4. A simple linear sequence that represents "who eats whom" in an ecosystem.
5. An interconnected network of multiple food chains linked together in an ecosystem.
6. The specialized storm-protective trees that make up the world's largest forest type in the Sundarbans.



Answers

Match the following

1 – (a), 2 – (c), 3 – d, 4 – (b)

Answer (Unscrambling the following)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | HABITAT | 2 | POPULATION |
| 3 | COMMUNITY | 4 | ECOSYSTEM |
| 5 | AUTOTROPHS | 6 | HETEROTROPHS |
| 7 | DECOMPOSERS | 8 | MUTUALISM |
| 9 | COMMENSALISM | 10 | MONOCULTURE |

Answers



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

Understanding Elections in India

Elections are the foundation of democracy. In India, people choose their representatives through a systematic and transparent electoral process. India is the world's largest democracy.

Meaning of Elections

An election is a process in which citizens vote to select their representatives.

In India, elections are held for:

- Lok Sabha (House of the People)
- Rajya Sabha (Council of States)
- State Legislative Assemblies
- President and Vice-President
- Local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities)

Types of Elections in India

General Elections

- Conducted every 5 years for the Lok Sabha.
- Determines the central government.

State Assembly Elections

- Conducted every 5 years in each state.
- Determines the state government.



By-Elections

📌 Held to fill vacant seats due to resignation, death, or disqualification.

Local Body Elections

📌 For Panchayats and Municipal Corporations.

Electoral Process in India

Step 1: Preparation of Electoral Rolls

Step 2: Announcement of Election Schedule

Step 3: Nomination of Candidates

Step 4: Election Campaign

Step 5: Polling Day

Step 6: Counting of Votes

Key Features of Indian Elections

- 📌 Universal Adult Franchise
- 📌 Secret Ballot
- 📌 First-Past-The-Post System
- 📌 Independent Election Commission

Role of Political Parties

Political parties:

- 📌 Nominate candidates.
- 📌 Prepare manifestos.
- 📌 Campaign among voters.
- 📌 Form government after winning majority seats.

Importance of Elections

- Allows citizens to choose their government.
- Ensures accountability of leaders.
- Peaceful transfer of power.
- Strengthens democracy.

Challenges in Elections

- Use of money and muscle power.
- Fake news and misinformation.
- Low voter turnout in some areas.
- Criminal background of candidates.

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Editing

Directions: There is one error in each line. Identify the incorrect word and supply its correction.



Imagine you are vacationing on a foreign country where everything including the language, culture, climate, or food is new to you.

Incorrect **Correct**

A

B



You visit the vendor, figure out what they are cooking or selling.

A

Check on a ingredients used, cooking style, probably taste

B

a bit and figure out if you actual like the food.

C



In the evening while he came home, she stood

A

near the staircase and heard his loud voice on the hall.

B





A fight breaks out between two monkey. One chases the other, who jump onto a shivalinga, then runs screaming over the temples and down to the river, the holy Bagmati that flows below.

Incorrect

Correct

A



B



C



Answers

1. A. on – in B. or - and
2. A. vendor – vendors B. a - the C. actual – actually
3. A. while - when B. on – in
4. A. monkey - monkeys B. jump – jumps C. over - around

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Seating Arrangement and Odd One Out

Q.1 Find out the pair which is different.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Cow and Buffalo | (b) Cock and Hen |
| (c) Horse and Mare | (d) Dog and Bitch |

Q.2 Choose odd one out of the following numbers.
1, 3, 9, 12, 19, 29

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| (a) 12 | (b) 9 |
| (c) 1 | (d) 3 |

Q.3 Choose odd one out of the following numbers.
2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 38, 50

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 50 | (b) 38 |
| (c) 26 | (d) 17 |

Q.4 Choose odd one.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) ZW | (b) TQ |
| (c) SP | (d) NL |

Q.5 Choose the odd one.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) L12 | (b) M14 |
| (c) Q17 | (d) K11 |

Q.6 A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row facing north S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the immediate left of A. Who is to the immediate right of P?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) X |
| (c) S | (d) Z |

Directions (7 to 9)

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around the circle and all are facing the centre.

- (a) P is second to the right of T, who is the neighbour of R and V
- (b) S and W are not the neighbours of P
- (c) V is the neighbour of U
- (d) Q is not between S and W. W is not between U and S

Q.7 Which two of the following are not neighbours?

- (a) RV
- (b) UV
- (c) RP
- (d) QW

Q.8 Which one is immediate right of V?

- (a) P
- (b) U
- (c) R
- (d) T

Q.9 Which of the following is correct?

- (a) P is to the immediate right of Q
- (b) R is between U and V
- (c) Q is to the immediate left of W
- (d) U is between W and S

Q.10 A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench facing north. A is sitting next to B. C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E, who is sitting on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together. At which position is A sitting?

- (a) Exactly Between B and D
- (b) Exactly Between B and C
- (c) Exactly Between E and D
- (d) Exactly Between C and E



Seating Arrangement and Odd One Out

Sol.1 Ans. (a) Cow and Buffalo

Explanation : Second one is the feminine of the first one.

Sol.2 Ans. (a) 12

Explanation : 12 is even other are odd.

Sol.3 Ans. (b) 38

Explanation : $1 \times 1 + 1, 2 \times 2 + 1, 3 \times 3 + 1, \dots$

Sol.4 Ans. (d) NL

Explanation : $Z - 3 = W, S - 3 = P, T - 3 = Q$; but $N - 2 = L$

Sol.5 Ans. (b) M14

Explanation : Letters and their positions

Sol.6 Ans. (b) X

Explanation : P, X, S/Z, Z/S, R, A

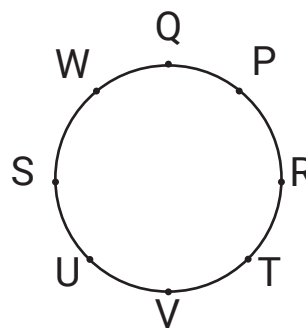
Sol.7 Ans. (a) RV

Sol.8 Ans. (d) T

Sol.9 Ans. (c) Q is to the immediate left of W

Sol.10 Ans. (b) Between B and C

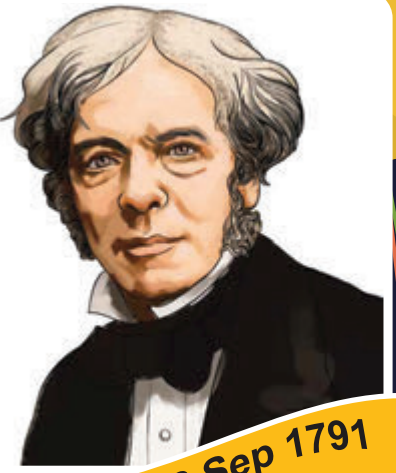
Explanation: E, B, A, C, D



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**



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100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



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100%
Marks Obtained **500/500**



Yuvaan Singh
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Shibashis Behera
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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**



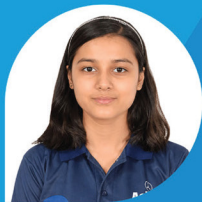
Ayaan Chettiar
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



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

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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...