



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

October 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



Proportional Reasoning-2

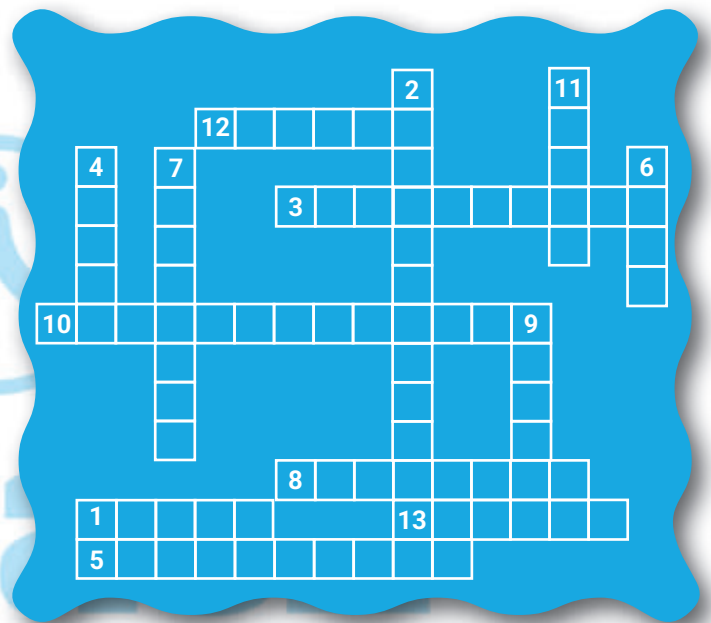
Crossword

ACROSS

1. A comparison of two quantities by division.
3. Two ratios that are equal are said to be in _____.
5. A fraction expressed out of 100.
8. A quantity that changes in relation to another quantity.
10. The method of finding the value of one unit first.
12. The number by which a quantity is multiplied.
13. When two quantities increase or decrease in the same ratio, they are in _____ proportion.

DOWN

2. A statement showing that two ratios are equal.
4. The symbol used in a ratio ($a : b$) is _____.
6. The amount of one quantity corresponding to one unit of another is called the _____ rate.
7. A quantity that remains unchanged in a proportional relationship.
9. If one quantity doubles in direct proportion, the other quantity also _____.
11. A comparison using division is called a _____.



Some Important Topics

1. Compound Ratio

When three or more quantities are related through ratios, we can combine the ratios.

Example: $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5$

Making **B** common: $A : B = 8 : 12$, $B : C = 12 : 15$

Therefore: $A : B : C = 8 : 12 : 15$

2. Continued Proportion

Three quantities **a**, **b**, **c** are in continued proportion if:

$$a : b = b : c$$

This means $b^2 = ac$

Example:

$$4 : 8 = 8 : 16$$

Therefore, 4, 8 and 16 are in continued proportion.

3. Mean Proportional

Three quantities $a : x = x : b$

then **x** is called the **mean proportional** between **a** and **b**.

$$x^2 = ab$$

So, $x = \sqrt{ab}$

Example: Mean proportional between 4 and 25:

$$x = \sqrt{4 \times 25}$$

$$x = \sqrt{100} = 10$$



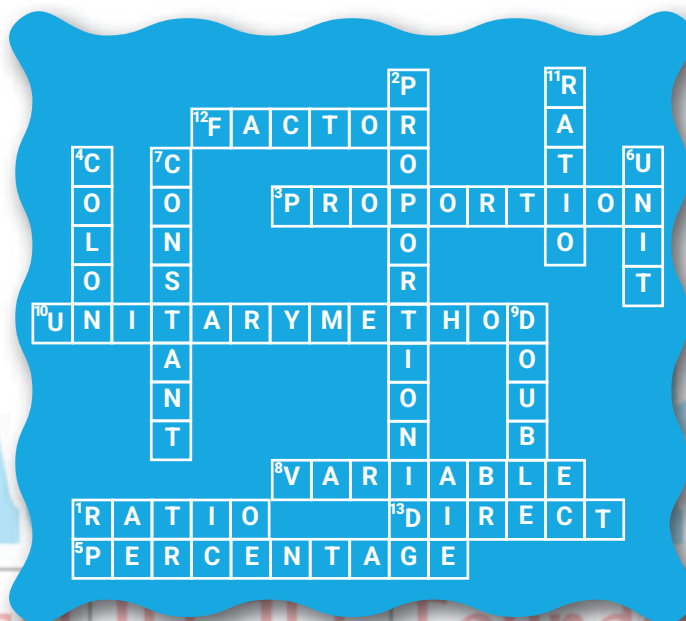
- Quiz 1** If $A : B = 3 : 5$ and $B : C = 2 : 7$, their compound ratio is:
(a) $5 : 12 : 35$ (b) $6 : 10 : 35$ (c) $6 : 10 : 14$ (d) $15 : 14 : 35$
- Quiz 2** Which of the following numbers are in continued proportion?
(a) 3, 6, 12 (b) 4, 8, 12 (c) 5, 10, 15 (d) 2, 6, 12
- Quiz 3** The mean proportional between 16 and 25 is:
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 22
- Quiz 4** The third proportional to 6 and 12 is:
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 30
- Quiz 5** The fourth proportional to 3, 4 and 9 is:
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18
- Quiz 6** If z varies jointly as x and y , and $z = 30$ when $x = 2$, $y = 5$, what is z when $x = 4$, $y = 3$?
(a) 21 (b) 30 (c) 36 (d) 42
- Quiz 7** A square has side 6cm. If every length is doubled, its new area will be:
(a) 2 times the original area (b) 3 times the original area
(c) 4 times the original area (d) 8 times the original area
- Quiz 8** If, $y \propto \frac{1}{x^2}$ what happens to y when x is doubled?
(a) y becomes twice (b) y becomes half
(c) y becomes one-fourth (d) y becomes four times
- Quiz 9** A car travels 180 km in 3 hours. Its average speed is:
(a) 45 km/h (b) 60 km/h (c) 75 km/h (d) 90 km/h

Quiz 10

If 6 workers can complete a job in 12 days, how many days will 9 workers take, assuming all workers have the same efficiency?

- (a) 6 days (b) 8 days (c) 10 days (d) 18 days

Answer (Crossword)



Quiz

(?) Quiz Answers

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |

Exploring Geometric Themes

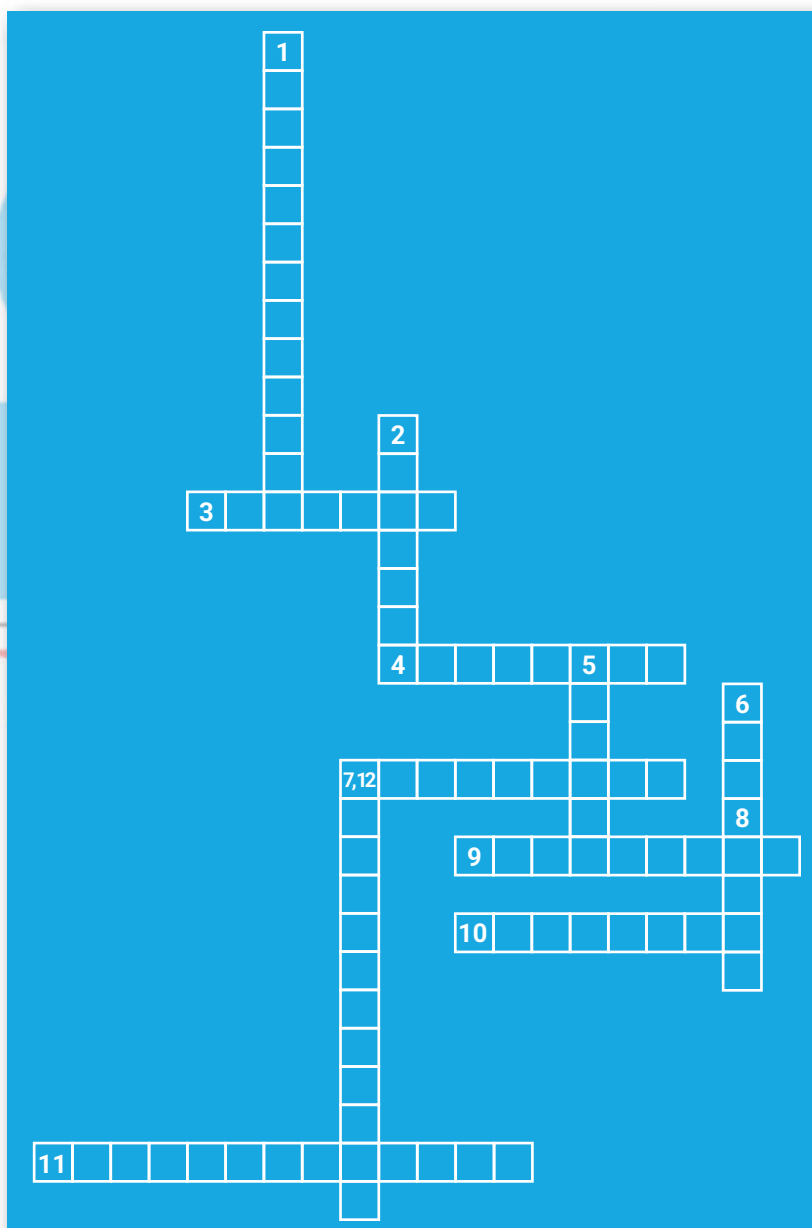
Crossword

ACROSS

3. A closed plane figure formed entirely from line segments. (7)
4. A property in which corresponding parts of a figure match under a reflection or rotation. (8)
7. A quadrilateral having one pair of parallel sides (Indian/CBSE convention). (9)
9. Describes figures that have exactly the same shape and size. (9)
10. A line segment joining two nonadjacent vertices of a polygon. (8)
11. A quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel. (13)

DOWN

1. A polygon with four sides; its interior angles have a total of 360° . (13)



2. A quadrilateral with four equal sides, but not necessarily four right angles. (7)
5. The process of covering a surface with repeated shapes without gaps or overlaps. (6)
6. A three-sided polygon whose interior angles together make a straight angle. (8)
8. Two rays meet at a common end point called vertex. (5)
12. A repeating pattern of geometric shapes that fills a region without leaving spaces. (12)

Some Important Concepts

Number of Triangles in a Polygon

A polygon with n sides can be divided into, $(n - 2)$ triangles from one vertex.

Number of Diagonals of polygon with n sides

The total number of diagonals is, $D = \frac{n(n - 3)}{2}$

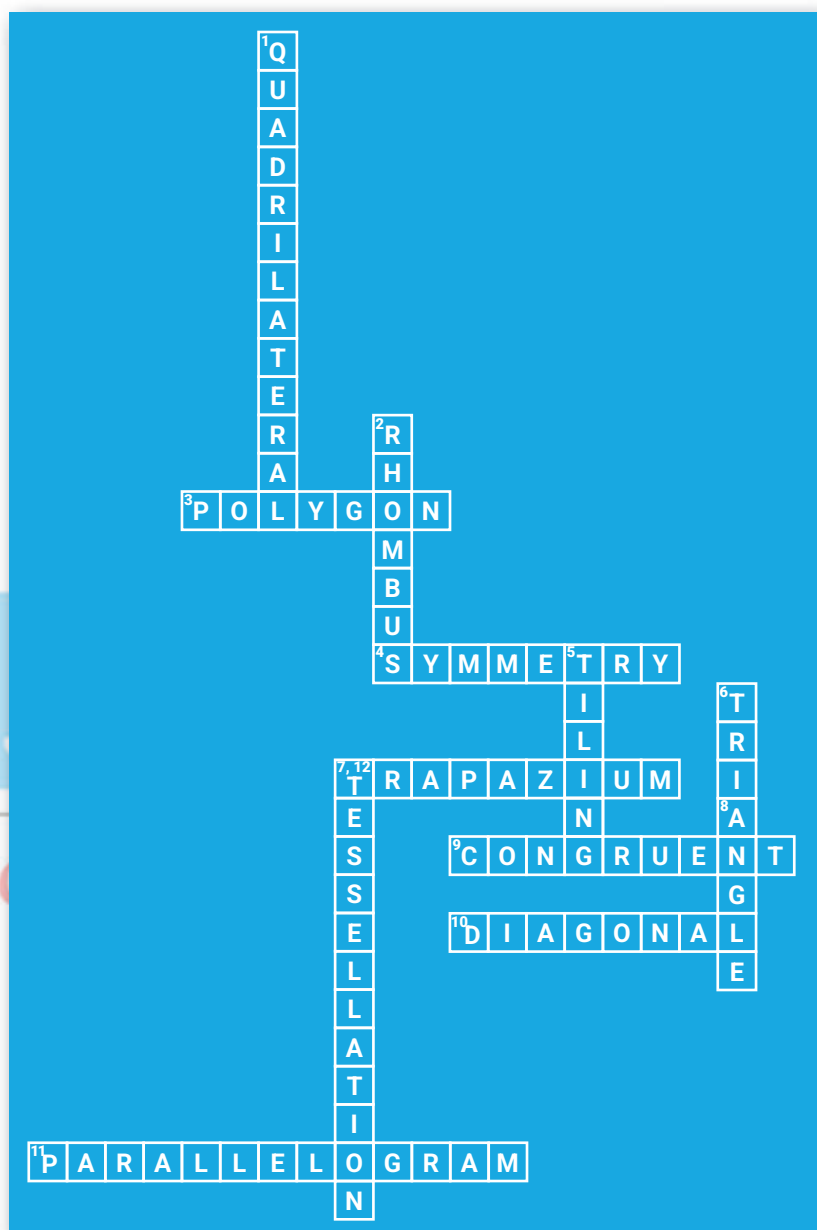
Similarity and Area

If two similar figures have a side-length ratio $a : b$, their areas are in the ratio, $a^2 : b^2$

Similarity and Volume

For similar 3D solids, if the length ratio is $a : b$, then volume ratio is, $a^3 : b^3$

Answer (Crossword)



Light

Myth Buster

What do animals see?

Question

Answer

We all have heard that dogs are colourblind and that bats are completely blind, but that's not entirely true. Bats can see, just not well, while dogs are only colourblind from our perspective. We have three colour receptors, while dogs have only two. They can't see

red. A squid can only see in blue, a snake can see very little "normal" colour but can see in infrared while bees can see in blue, yellow and ultraviolet. Some butterflies have our three colour receptors and then an extra two: red, green, blue and two more. The mantis shrimp has up to 16 photoreceptors and can see UV, IR, visible and polarised light. They also can perceive depth with one eye and move each one independently.

What makes a banana look yellow? When white light hits the banana all of the colours get absorbed except for yellow, which is reflected back into our eyes.

Question

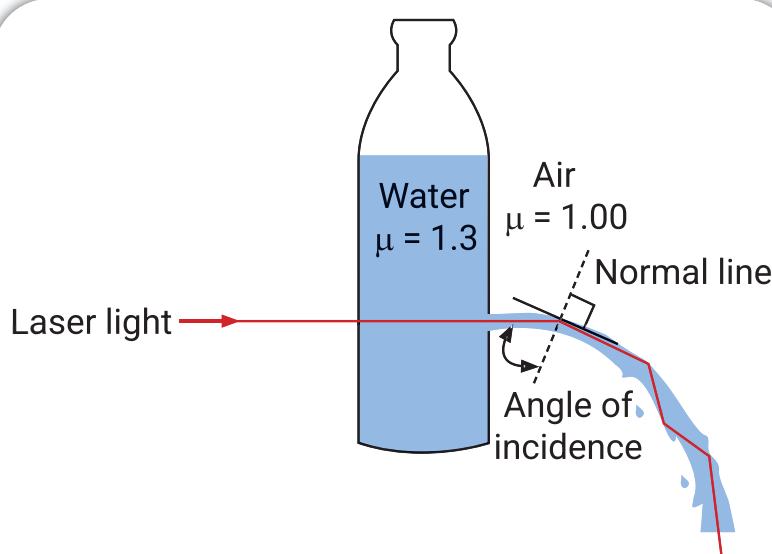
Answer

What colour do object really have?

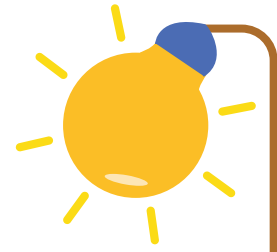
Experiment to Bend the Light

Material required – Empty bottle, water , thin metal pin, laser .

1. Poke a hole into the middle of a water bottle with a metal.
2. Fill the bottle with water.
3. Make sure the hole is in the middle or just below the middle of the bottle so the water flows well.
4. Cover the hole with a piece of masking tape so that it doesn't leak immediately when you add water.
5. Fill it completely to the top and leave the lid off. The pan will catch the water as it drains out when you remove the tape.
6. Aim the beam of a laser pointer through the bottle at the hole.
And you will see the bending in real.



Facts About Light



- 1 Light from the sun takes about 8 minute and 17 second to reach earth.
- 2 In countries like Japan and Scotland, the street light switch to blue light because it has calming effect on human beings. This has resulted in low case of crime and suicides.
- 3 Visible light makes up less than one ten billionth of the electromagnetic spectrum, which stretches from radio waves to gamma rays.
- 4 Red, green and blue are the primary colours of light.
- 5 UV light are often used by forensic scientists to see details that are not seen by the naked eye.
- 6 A 'jiffy' is an actual unit of time. It is the time it takes for light to travel one centimeter in a vacuum, which is about 33.3564 picosecond.
- 7 Humans are bioluminescent. However, the light emitted by our body is 1000 times weaker than our eyes can pick up.
- 8 Peacock feathers are actually brown, but have microscopic structures that interfere with light that make the bright iridescence.
- 9 The Hope Diamond glows red when exposed to UV light, fueling its cursed reputation.
- 10 The element Selenium conducts electricity only when a light is shined on it. In the dark, it is an insulator.
- 11 When ultrasonic sound waves are created in a pool of water, tiny air bubbles are created, which emit a tiny burst of light.



The Amazing World of Solutes, Solvents & Solutions



The secret behind ORS!



Sugar and salt dissolve uniformly in water, so every properly mixed sip contains the components distributed throughout the solution.

A sweet chemistry connection!



In gulab jamun *chashni*, sugar can be present in a much larger amount than water. Even so, water is the **solvent** and sugar is the **solute**.

Cold water can be a lifesaver for aquatic organisms!



Oxygen dissolves in water, and cold water generally contains more dissolved oxygen than warm water. This oxygen supports aquatic life.

A stone can tell you its own volume!



For an irregular solid, the rise in water level after immersion can be used to determine its volume. This is called the **water-displacement method**.

Hot-air balloons have density to thank!



Heating air increases its volume without changing its mass, so its density decreases. The less-dense hot air rises.



Riddle

1

I disappear into water,
but I have not really vanished.
You can no longer see me separately,
yet I am still present in the mixture.

Riddle

2

I have a curved surface,
you see me in a measuring cylinder,
and you must read me carefully
to measure liquid volume correctly.

Riddle

3

I am calculated by dividing mass by volume.
I help explain why some objects float
while others sink.

Riddle

4

The more you heat me,
the less of me can usually remain dissolved.
I am a gas living in a liquid.



Guess Who Am I?

01

I am the substance that does the dissolving.

02

I am the substance that gets dissolved.

03

I am formed when substances mix uniformly.

04

I am the maximum amount of solute that can dissolve in a fixed quantity of solvent at a particular temperature.



Complete each sentence:

- 01 ➤ Mass per unit volume is called _____.
- 02 ➤ A solution that can still dissolve more solute is _____.
- 03 ➤ A solution that cannot dissolve more solute at a particular temperature is _____.
- 04 ➤ The curved surface of a liquid in a measuring cylinder is called the _____.
- 05 ➤ The SI unit of density is _____.
- 06 ➤ The volume of an irregular solid can be determined by _____.

Brain Bender



Two objects have the following properties:

- Object A: Mass = 200 g, Volume = 40 cm³
- Object B: Mass = 240 g, Volume = 60 cm³

Which object is denser?

Mini Quiz

Which mixture is a solution?

1.

- (a) Sand + water
- (b) Sawdust + water
- (c) Sugar + water
- (d) Chalk powder + water

What happens when a solution reaches its limit of dissolving a solute at a particular temperature?

2.

- (a) It becomes dilute
- (b) It becomes saturated
- (c) It becomes non-uniform
- (d) It becomes a suspension

Which generally happens to the solubility of gases in water when temperature increases?

3.

- (a) It increases
- (b) It decreases
- (c) It remains exactly unchanged
- (d) It becomes zero

An object has a mass of 200 g and volume of 50 cm^3 . Its density is:

4.

- (a) 2 g/cm^3
- (b) 4 g/cm^3
- (c) 10 g/cm^3
- (d) 250 g/cm^3

Why does ice float on water?

5.

- (a) Ice has greater mass than water
- (b) Ice has lower density than liquid water
- (c) Ice contains no particles
- (d) Ice dissolves in water



Answers



- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 Solute | 2 Meniscus |
| 3 Density | 4 A dissolved gas such as oxygen |

Answers



- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Solvent | 2 Solute | 3 Solution | 4 Solubility |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|

Answers



- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 01 Density | 02 Unsaturated solution |
| 03 Saturated solution | 04 Meniscus |
| 05 kg/m^3 | 06 Water displacement method |

Answers



Object A

Answers



- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 (c) | 2 (b) | 3 (b) | 4 (b) | 5 (b) |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

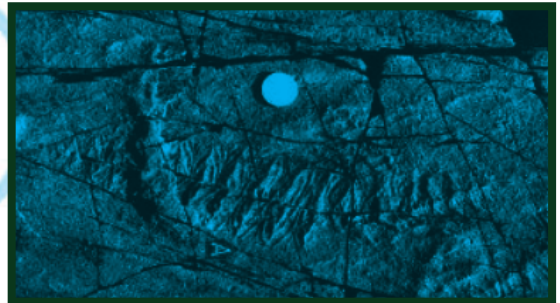


Our Home: Earth, a Unique Life Sustaining Planet

Facts

Ancient Reproduction

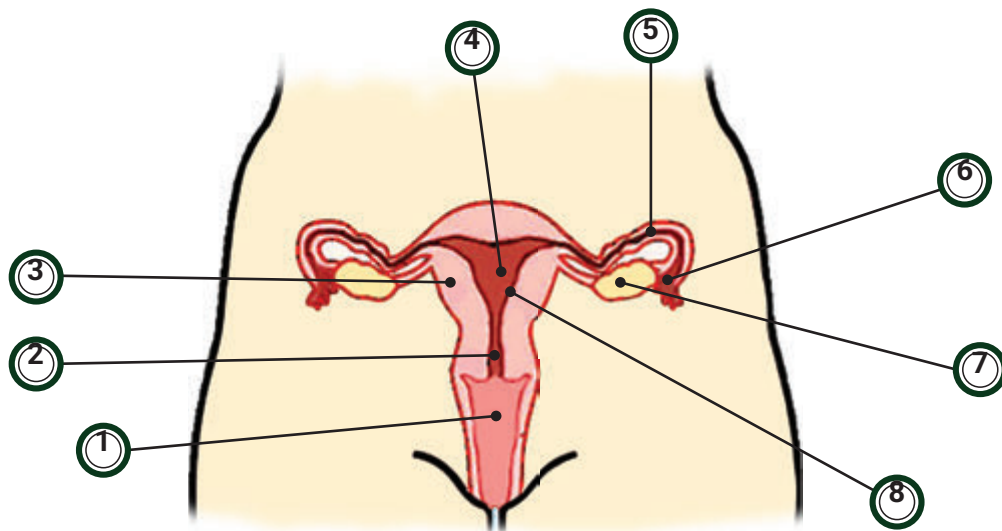
(a) According to a study of fossils, there were two methods of reproduction used by deep-sea rangeomorphs (some of the first macroscopic organisms that appeared in geological record around 540 million years ago) that lived more than 540 million years ago. They were reproducing through remarkably complex way at the bottom of the ocean near modern day Newfoundland about 550 million years ago. The organisms could create clones as plants do, plus bud off progeny that could float away and produce their own clones. Reproduction in this way made rangeomorphs highly successful, since they could both colonise new areas and rapidly spread once they got there.



(b) In a new study, researchers describe how a female swellshark (a kind of shark), one that had been isolated from males for at least three years at National Aquarium facilities in Baltimore, laid eggs that hatched into five baby sharks via parthenogenesis. This is the first time asexual reproduction has been seen in the swellshark.



Label the Parts of Human Female Reproductive System



Changes occurring in the croaking amphibian

The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic changes is called metamorphosis. In frogs, the eggs hatch into free-living organisms called tadpoles (larva). During metamorphosis the tadpole undergoes certain changes and modifications to convert into a frog. During metamorphosis the tadpole will develop back legs first, then front legs. Around 6 weeks of life the mouth starts to widen. Sometime around 10 weeks the froglet, as it is now called, eyes start to bulge out and the tail begins to shrink and eventually disappear. When the lungs finish developing, the froglet makes its way onto the land and, croak croak. It is a frog.

Myth: How does the age of males matter for their fertility?

MYTH: The age of the man does not matter while planning pregnancy.

FACT: There's a belief that only women have a ticking biological clock - but recent studies have discredited this belief, warning that the chances of having a baby naturally or through IVF may depend on the age of the male partner as well, and not just the age of the woman.

While the ideal age for women to achieve pregnancy is between 25 to 35 years, female fertility starts declining after 30 years of age. On the other hand, men's fertility potential is at its best till the age of 45-50 years. After that, there is a deterioration in the quality of the sperms and the sperm count.



Word Search

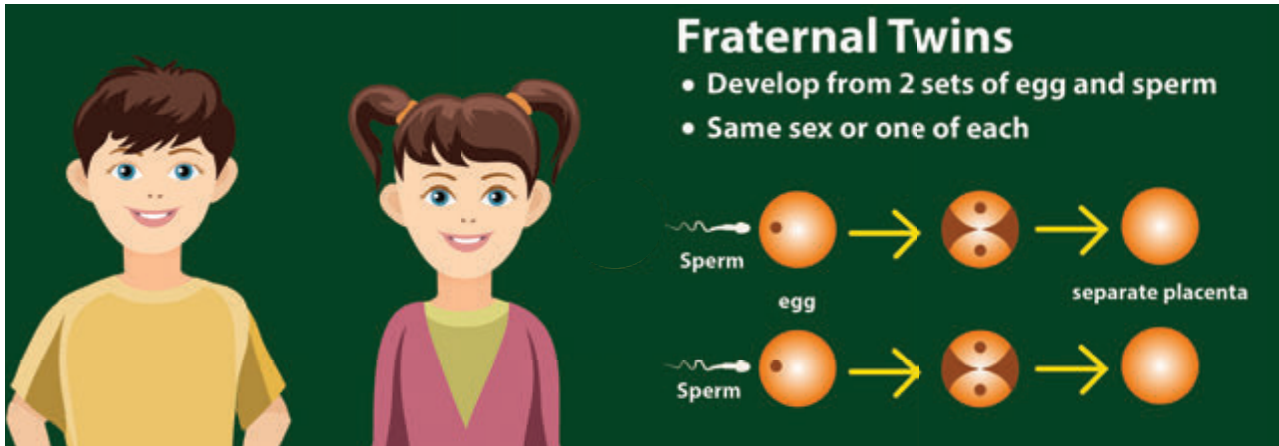
Find out the 7 terms related to reproduction in the below group of alphabets.

Reproduction in Living Organisms

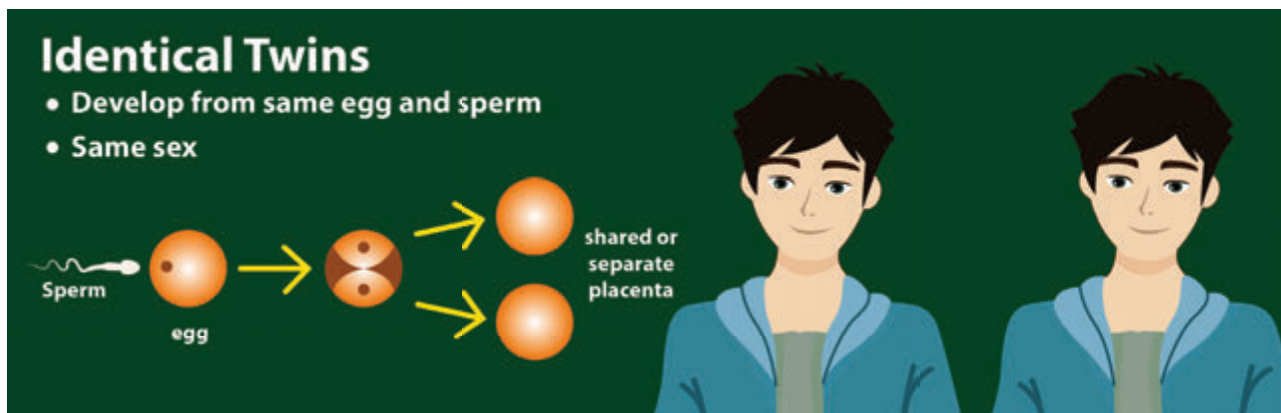
B	V	J	N	G	V	M	M	X	H	A	J	O	A	V	D	Y
Y	F	K	R	D	V	H	P	H	M	D	X	T	O	Z	R	I
U	D	Q	J	K	B	R	X	V	G	M	S	B	W	O	J	J
N	Y	Y	W	M	N	X	U	T	E	R	U	S	X	Y	O	A
Q	V	M	B	P	D	T	D	X	U	F	B	W	Z	H	E	F
K	R	N	Z	S	T	E	S	T	I	S	X	W	Q	X	D	Z
L	Q	V	Y	Y	K	T	W	C	O	R	L	N	K	N	N	W
E	O	P	G	S	F	X	A	W	O	V	I	D	U	C	T	G
C	S	C	R	O	T	U	M	B	V	A	G	I	N	A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



Fraternal Twins

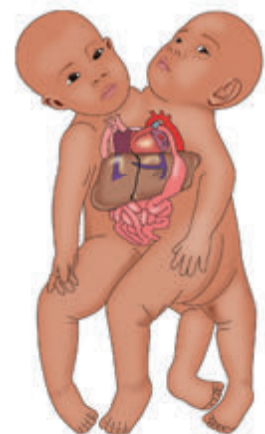


Identical Twins



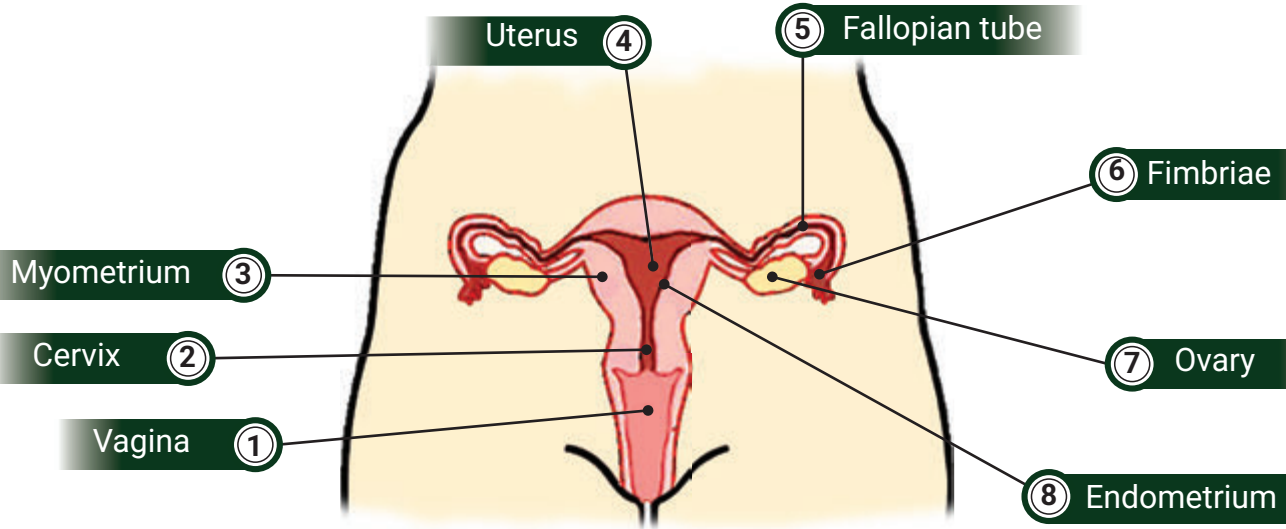
What are conjoined twins ?

- Conjoined or Siamese twins are named for the first well-known pair from Siam (known as Thailand).
- They are formed when identical twinning goes awry.
- The cause of the syndrome is unknown, but it's suspected to be caused by environmental factors.

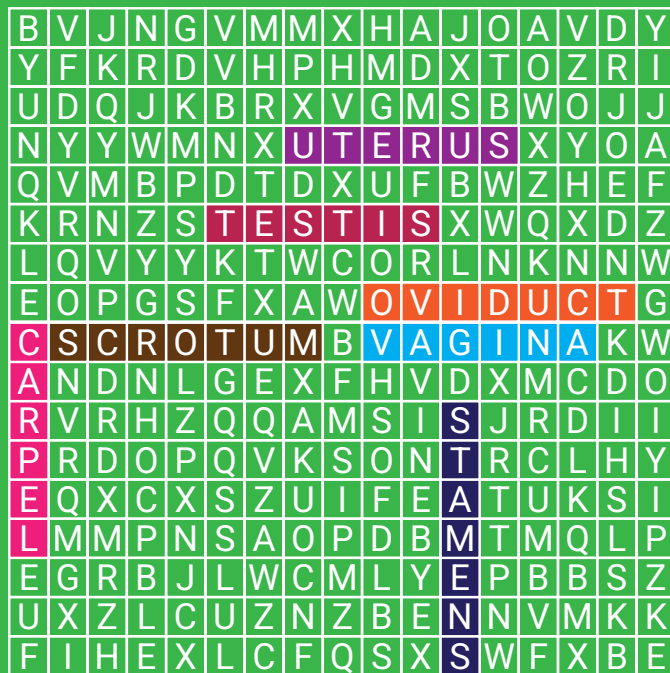


Answer

Label the Parts of Human Female Reproductive System



Answer (Word Search)



The Parliamentary System and The Presidential system

The **Parliamentary System** is a form of government in which the executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) is responsible to the legislature (Parliament).

India follows the Parliamentary system based on the British model. It is provided under the Indian Constitution.

Features of the Parliamentary System

Dual Executive

- Nominal Executive – President of India
- Real Executive – Prime Minister of India

The President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Collective Responsibility

- Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- If the government loses majority, it must resign.

Close Relationship between Executive and Legislature

- Prime Minister and Ministers are members of Parliament.
- Executive is formed from the legislature.

Leadership of Prime Minister

- Prime Minister is the head of government.
- Central figure in decision-making.

Majority Party Rule

- Party with majority seats forms government.

Merits of Parliamentary System

- Promotes cooperation between executive and legislature.
- Flexible system (government can be changed easily).
- Ensures accountability of government.

Demerits of Parliamentary System

- Political instability in case of weak majority.
- Excessive party politics.
- Executive may dominate legislature.

The Presidential System

Introduction

The Presidential System is a form of government where the President is both the head of state and head of government.

A classic example is the United States.

In this system, the executive is independent of the legislature.

Features of the Presidential System

Single Executive

- President is both nominal and real executive.
- Holds significant powers.

Separation of Powers

- Clear separation between executive, legislature, and judiciary.
- President is not a member of legislature.



Fixed Tenure

- President serves for a fixed term.
- Cannot be removed easily except through impeachment.

Independent Cabinet

- Cabinet members are appointed by the President.
- Not members of legislature.

Merits of Presidential System

- Stable government due to fixed tenure.
- Quick decision-making.
- Clear separation of powers prevents misuse.

Demerits of Presidential System

- Possibility of authoritarianism.
- Conflict between executive and legislature.
- Difficult to remove inefficient President.



Jumbled Paragraphs

Q.1

S1: Walmart-owned Flipkart on December 18 said

- (a) 2020 as compared to last year,
- (b) its platform by sellers as well as customers
- (c) it has registered a close to 35 percent increase in sellers onboarded in
- (d) and has seen strong adoption of

S6: from tier II regions and beyond.

- (a) abcd (b) bcad
- (c) cadb (d) bdca

Q.2

S1: To succeed, you must have tremendous perseverance,

- (a) Have that sort of energy,
- (b) tremendous will. "I will drink the ocean," says the persevering soul,
- (c) "at my will mountains will crumble up."
- (d) that sort of will, work hard,

S6: and you will reach the goal.

- (a) abcd (b) bcad
- (c) cadb (d) bdca



Q.3

S1: Smog can irritate the eyes

- (a) It's even worse for people who have asthma or allergies
- (b) –these extra pollutants
- (c) and throat and also damage the lungs—
- (d) especially of people who work or exercise outside, children, and senior citizens.

S6: only intensify their symptoms and can trigger asthma attacks.

- (a) abcd (b) bcad
- (c) cdab (d) bdca

Q.4

S1: India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States.

- (a) It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (b) Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly
- (c) with a parliamentary system of government.
- (d) The Republic is governed in terms of the

S6: on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

- (a) abcd (b) bcad
- (c) cadb (d) acdb

Answer (Jumbled Paragraphs)

Q.1 → Ans. (c) cadb

Q.3 → Ans. (c) cdab

Q.2 → Ans. (b) bcad

Q.4 → Ans. (d) acdb



Statement Analysis & Classification

Quiz



Quiz

Directions (Question 1 and 2) : In each of the following questions, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. Give answer :

- (a) only conclusion I follows; (b) only conclusion II follows;
(c) either conclusion I or II follows; (d) neither conclusion I nor II follows;
(e) both conclusion I and II follows;

1 Statement

The oceans are a storehouse of practically every mineral including uranium and petroleum. But petroleum is found in abundant quantity.

Conclusions

- I. The oceans are a cheap source of petroleum.
II. The oceans are good source of sea foods.

2 Statement

It has been decided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to withdraw 30% of the subsidy on fertilizers from the beginning of next month.

Conclusions

- I. Farmers no more desire or need such subsidy from government as they can afford increased price of the fertilizers.
II. The price of the fertilizers will increase at least by 30% from the next month.



Directions (Question 3 and 4) : For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.
- (e) Both A and R are false.

3 Assertion (A)

Carbon monoxide when inhaled causes death.

Reason (R)

Carbon monoxide combines with water.

4 Assertion (A)

We do not feel colder on mountains than on plains.

Reason (R)

Temperature increases with altitude.

Directions (Question 5 to 7) : In each of the following questions, four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

- 5** (a) Curd (b) Owl (c) Butter (d) Cream

- 6** (a) Seminar (b) Semicolon (c) Semifinal (d) Semicircle

- 7** (a) Ghosts (b) Spirits (c) Skeletons (d) Devil



Directions (Question 8 to 12): In each of the following questions; four numbers/words are given out of which three are alike in some manner while one is different. Choose the one which is different from the rest three.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 8 | (a) 19 | (b) 29 | (c) 15 | (d) 17 |
| 9 | (a) 1 | (b) 49 | (c) 132 | (d) 154 |
| 10 | (a) 41 | (b) 61 | (c) 81 | (d) 83 |
| 11 | (a) Wool | (b) Honey | (c) Silk | (d) Lac |
| 12 | (a) Frost | (b) Sky | (c) Rain | (d) Mist |

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Answer

Quiz (?)

- 1 (a) I follows but II is out of context of the sentence.
- 2 (d) I does not follow because a government's policy is not determined merely by people's needs.

3 (c)

4 (e)

5 (b) Owl

6 (a) Seminar

7 (c) Skeletons

8 (c) 15

9 (a) 1

10 (c) 81

11 (a) Wool

Explanation : All except Wool are products obtained from insects, while wool is obtained from sheep.

12 (b) Sky

Explanation : All except Sky are different forms of precipitation.



BHARAT RATNA, MISSILE MAN OF INDIA & FORMER PRESIDENT

Happy Birthday

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

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



Born - 15 Oct 1931
Died - 27 July 2015

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

The inspiration behind millions of dreams

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**



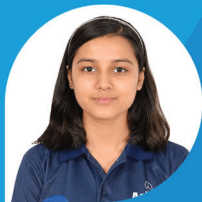
Ayaan Chettiar
99.80%
Marks Obtained **499/500**



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

and many more...

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

5 AAKASHIANS IN TOP 10 AIR NEET(UG) 2025



OUR NATIONAL TOPPERS IN NEET (UG) 2025



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

Our Top 100 AIR



> Aakashians Create History in International Olympiads

(Classroom Program Students)



Dhruv Advani

IBO 2023



Gold Medalists

34th International Biology Olympiad



Rohit Panda



Chirag Falor



International Olympiad on
Astronomy & Astrophysics



Dhiren Bhardwaj



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Anshul



32nd International
Biology Olympiad



Amritansh Nigam



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Prachi Jindal



33rd International
Biology Olympiad



Tanishka Kabra



54th International
Chemistry Olympiad

420

Classroom Students
Qualified in
NSEs* 2024-25

1484 Students Scored Above MAS

(Group A & B)
49
NSEA*

(Group A & B)
229
NSEB*

(Group A & B)
70
NSEC*

(Group A & B)
38
NSEP*

34
NSEJS*

Aakashians Qualified for INO-2025



Krishna Agrawal
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Mohit Shekher Shukla
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Utkarsh Awadhiya
NSEB | NSEP | NSEC



Rupayan Pal
NSEC | NSEP | NSEP



Devansh Garg
NSEJS



Aaron Thakkar
NSEJS

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

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for RMO 2024

899

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IOQM
2024



Joish Achyuta
Class - VIII



Dhanush Damu
Class - IX



Arnav Singh
Class - X



Pranit Goel
Class - XI



Aayush Agarwal
Class - XII

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for INMO 2025

161

Classroom Students

Qualified
in RMO 2024-25



Kotha D Reddy
Reg. No. 00006657265



Abhipraya Verma
Reg. No. 00010407513



Aditya Singh
Reg. No. 00012631688



Rujul Garg
Reg. No. 00005153903



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Reg. No. 00006093814

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for OCSC/IMOTC-2025

25

Classroom Students

Qualified
in INOs 2025



Pranit Goel
Qualified INMO



Harshit Singh
Qualified INJSO



Subhrojit Paul
Qualified INBO



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Qualified INChO



Rujul Garg
Qualified INPhO



Aditya Singh
Qualified INAO Jr

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

1019

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-I)
2023-24



Intl.
Rank
1

Prisha Miglani
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
2

Sushant Agarwal
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
4

Ekaashar Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Harshit Singh
Class - VIII

438

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-II)
2024

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

4902

Classroom Students

Qualified
in NSO (Level-I)
2024-25



Intl.
Rank
2

Meghav Ladani
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
2

Anubhab Manna
Class - VIII



Intl.
Rank
3

Arnav Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Parshti Bajpai
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
10

Shreya
Class - VIII

and many more...