

YAKER MEET 2.0

2026

STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN ANIMALS

ZOOLOGY

Lecture - 05

By- SAMAPTI MAM



29.05.2025



Topics to be covered



- 1 CONNECTIVE TISSUE
- 2
- 3
- 4

MY TELEGRAM





2 amphiereres

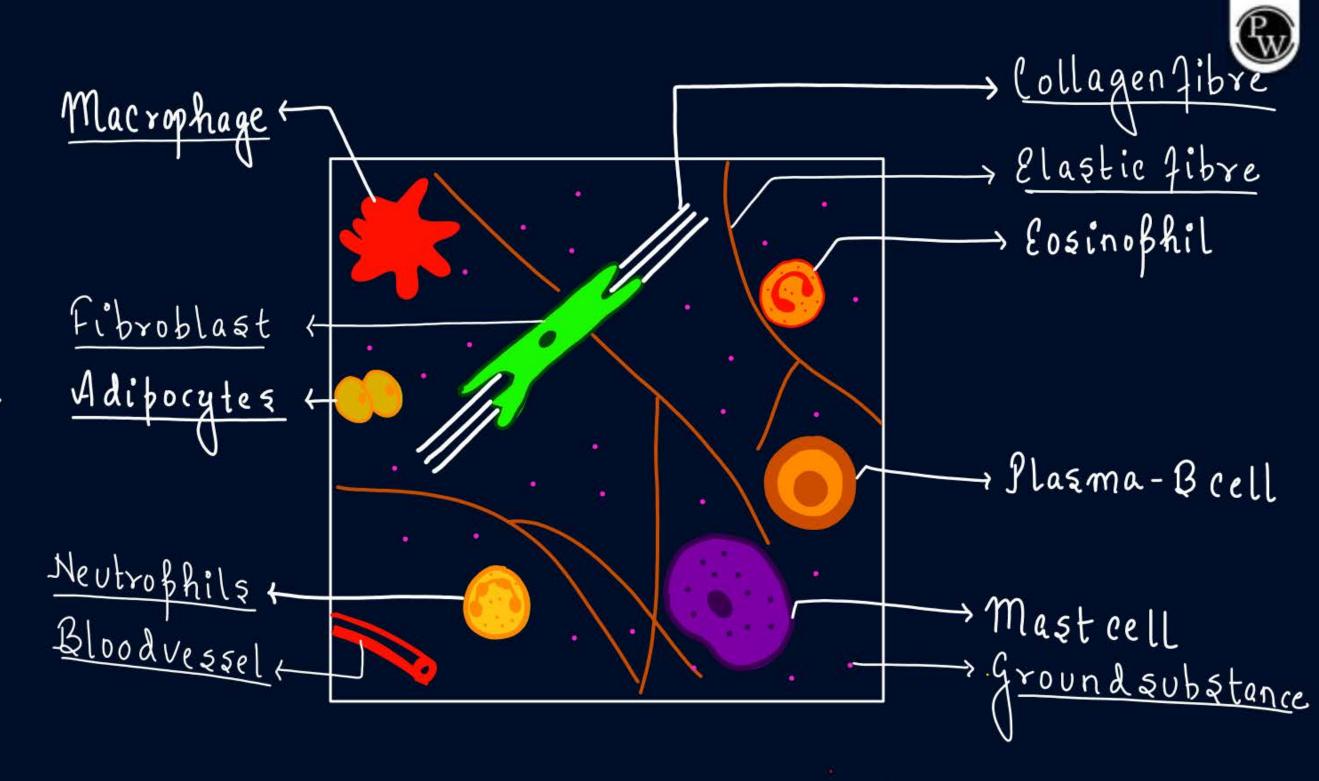


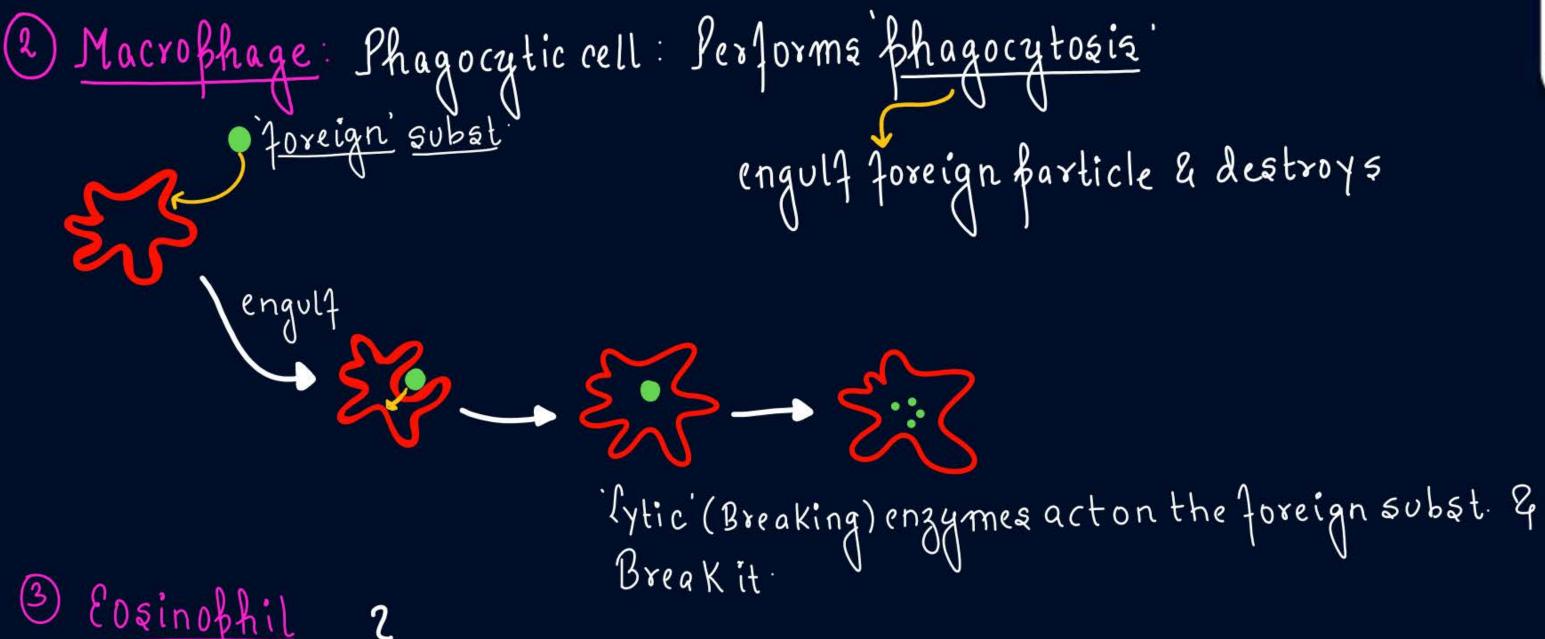
Axeolax C.T

(Cells)

1) fibroblast:

- · Most abundant
- · Secretes the ground substance & Fibres

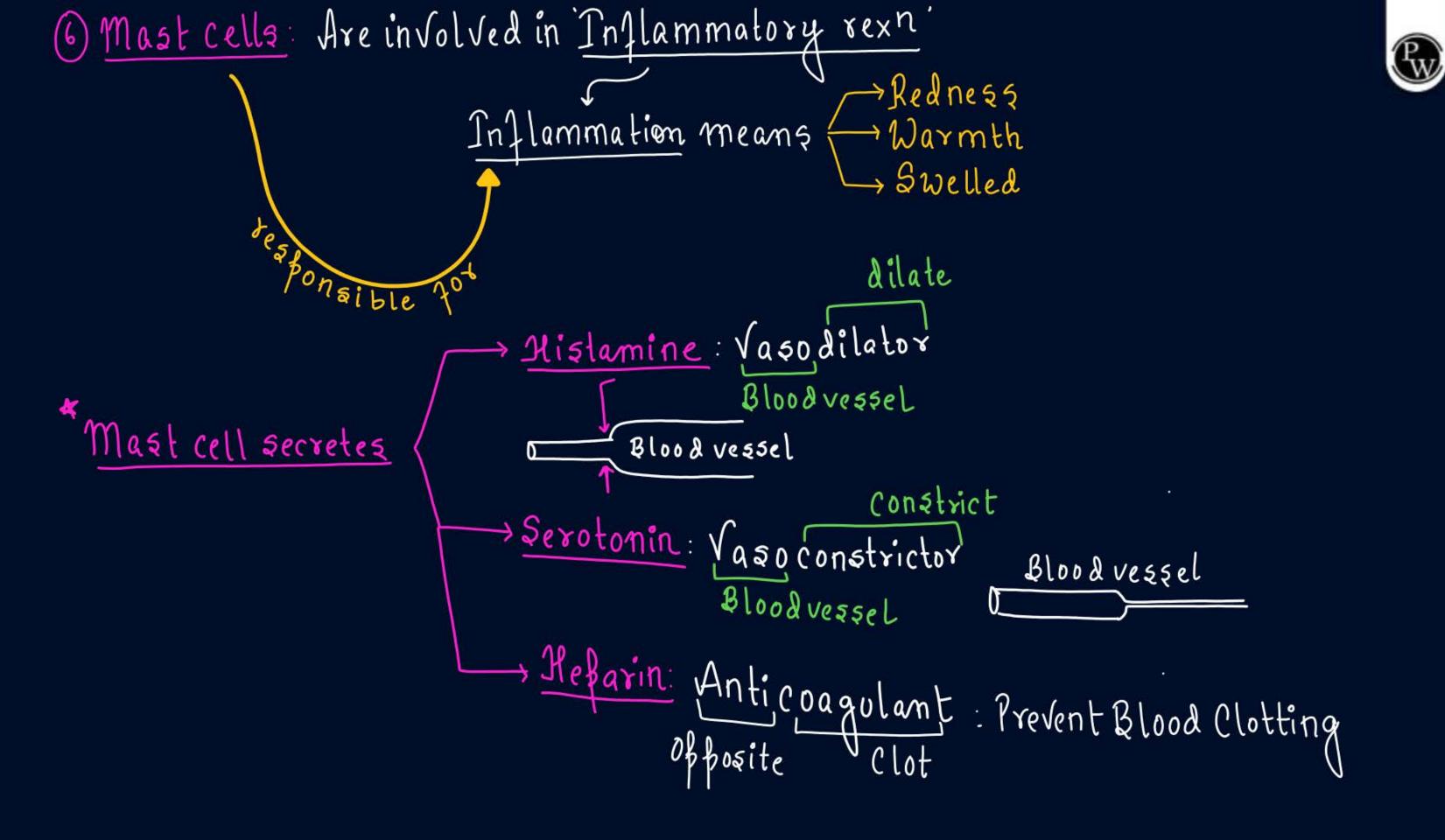




- Eosinobhil
- Neutrophil
- Plasma-B-cell

Type of W.B.C

-> Secrete Antibodies





COLLAGEN

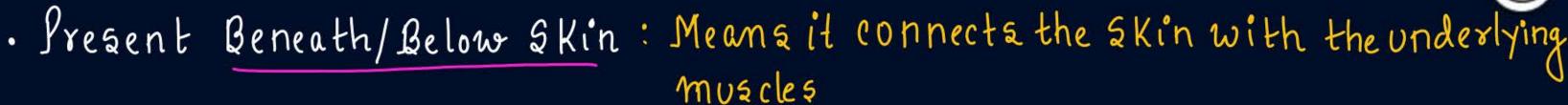
- · White in color: hence cla `WHITE FIBRES': Collagen' Protein
- · Present in BUNDLES
- · Responsible for Strength
- · Unbranched

ELASTIC

- · Yellow in color hence cla YELLOW FIBRES': ÉLASTIN' Broteins
- · Present individually
- · Responsible for elasticity
- · Branched

(Note) Reticular fibre (a type of Collagen fibres) are also bresent responsible for FLEXIBILITY.

Cocation & Function of AREOLAR:



Muscles

The acts as support framework

for Epithelium EPIDERMIS

Around Blood vessel, Nerves

Mypopermis

(Areolar C.T)

Muscles

Muscles

Muscles

Muscles

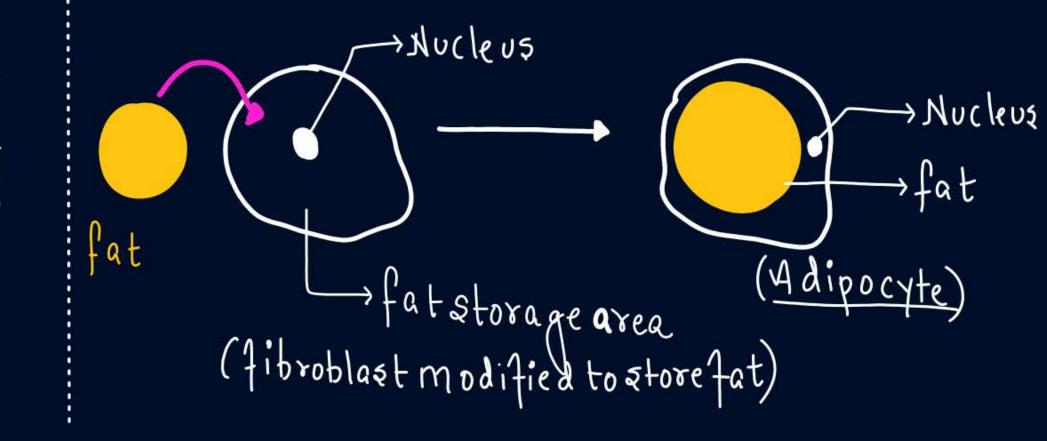
Muscles

2) Adibose C.T. It is a SPECIALISED ROOSE C.T (as Ber NCERT, gummary, its a specialised C.T)



Specialised to store fats

- · All cells similar to Areolar but has 'Abundant ADIPOCYTES' that are the FAT- FILLED CELLS'
- Excess of nutrients that are not used immediately are converted into FAT & stored in the cells c/a 'ADIPOCYTES'.



Location & Function:



- · Beneath & Kin
- · Around virceral organe like Kidney: Act ar CURHION'& SHOCK ÀBRORBER'
 · In Rome aquatic animals like: WHALE' thick layer of fat cla
- · In some aquatic animals like: WHALE' thick layer of fat cla BLUBBER present below SKIN: Act as insulator

7.1.2 Connective Tissue

Connective tissues are most abundant and widely distributed in the body of complex animals. They are named connective tissues because of their special function of linking and supporting other tissues/organs of the body. They range from soft connective tissues to specialised types, which

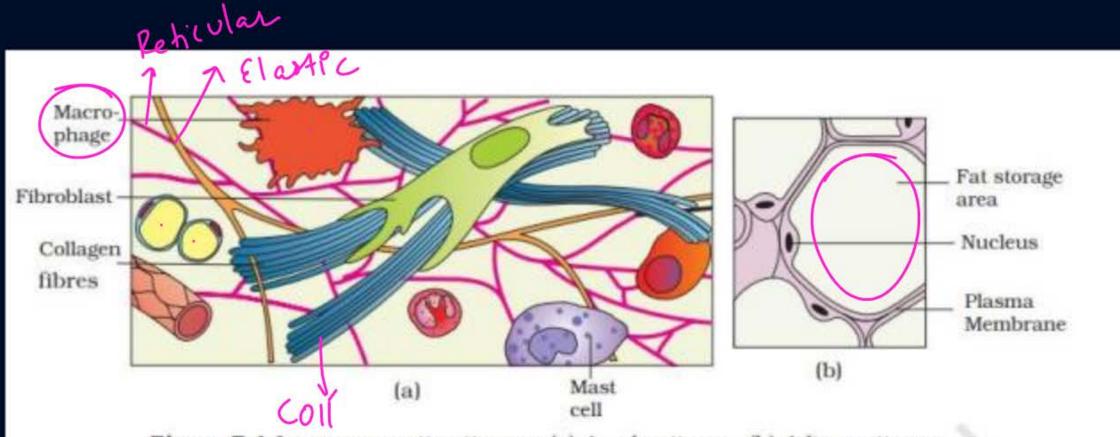
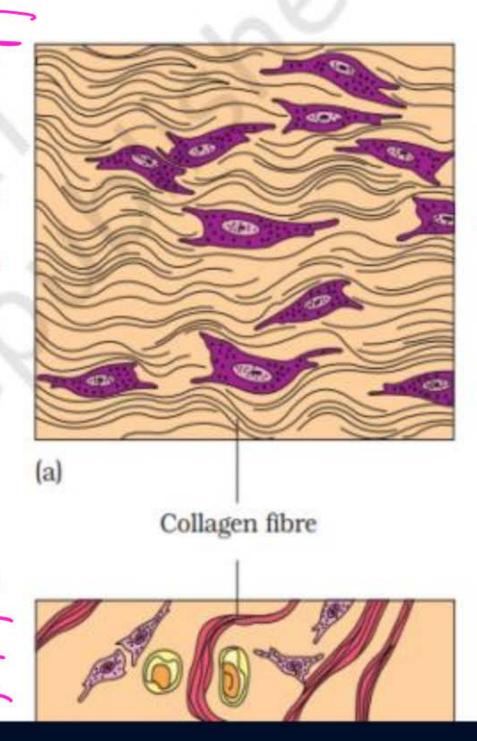


Figure 7.4 Loose connective tissue : (a) Areolar tissue (b) Adipose tissue



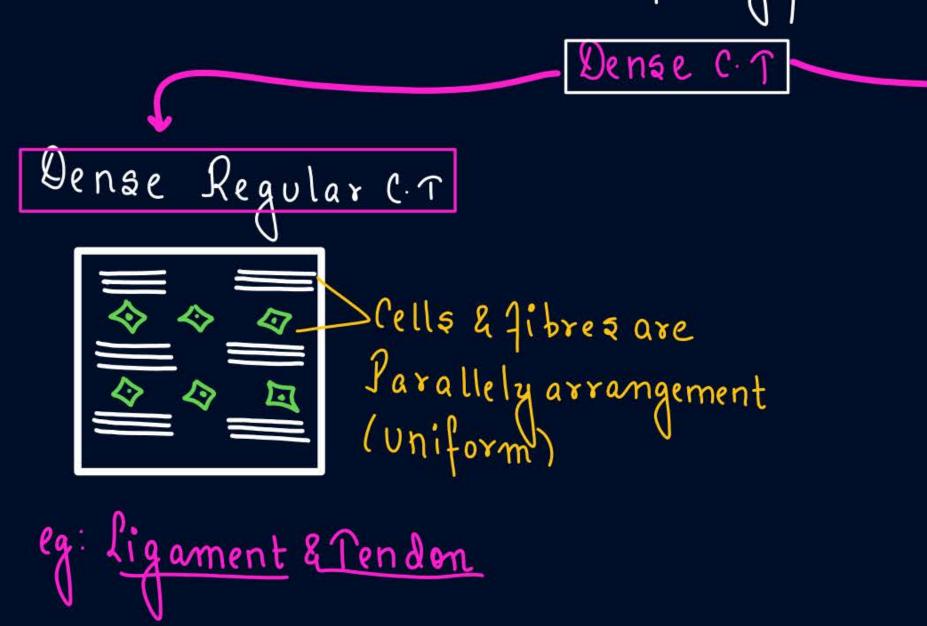
include cartilage, bone, adipose and blood. In all connective tissues except blood, the cells secrete fibres of structural proteins called collagen or elastin. The fibres provide strength, elasticity and flexibility to the tissue. These cells also secrete modified polysaccharides, which accumulate between cells and fibres and act as matrix (ground substance). Connective tissues are classified into three types: (i) Loose connective tissue, (ii) Dense connective tissue and (iii) Specialised connective tissue.

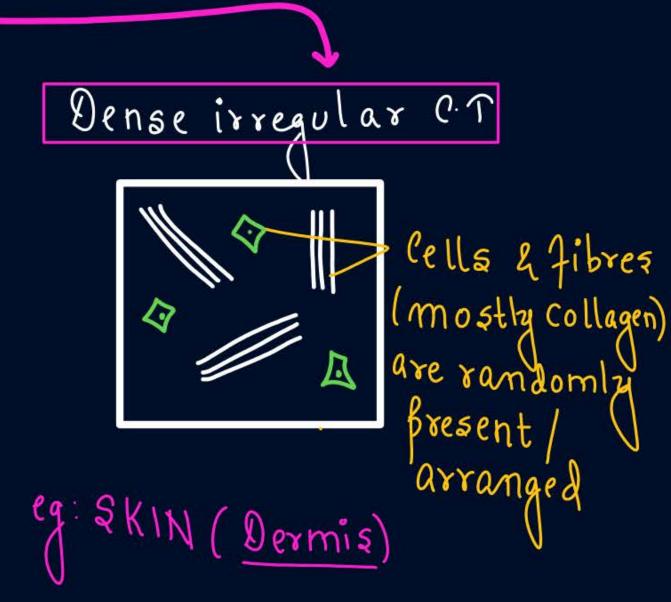
Loose connective tissue has cells and fibres loosely arranged in a semi-fluid ground substance, for example, areolar tissue present beneath the skin (Figure 7.4). Often it serves as a support framework for epithelium. It contains fibroblasts (cells that produce and secrete fibres), macrophages and mast cells. Adipose tissue is another type of loose connective tissue located mainly beneath the skin. The cells of this tissue are specialised to store fats. The excess of nutrients which are not used immediately are converted into fats and are stored in this tissue.

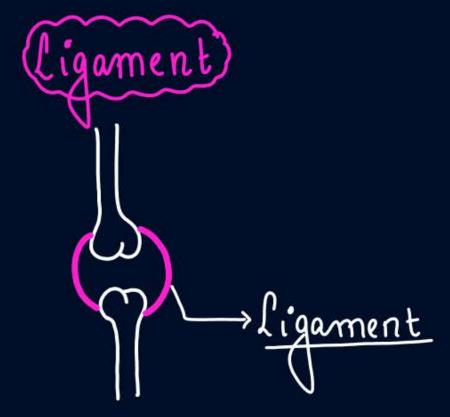


DENSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE:

· Matrix I, Cells & fibres compactly backed in ground substance.



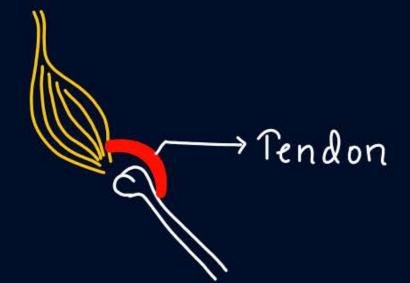




Connecta Bone to Bone







Connecta Muscles to Bone (Skeletal)

Fibres and fibroblasts are compactly packed in the dense connective tissues. Orientation of fibres show a regular or irregular pattern and are called dense regular and dense irregular tissues. In the dense regular connective tissues, the collagen fibres are present in rows between many parallel bundles of fibres. Tendons which attach skeletal muscles to bones and ligaments which attach one bone to another are examples of this tissue. Dense irregular connective tissue has fibroblasts and many fibres (mostly collagen) that are oriented differently (Figure 7.5). This tissue is present in the skin. Cartilage,





H.W Question discussion

Match the Column-I with Column-II.

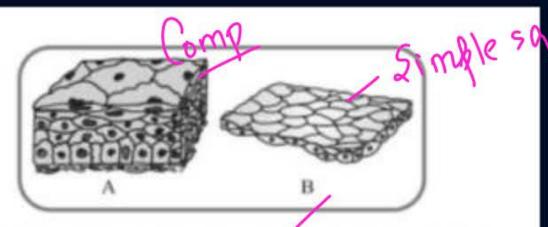
	Column-1	Column-II
(a)	Tight junctions	(i) Cement neighbouring cells together to form
(b)	Adhering	(ii) Transmit information junctions through chemical to another cells
(c)	Gap junctions	Establish a barrier to prevent leakage of fluid across epithelial cells
(d)	Synaptic junctions	Cytoplasmic channels to facilitate (iv) communication between adiacent cells



Choose the **correct** answer from the following options:



Identify the **correct** option with respect to the figures (A & B) given below.



- (A) A: provide protection against chemical and mechanical stresses: Stomach.
- (B) A: secrete mucus, saliva, earwax, oil, milk, digestive enzymes: Stomach.
- (C) B: found in the walls of blood vessels and air sacs of lungs : diffusion boundary.
- (D) B: mainly present in the inner surface of hollow organs: Secretion and absorption.







Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- I. Cells of germinal epithelium are cuboidal.
- II. Main function of stratified squamous epithelium is protection.
- III. Ciliated epithelium is found in trachea and fallopian tubes.

- (A) Only I & II are correct.
- (B) Only II & III are correct.
- (C) Only I & III are correct.
- (D) I, II and III are correct







Pseudostratified ciliated
Pseudostratified ciliated
Columnar Short
Pall



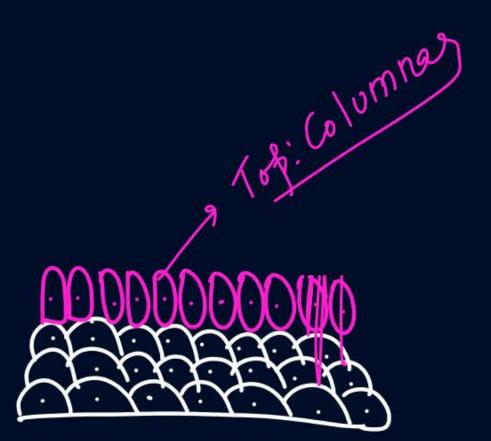


FLATCEIIS FLATCEIIS

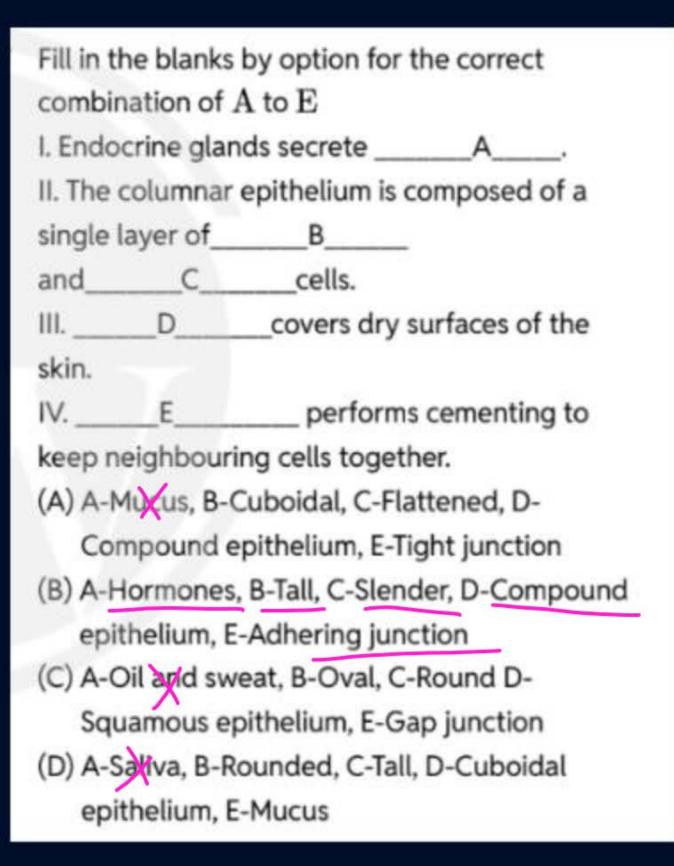
Stratified Squamous

Top: C boildal

Stratified Cuboidal



Stratifiel Columnar





Q4 (2) Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

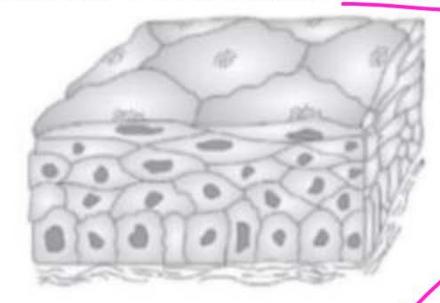
Assertion (A): Urinary bladder can considerably expand to accommodate urine.

Reason (R): It is lined by stretchable squamous epithelium.

- (A) Assertion (A) is true, Reason (R) is true; Reason (R) is a correct explanation for Assertion (A).
- (B) Assertion (A) is true, Reason (R) is true;
 Reason (R) is not a correct explanation for Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, Reason (R) is true.



Q5 (L) 2 Read the following statements and find out how many of these are related to given figure.



Homformal

- (A) Multilayered epithelium.
- (B) Limited role in secretion and absorption.
- (C) Main function is to provide protection against chemical and mechanical stresses.
- (D) They cover the dry surface of skin, moist surface of buccal cavity and pharynx.
- (A) 4

(B)3

(C)2

(D)1



Q-1 (A) Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: The main function of compound epithelium is to provide protection against chemical and mechanical stresses.

Reason R: Compound epithelium is made up of one layer of cells.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A is true but R is false.
- (B) A is false but R is true.
- (C) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (D) Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.



Q7

Secretions of exocrine glands does not include

(A) Sebum

insulin

(D) Sweat

(B) Trypsin Protein digesting



0,0



Micert Catalyst

Find the correct statement

®

- (A) Areolar tissue is a loose connective tissue
- (B) Tendon is a specialized connective tissue
- (C) Cartilage is a loose connective tissue
- (D) Adipose tissue is a dense connective tissue

Out of the given tissues, how many are types of connective tissues.

Adipose, bones, skeletal, dense irregular, simple squamous, areolar.

- (A) Two
- (B) Four
- (C) Six
- (D) Five

The cells of areolar tissue that secrete fibres are

- (A) Mast cells (B) Macrophages
- (C) Fibroblasts (D) Chondrocytes



Given below is the diagrammatic sketch of a type of connective tissue.





	Part-A	Part-B	Part-C	Part-D
(1)	Macro- phage	Fibroblast	Collagen fibres	Mast cells
(2)	Mast cell	Macro- Phage	Fibroblast	Collagen fibres
(3)	Macro- phage	Collagen fibres	Fibroblast	Mast cell
(4)	Mast cell	Collagen fibres	Fibroblast	Macro- phage

Identify the parts labelled A, B, C and D, and select the correct option.

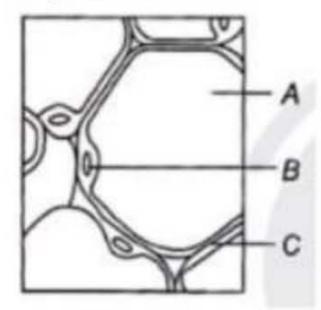
(A)(1)

(B)(2)

(C)(3)

(D)(4)

Identify A, B and C in the given diagram of adipose tissue



- (A) A-Cytoplasm, B-Nucleus, C-Cell wall
- (B) A-Fat storage area, B-Mast cell, C-Plasma membrane
- (C) A-Cell fluid, B-Collagen fibres, C-Plasmalemma
- (D) A-Fat storage area, B-Nucleus, C-Plasma membrane





In the following questions, a statement of STATEMENT 1-Adipose tissues are specialised to store fats. STATEMENT 2-The extra nutrients, which are not used immediately by the body get converted into fats.

- Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- 2. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- 3. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- 4. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Directions: In the question two statements are given as statement and statement-II.



Mark the correct choice as:

Statement-I: Epithelial tissues are specialized for linking and connecting other tissues/organs.

Statement-II: Tendon and ligament are the types of dense irregular connective tissues.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.
- (C) Statement-I is correct & Statement-II isincorrect.
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect & Statement-II iscorrect.

Samapti Sinha Mahapatra

PW Zoology Med Easy For NEET and Board Exams 2024-25 | Flowcharts, Schematic Diagrams Samapti Sinha Mahapatra Handwritten Notes

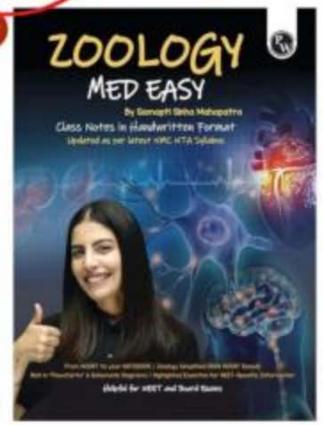
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