YAKEEN NEET 2.0

2026

STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN ANIMALS

ZOOLOGY

Lecture - 01

By- SAMAPTI MAM

Topics to be covered

1. INTRODUCTION, TISSUES
2.
3.
4.

How to PREPARE 'ZOOLOGY' Effectively 'NEET 2026'

↳ 'Roadmap'

- ZOOLOGY: 'SERIOUSLY' → E / M / D → 'SELECTION'
- Theory : Effective learning → LIVE / RECORDED

Biology

DAILY

DROP YEAR

Biggest Challange ??

Some things you think You Know

RELAXED

NEGLIGENCE

Best Student

A new journey: like Class11

- No comparison Mode
- New Questions framed

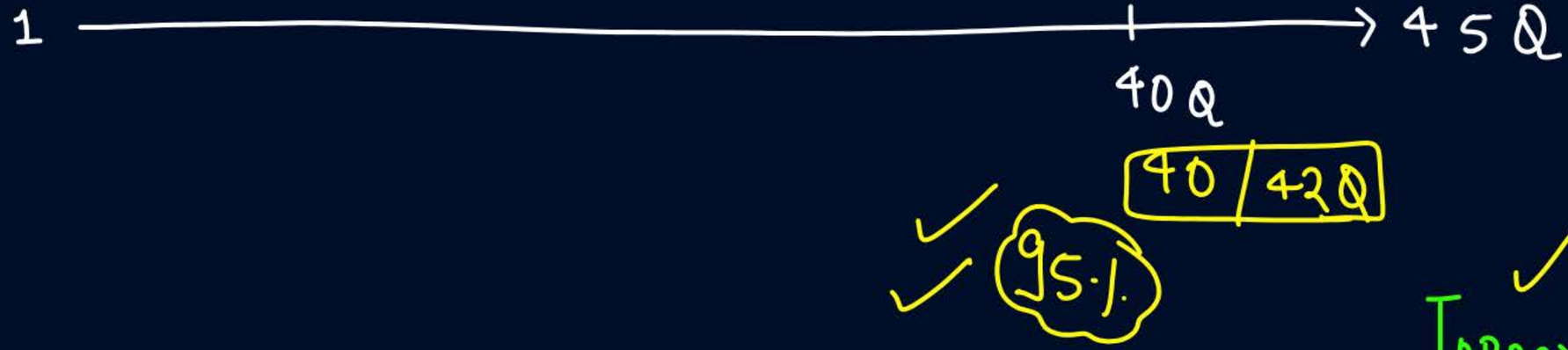
EXTRAA??

#Samaptheypress
↳REVISION'

5-10 Q (अतिरिक्त)

→ DEPTH/ CONCEPTUAL

'2|3|4|5'



Topper Segregation

Your greatest weapon is Your MIND

Train it to see 'OPPURTUNITIES' not 'OBSTACLES'.

Structural Organisation in Animals

Chapter
- Animal Tissue
- Frog
- Cockroach

NEET SYLLABUS

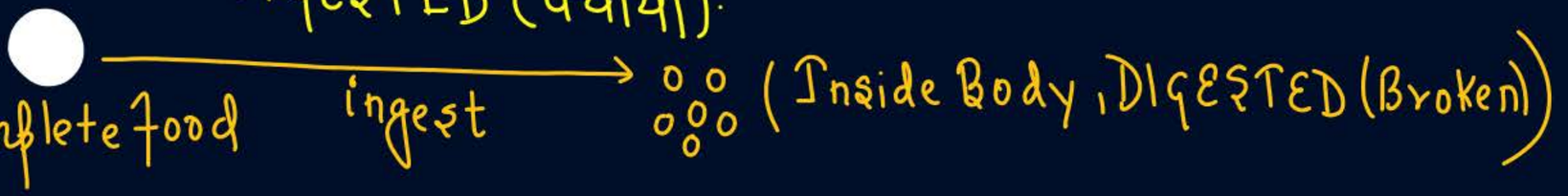
Structural organisation in Animal:

? ?

Animals → METAZOANS → Multicellularity

Properties of Animals:

- Are multicellular (has many cell)
  - multi = many, cellular = cells
- Eukaryotes (well defined nucleus)
- Heterotrophs: dependent on other (Plant | animals) for food.
- Holozoic mode of nutrition: Complete food is first INGESTED (खाया) & then DIGESTED (पचाया).
  - Holo = complete



- Other properties like GROWTH, REPRODUCTION, Locomotion (change in position), movement (change in posture) etc.

REPRODUCTION: again + produce → produce offspring.

Structural organisation: How things are Organised: Animals.

Cells → Tissue → Organ → Organ system

Note Organisms can be:

Unicellular

Single celled

- Single celled organisms are called unicellular.

eg: Amoeba, Paramecium

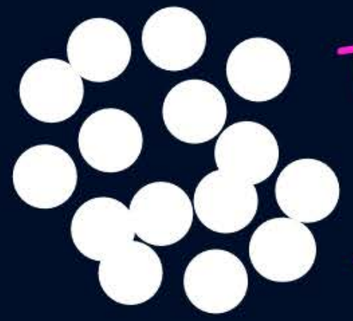
→ performs all activities like Digestion, Reproduction etc necessary for its survival; by a single cell.

Multicellular

many cells

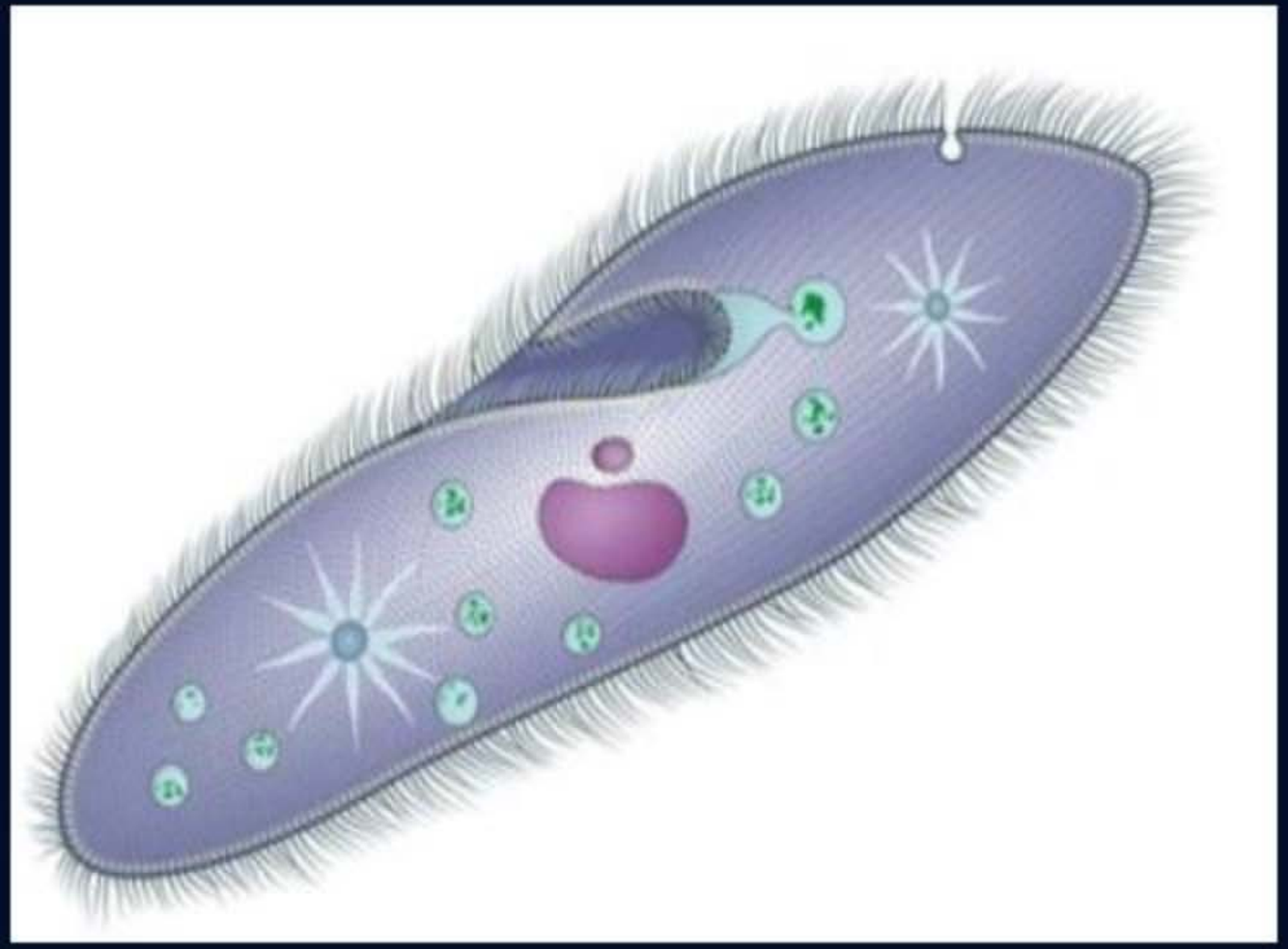
- Many cells present, hence DIVISION of LABOUR seen
  - → work divided

eg: Hydra



many cells

`Unicellular'



- Animals : 'Organisation' of

'A, B, C, D' CELLS

↓ organise to form

'Words' TISSUE → Animal tissue

↓ organise to form

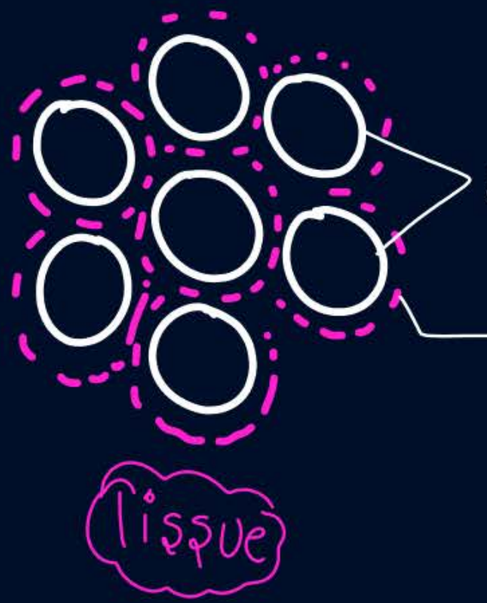
'Sentences' ORGAN

↓ organise to form

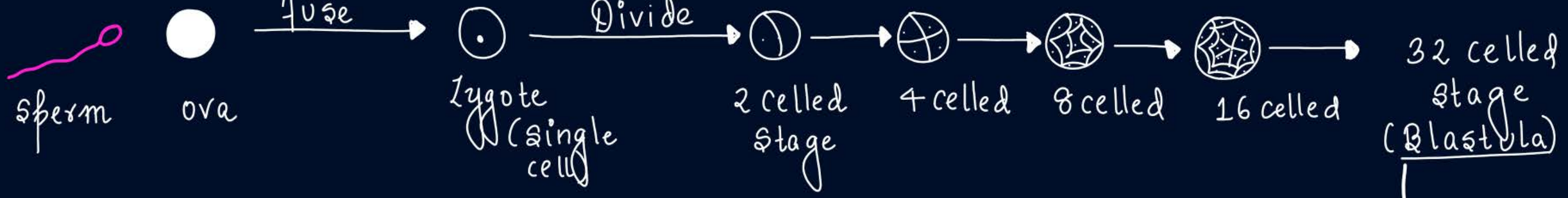
'Paragraph' ORGAN SYSTEM

Note In Animal Kingdom, we will see that some animal's body only have cells, in some Tissue & further Organ & Organ-System.

TISSUE : Group of similar cells having common ORIGIN (→ अतिरिक्त Gyaan), with some intercellular substances & performing a SPECIFIC FUNCTION. (↓ will explain later)



Note **Common origin**: A particular tissue will have the same origin or will be derived from same germ layer.



Next stage called GASTRULA

Germ Layer that forms ← Various Tissue

Common origin: Neural tissue → Ectodermal
Connective → mesodermal

Note ★

Cell

↓

Tissue → On the basis of the structure & function of cell, there are 4 types of tissues in animal Body:

- EPITHELIAL TISSUE 'E'
- CONNECTIVE " 'C'
- MUSCULAR " 'M'
- NEURAL " 'N'

↓

Organ → All the organs like Stomach, Lungs, Heart etc will have these tissue arranged in SPECIFIC propotion (↓) & pattern.

↓

has E, C, M, N Tissue

↓

Organ system → When 2 or more organs interact PHYSICALLY & CHEMICALLY form ORGAN SYSTEM.

↓

eg: Digestive system (Stomach, intestine, etc)

In the preceding chapters you came across a large variety of organisms, both unicellular and multicellular, of the animal kingdom. In unicellular organisms, all functions like digestion, respiration and reproduction are performed by a single cell. In the complex body of multicellular animals the same basic functions are carried out by different groups of cells in a well organised manner. The body of a simple organism like *Hydra* is made of different types of cells and the number of cells in each type can be in thousands. The human body is composed of billions of cells to perform various functions. How do these cells in the body work together? In multicellular animals, a group of similar cells alongwith intercellular substances perform a specific function. Such an organisation is called **tissue**.

→ advanced

You may be surprised to know that all complex animals consist of only four basic types of tissues. These tissues are organised in specific proportion and pattern to form an organ like stomach, lung, heart and kidney. When two or more organs perform a common function by their physical and/or chemical interaction, they together form organ system, e.g., digestive system, respiratory system, etc. Cells, tissues, organs and organ systems split up the work in a way that exhibits division of labour and contribute to the survival of the body as a whole.

7.1 Animal Tissues

The structure of the cells vary according to their function. Therefore, the tissues are different and are broadly classified into four types : (i) Epithelial, (ii) Connective, (iii) Muscular and (iv) Neural.

Question

The structure of cell vary according to their function, so tissues are different & classified into how many types?

Q-1

A One

B Two

C Three

D Four

Question

In which organisms all functions like digestion, respiration, reproduction are performed by a single cell

A Unicellular

B Multicellular

C Both A and B

D None of the above

MY TELEGRAM

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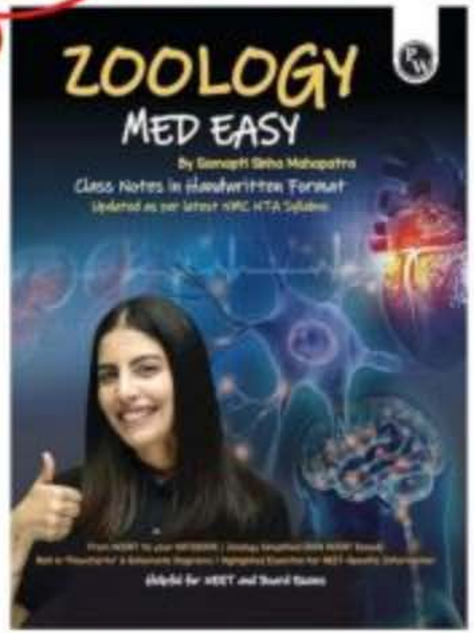

THANK YOU