ARJUNA

NEET 2026

ZOOLOGY

STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN ANIMALS

Lecture - 01

By – SAMAPTI MAM

Topics *to be covered*

1) INTRODUCTION, TISSUES

→ Zoology by 'SAMAPTI MAM

→ Why you took MEDICAL ?

'SAPOLA'

a) Want to be Doctor

b) Hated Mathe

c) Had no CLUE, Logo ne Kaha, Bestie ने लिया

d) Intersted in Biology

NEET UG 2024 RESULT

Result का असली तूफान

715

720

Arindam Chowdhury

*As Per Final Answer Key

NEET UG 2024 RESULT

Result का असली तूफान

715

720

Shubham Soni

NEET UG 2024 RESULT

Result का असली तूफान

706

720

Dev Adlakha

NEET UG 2024 RESULT

Result का असली तूफान

706

720

Kaushiki Sarkar

NEET UG 2024 RESULT

Result का असली तूफान

695

720

Khushi Agarwal


SAMUEL H. TSAPA
SCORE- 711


NISHANT SHARMA
SCORE- 710

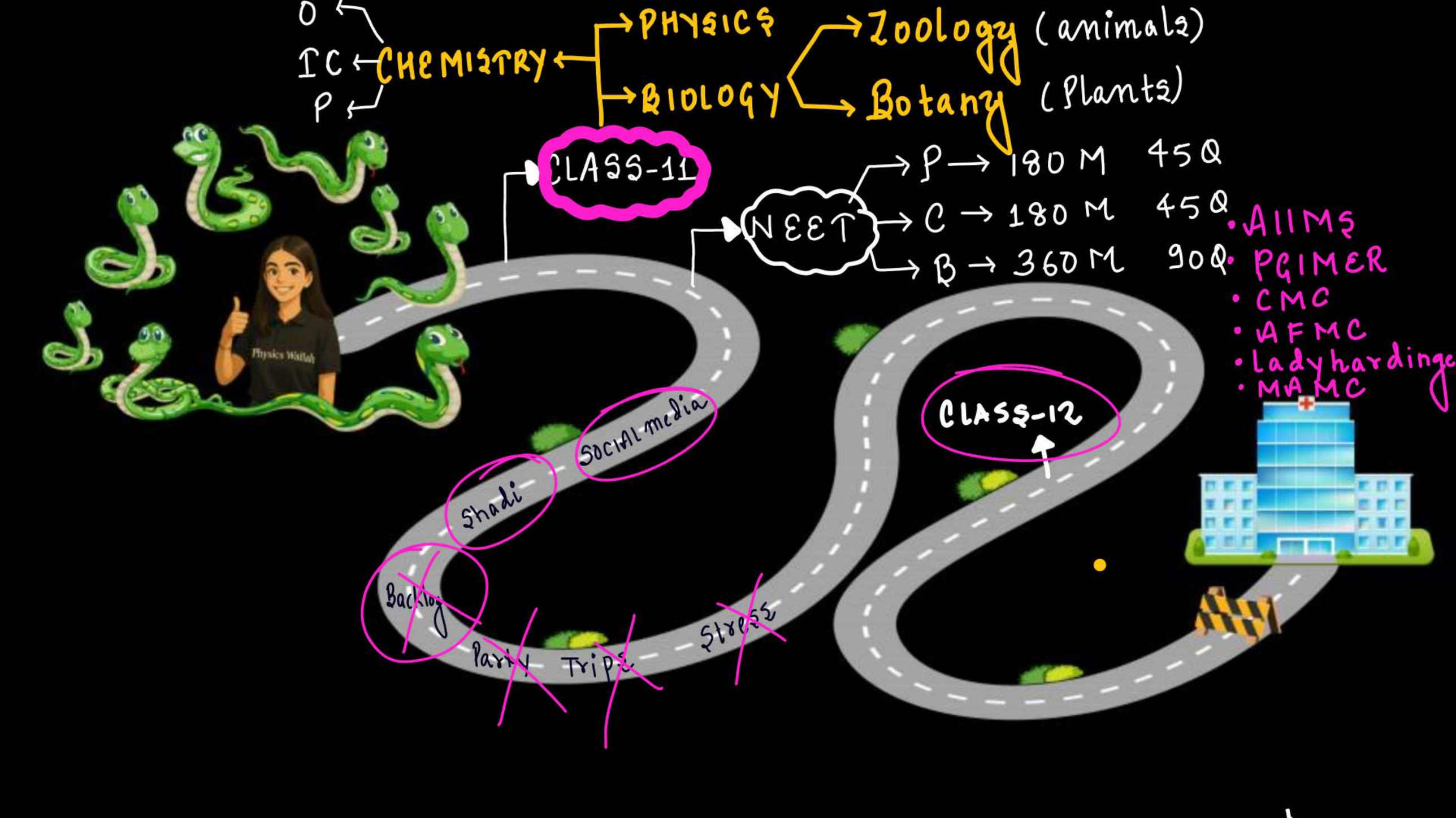

VAIBHAV GOLANI
SCORE- 710


ANUSHKA GANESH B.
SCORE- 696


AMAN NAUTIYAL
SCORE- 695


MANSI JAIN
SCORE- 690

How many of you know all DETAILS about Next


O
IC
P
CHEMISTRY
PHYSICS
BIOLOGY
Zoology (animals)
Botany (Plants)
CLASS-11
NEET
P → 180 M 45Q
C → 180 M 45Q
B → 360 M 90Q
•AIIMS
•PGIMER
•CMC
•AFMC
•ladyhardinge
•MAMC
CLASS-12
Shadi
Social media
Backlog
Party
Trips
Stress

Pehle attempt mein Nikalna hai ??

Your PROMISE

- Regular Class
- Inform about your Class
- DPP + Revision
- Tests

My Promise

- Content
- Revision
- GUIDANCE
- Motivation


MEDICAL COLLEGE
Physics
Wallah


MEDICAL COLIEGE
Physics Wallah

— ZOOLOGY — (NEW)

- Animal Kingdom
- Structural organisation (FROG)
- Biomolecules
- Breathing & Exchange of gases
- Body Fluids & Circulation
- Excretory Products & Elimination
- Neural Control & Coordination
- Chemical coordination & Integration
- Locomotion & Movement

'PW'

- Structural organisation
  - Animal tissue
  - Frog
  - Cockroach

NEET Syllabus

- Human Physiology
- Animal Kingd.
- Biomolecules

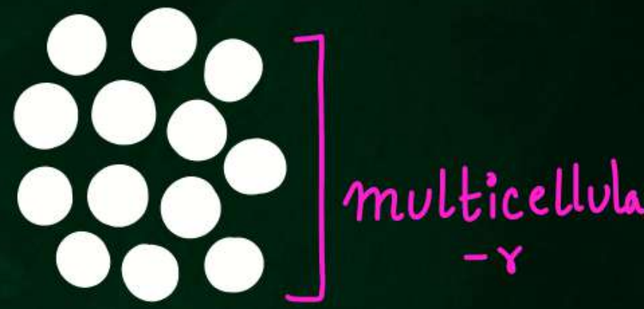
Human Physiology.

Structural organisation in Animals

Animal Tissues:

- **Properties of Animals**

1) **Multicellularity**: Body is made up of many cells
   (Multi = many, cellularity = cells)
   eg: Hydra



2) **Heterotrophs**: Dependent on others for food.

3) **Holozoic mode of nutrition**: first complete food is eaten/ingested (खाया) then DIGESTED (पचाया)
   (Holozoic = complete)

4) They also show Growth, reproduction, Movement etc

Note Some organisms are: UNICELLULAR : Single celled organi
single cell -sm

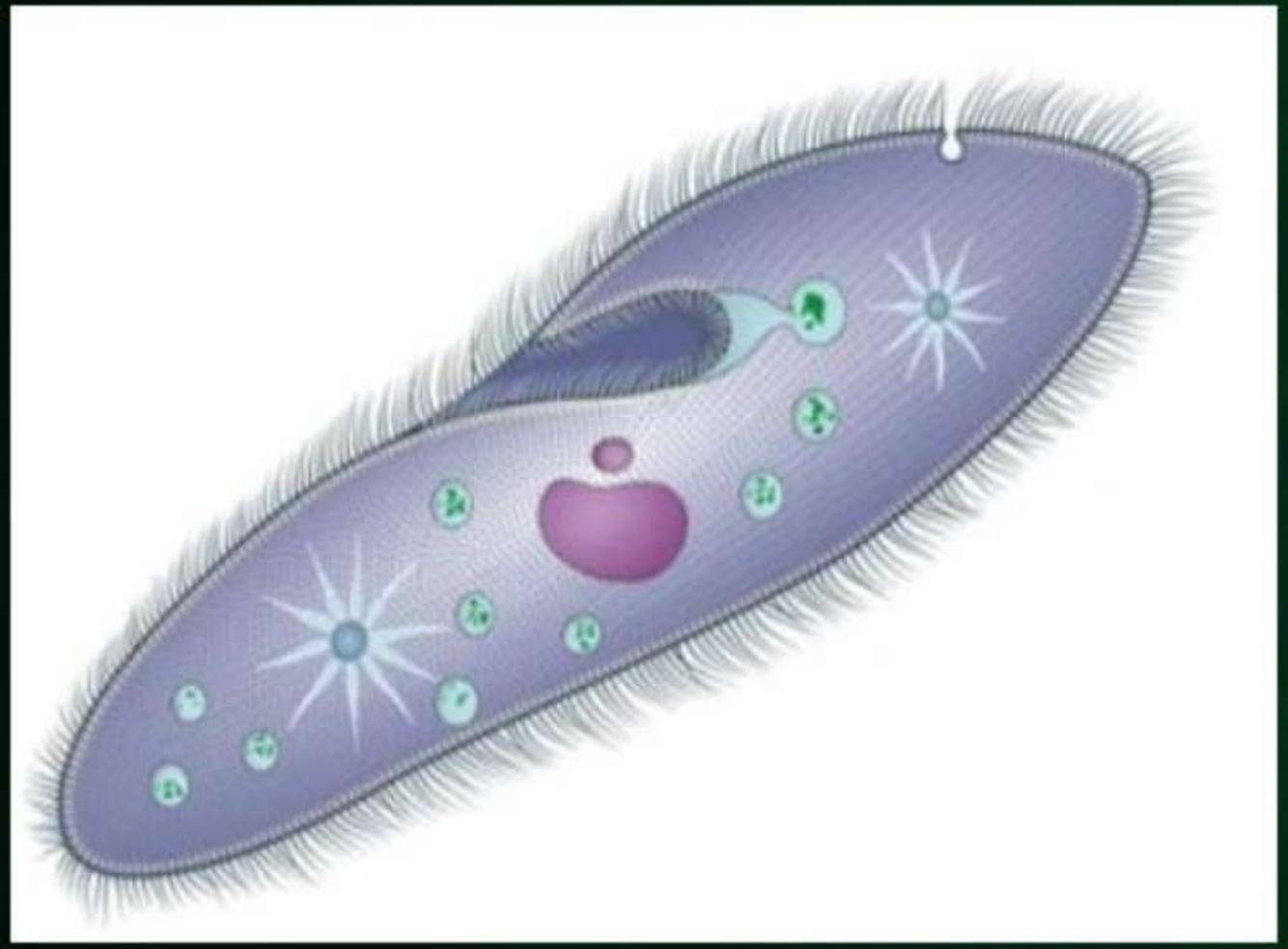
eg: Amoeba, Paramoecium

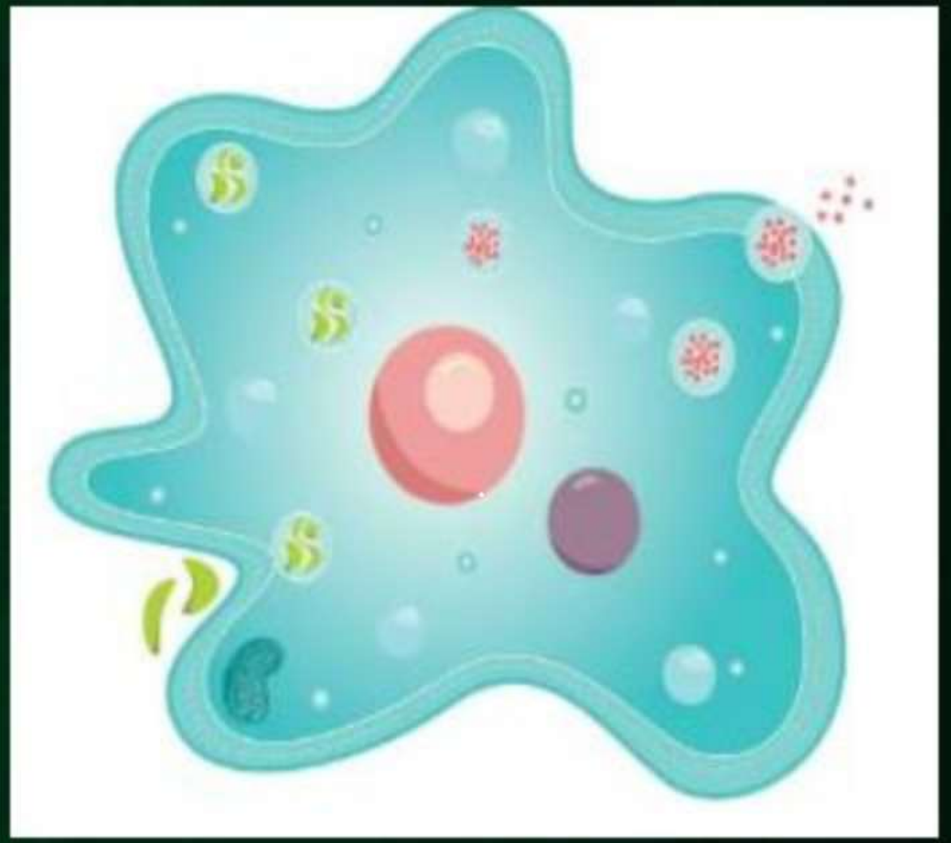
Single celled

This cell will perform all activities like DIGESTION, RESPIRA-TION, REPRODUCTION etc neccessary for its SURVIVAL.

- With 'MULTICELLULARITY': helps in DIVISION of LABOUR

work is divided among many cells.

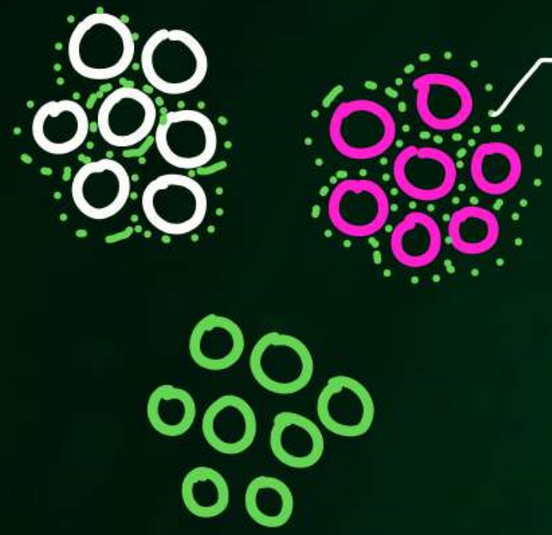




Tissue: Group of similar cells with intercellul (between) - or substance performing a specific function

(cells)

Next Class?



→ intercellular substance

or

extracellular substance

outside cell

A, B, C, Etc → Cells

(Alphabets)

WORDS → Tissue

intra

inside cell

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**.


THANK
YOU