

QUICK REVISION NOTES
For NEET
BIOLOGY CLASS 11

Structural Organisation in Animals

Simple squamous epithelium	Function- Diffusion, filtration, osmosis Found in- Walls of blood and lymph vessels and air sacs of lungs
Simple cuboidal epithelium	Function- Secretion and absorption Found in- Tubules in the nephrons and glandular ducts, surface of ovaries
Simple columnar epithelium	Function- Secretion, protection and absorption Found in- Uterus, stomach and intestinal lining
Ciliated epithelium	Columnar or cuboidal cells having cilia Function- Directional movement of mucus or particles Found in- Inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes
Unicellular glandular epithelium	Goblet cells
Multicellular glandular epithelium	Salivary glands
Compound epithelium	Function- Protection against mechanical and chemical stress Found in- Dry surface of the skin, the moist surface of the buccal cavity, inner linings of pancreatic and salivary ducts
Pseudostratified columnar epithelium	Function- Protection, movement of mucus and cells Found in- Respiratory passage and reproductive tract lining
Stratified squamous epithelium	Function- Protection Found in- Outer skin surface, the inner lining of the buccal cavity, vagina and anal canal
Stratified cuboidal epithelium	Function- Protection and secretion Found in- Male urethra and pharynx
Transitional epithelium	Function- Protection and distensibility Found in- Inner lining of the urinary bladder and urinary tract
Fibres secreted by cells of connective tissue	Collagen Elastic (elastin) Reticular (collagen and glycoproteins)

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Loose connective tissue	Adipose tissue- store fats Areolar tissue- contains fibroblast, macrophages and mast cells Reticular tissue- supports the internal framework of liver, spleen, lymph nodes
Dense regular tissue	Tendons- join bones to muscles Ligaments- join two bones
Dense irregular tissue	Dermis of the skin
Smooth muscle	Fusiform, non-striated and involuntary Found in- internal organs, stomach, intestine, blood vessels
Skeletal muscle	Striated, voluntary, bundled together, parallel
Cardiac muscle	Striated, involuntary, intercalated discs present at fusion points.
Peristomium	1st segment of the body of an earthworm
Clitellum	Segment 14-16 of earthworm, covered with glandular tissue and forms cocoon
Sense organs of earthworm	Gustatory and olfactory- buccal receptors Photoreceptors- present on the dorsal skin surface, no eyes Tangoreceptors (sense of touch)- epidermal receptors
Alimentary canal of earthworm	Buccal chamber- 1 to 3 Pharynx- 4 to 5, contains Chromophil cells in pharyngeal glands Oesophagus- 6 to 7 Gizzard- 8 Stomach- 9 to 13/14, contains calciferous glands Intestine- 15 to last
Spermatheca	Four pairs- 6 to 9 segments store sperms during copulation
Reproductive system of earthworm	Hermaphrodite, protandrous and cross-fertilisation Testes- 2 pairs (10-11)

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	Ovaries- 1 pair at segment 13
Sense organs in cockroach	Auditory receptors- anal cerci Photoreceptors- simple and compound eyes Thigmoreceptors- antennae Chemoreceptors- maxillary and labial palps, labium and hypopharynx
Mouth parts of cockroach	Mandibulate- biting and chewing type labrum- upper lip labium- lower lip maxillae- one pair, resemble a leg mandibles- one pair hypopharynx- tongue
Cockroach digestive system	Foregut (stomodaeum)- buccal chamber, pharynx, oesophagus, crop and gizzard Midgut (mesenteron) Hindgut (proctodaeum)- ileum, colon, rectum

