

# Download File PDF Chapter 13 Genetic Engineering Vocabulary Review Answers

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**Chapter 13**  
**Genetic Engineering**

**Section 13-1 Changing the Living World** (pages 119-121)  
This section explains how people use selective breeding and mutations to develop organisms with desirable characteristics.

**Selective Breeding** (pages 119-120)  
1. What is meant by selective breeding? Only animals and plants with desired characteristics are allowed to produce the next generation.

2. Circle the letter of each organism that has been produced by selective breeding.  
 a. horses  b. dogs  c. cats  d. potatoes

3. Who was Luther Burbank? He was a selective plant breeder who developed disease-resistant potatoes to help fight potato blight in Ireland, as well as over 800 varieties of other crops.

4. Complete the compare-and-contrast table of types of selective breeding.

SELECTIVE BREEDING		
Type	Description	Examples
Hybridization	Crossing dissimilar individuals to bring together the best of both organisms.	Disease-resistant Burbank potato
Inbreeding	The continual breeding of individuals with similar characteristics.	Maintaining dog breeds

5. Is the following sentence true or false? Hybrids are often healthier than either of the parents. True

6. What two plant traits did Luther Burbank try to combine in his crosses?  
a. Disease resistance  
b. Food-producing capacity

7. Is the following sentence true or false? To maintain the desired characteristics of a line of organisms, breeders often use hybridization. True

8. Most members of a breed are genetically similar.

9. What are the risks of inbreeding? There is always a chance that a cross between two individuals will bring together two recessive alleles for a genetic defect.

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