

BACCALAUREAT GENERAL ET TECHNOLOGIQUE

EPREUVE SPECIFIQUE MENTION

« SECTION EUROPEENNE OU DE LANGUE ORIENTALE »

Académie de Nantes, binôme : Anglais/SVT

THEME 2 – Enjeux planétaires et contemporains

2B : La plante domestiquée

Farmers may have been accidentally making GMOs for millennia

Use the three documents to: 1. Compare grafting and the techniques used in modern genetic engineering.

2. Show how grafting impacts biodiversity.

Document 1:

5

5

Grafting involves transplanting part of one plant onto another so they fuse and continue to grow. Farmers have been grafting plants for thousands of years to combine, say, a tree that bears delicious fruit with one that has disease-resistant roots. Grafting also occurs naturally,

http://www.newscientist.com/article/2080039, 2016

when branches press together.



Farmers making grafts centuries ago, <u>http://www.newscientist.com/article/2080039</u>

Document 2:

Cells on either side of a graft can exchange chloroplasts – organelles that carry out photosynthesis and have their own small genome. [...] Another study found that the entire nucleus of a cell, containing the main genome, could be transferred across grafts. The transferred nucleus can be added to an existing cell nucleus – fusing the two genomes and potentially creating a new species.

http://www.newscientist.com/article/2080039, 2016

Turn on the page \rightarrow

Document 3:

Illustration of the process of transformation. This can be carried out through different methods such as infection using *Agrobacterium*, particle bombardment or microinjection.

Transformed cells are then selected, e.g. with the help of a marker gene, and regenerated into complete genetically engineered plants. The subsequent step is the further selection of the modified plants that contain the desired characteristics (both delicious fruits and disease-resistance roots traits).



(Delicious fruits and disease-resistant roots) http://bch.cbd.int/cpb_art15/training