



QUESTION WORKBOOK

Cloning in plants and animals: copies made on purpose

Cell cycles, reproduction and development · Unit B06

OCR A 6.2.1 · Edexcel A 8.18 · Edexcel B 2.3 iii

7 questions · 26 marks

PRINT EDITION

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SECTION A · Short, 1 to 2 marks

A1 CPAC-Q7 State two structures by which a plant reproduces asexually in nature, and name a plant that uses each one. [2]

SECTION B · Standard, 3 to 5 marks

B1 CPAC-Q2 Describe how a large number of genetically identical plants can be produced from one parent plant by micropropagation. [5]

B2 CPAC-Q3 Describe how a cloned mammal is produced from an adult body cell by somatic cell nuclear transfer. [4]

- B3** One callus is divided into 8 pieces every 4 weeks, and each piece grows into a callus of the same size before the next division. Calculate the number of calluses present after 12 weeks. [3]
CPAC-Q4

- B4** A field planted entirely with micropropagated potato plants is more likely to be lost to a new strain of a fungal pathogen than a field grown from seed. Explain why. [3]
CPAC-Q5

- B5** A calf produced by nuclear transfer is not identical in every respect to the animal that donated the nucleus. Explain why. [3]
CPAC-Q6

SECTION C · Long, 6 marks or more

C1 Evaluate the use of therapeutic cloning, rather than reproductive cloning, as a way
CPAC-Q1 of obtaining stem cells to treat a patient. [6]

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