

## How Real Is Genetic Engineering in Sci-Fi?

Go to the following link and develop the points proposed

<https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/a33795705/genetic-engineering-in-popular-sci-fi/>

1. Match the films with the corresponding description.

Films	How close are they to reality?
Blade Runner (1982)	
Star Wars: Episode II – Attack of the Clones (2002)	
The Fly (1986)	
Jurassic Park (1993)	
Spider-Man (2002)	

Amber can preserve organic material until 1.5 million years.

Although human cells contain 23 pairs of chromosomes in contrast with the 6 that these creatures have, they have in common about 70% of their DNA.

There is not a total comprehension of how the genetic code generates a human being.

Unless the parasite can transmit the best incredible genes from the arachnid, a human cannot become that famous superhero

Making an exact copy of an embryo can cause its death or with a disability.

2. Based on the sentences extracted from the text, replace the words underlined by selecting that one that best fits in the context.

In the 2002 film *Spider-Man*, a conspicuous, genetically modified spider bites Peter Parker on the hand, giving him qualities like 20/20 vision and the ability to shoot webs from his wrists.

- a. unclear
- b. attractive
- c. clearly visible
- d. noteworthy

By 1980, major firms began to rely on genetic engineering. In particular, General Electric created a new kind of bacteria, designed to break down crude oil for use in oil spill cleanups.

- a. degrade
- b. collapse
- c. categorize
- d. examine

CRISPR ("Clusters of Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats") is a relatively new tool in genetic engineering that allows scientists to more easily select and alter genes by snipping out strands of DNA.

- a. joining
- b. cutting
- c. modifying
- d. inserting

3. Which of the following words is replacing the underlined ones?

While divergent in approach and interpretation, both movies use genetic engineering as the underpinning for serious conflict. Since the beginning of modern genetic engineering in the 1970s, sci-fi has grappled with some of the most probing questions about the technology: Is genetic engineering ethical, can it fundamentally improve human life, and most significantly, what are some of the logical worst-case scenarios?

- a. Sci-fi
- b. Genetic engineering
- c. Technology
- d. Human engineering

Today, one of the most profitable and common use cases for GMOs is in agriculture. The very first experiments using genetically modified food crops dates back to 1987, when Calgene Inc., a Davis, California-based biotech company, introduced its "Flavr Savr tomato." The firm modified the tomatoes to be more firm and to last longer. In a first, the U.S. Department of Agriculture approved the GMO food product for production.

- a.** Crop
- b.** Calgene Inc
- c.** Flavr Savr tomato
- d.** GMO