Exploring Creation with Biology, 3rd Edition – Errata File

This file contains the corrections for the 4th (May 2021) Printing, of the **Solutions and Tests Manual**. The printing for the Textbook and Student Notebook may not be the same as the Solutions and Tests Manual. Corrections for the Textbook and Student Notebook are in separate files.

Clarifications:

Page 62 – Module 6 Study Guide answer to #23 – See the helpful notes that were added on the page at the end of this file.

Page 77 – Module 7 Test, Question #23 – Change the 2nd sentence to the following:

> For our purposes, the presence of attached earlobes is caused by a recessive allele (*e*) and is shown by the filled in squares and circles.
>
> Please Note: this should also be changed on page 29 of the Test Pages.

Page 126 – Module 12 Study Guide answer to #5 – The answer should not refer to Figure 12.29a or b. The two underlined answers should read:

> The top image in the figure is from a monocot.
> The bottom image in the figure is from a dicot.

Corrections:

Page 27 – Module 3 Test, question #8, the word should be spelled **taigas**. Please Note: This will also need to be corrected on the test in the packet of Test Pages, page 9.

Page 108 – Module 10 Study Guide answer to #15, change microscopic to **macroscopic**.

Page 141 – Module 13 Study Guide answer to #20 – The second sentence should read: "**Five aortic arches** pump blood through vessels that run through all body segments."

Page 159 – Module 15 Test, questions #4 and #5, change loves to **lobes**. Please Note: This will also need to be corrected on the test in the packet of Test Pages, page 53.

19. Prior to meiosis there were 2 diploid parent cells each with 7 pairs of homologous chromosomes (14 chromosomes). Each chromosome consists of 2 sister chromatids since chromosomes are duplicated just before meiosis. After meiosis I there were 4 haploid daughter cells. Each haploid daughter cell contains 7 chromosomes (1 from each pair of homologous chromosomes) and each chromosome still consists of sister chromatids (since homologous chromosomes are separated in meiosis I). In meiosis II, the 4 haploid cells have the sister chromatids separated, producing a total of 8 haploid cells with all chromosomes having only one chromatid. Thus, there are 8 cells, there are still 7 chromosomes in each, but the chromosomes have not yet been duplicated so they consist of only 1 chromatid.

20. Male gametes are called sperm, while female gametes are called eggs. Sperm have flagella: thus, the male gamete can move on its own.

21. Male animals produce 4 useful gametes with each meiosis, while female animals produce only 1.

22. A polar body is a non-functional female gamete, because it is far too small to function properly. An egg is the one female gamete produced by meiosis that is large enough to function properly.

23.