Exploring Creation with Biology, 3rd Edition – Errata File

This file contains the corrections for the 9th (January 2026) 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. (Posted 2026)

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.

Corrections:

Page 61 – Answer to Study Guide question #8 – in the first sentence change *murders* to **murderers**.

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.