

Exploring Creation with Biology, 3rd Edition – Errata File

This file contains the corrections for the 6th (January 2023) 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. (Updated March 2026)

Clarifications:

Page 17 – Module 2 Test question #18 – insert **(the shape and function)** after properties so question reads: What determines the properties (the shape and function) of a protein? [Note: also change this on the Test – page 7 of the Test Packet.]

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 68 – #17 “In mitosis, **one** cell becomes two... Change once to one.

Page 71 – Module 7 Study Guide question #2d. – change answer to: If a dominant allele for a genotype exists in an organism, the phenotype is determined by that allele.

Page 74 – Module 7 Study Guide question #24a. answer should read: ...DNA **at specific** recognition sites. (remove the extra ‘a’).

Page 100 – Module 9 Study Guide questions #7a.1. and 7b.1. answers – add **which means domain Eukarya**, after macroscopic.

Page 105 – Module 9 Test question #13 – **extremophiles** should be underlined as a part of the answer.

Page 108 – Module 10 Study Guide answer to #15, insert **multicellular** before macroscopic.

Page 122 – Module 11 Test question #20 – in the diagram, cross out **Ovule** with the pointer line as it does not belong. [Note: also change this on the Test page 44 of the Test Packet.]

Page 149 – Module 14 Study Guide question #21 – underline **external parts of the water vascular system** as it is part of the official answer.

Page 168 – Module 16 Test question #13. – Reword to **A male stickleback fish prepares...** [Note: also change this on the Test page 56 of the Test Packet.]

Page 174 – Quarterly Test 4 question #21. – revise part of the answer to read as follows: ...oviparous (**laying an amniotic egg that** is covered in a lime-containing shell),...

Corrections:

Page 10 – Module 2 Study Guide answer to ff. Hydrophobic – change Latin to **Greek**.

Page 19 – Module 2 Test question #10 Answer (2 edits) – In the 2nd sentence, change higher to **lower**. “Solid water’s **lower** density...” and at the end of the sentence change ‘for’ to ‘to’ “...its ability **to** form.”

Page 35 – yy. Change Hyotonic to **Hypotonic**.

Page 36 – Module 4 Study Guide question #5 – line 3 should read: the chloroplasts and **chromoplasts** are involved in photosynthesis. (add ‘and chromoplasts’).

Page 45 – #2: Add ‘are.’ after law so the question reads: ...and scientific law are. [Change Quarterly Test 1 page 17 in the Test Pages too.]

Page 49 – Module 5 Study Guide answer to #1 l Krebs cycle – change CO₂ to CO₂ and replace the word ‘used’ with ‘produced.’ Sentence should read ...respiration where **CO₂** is **produced** to complete...

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

Page 106 – #19, 4th line “...DNA hijacks the **cell’s** replication...” – add apostrophe to cells.

Page 108 – Module 10 Study Guide question #3 – the end of the answer should read: ...which obviously do **not** photosynthesize. (add **not**).

Page 141 – In the answer to #8 change Amebocytes to **Amoebocytes**.

Page 143 – Module 13 Test #1c – change to Nematocysts. [Change this on page 49 of the Test Pages too.]

Page 173 – Quarterly Test 4, answer #3 – **Amoebocytes** help digest and transport nutrients...

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.

