

Exploring Creation with Biology, 3rd Edition – Errata File

This file contains the corrections for the 7th (February 2024) 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 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.

Corrections:

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

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

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

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.

