

**"endothermic**  
describes a process in which heat is absorbed from the environment (724)"

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 1089, col. 3*

### wrong definition

This is the definition for "ectothermic," the process in which animals absorb heat from the environment. In the context of animal metabolism cited on p. 724, "endothermic" refers to some animals' ability to produce their own heat internally, independent of the environment.

"In most sexually reproducing organisms, each adult has two copies of each gene from each parent."

— *Prentice Hall Biology (Prentice, 2004), p. 282, left margin, no. 11(3), lines 1-3, Teacher's Edition*

### wrong number

Each adult has one copy — not two copies — of each gene from each parent. The text itself admits this on p. 272, par. 1, bullet 3, lines 1-2.

### wrong stage

This stage in meiosis is anaphase I, not metaphase I.

"Figure 35-12 shows the type of photoreceptor that distinguishes the color of objects."

— *Prentice Hall Biology (Prentice, 2004), p. 906, par. 2, lines 14-15*

### wrong photoreceptor

This figure shows "the rod cells of an eye," according to its caption. Rods do not "distinguish the color of objects." Cones do. The text itself admits this on p. 907, par. 2, lines 5-8.

"In meiosis, metaphase I is the point where alleles in a cell, diploid for a characteristic, separate from one another, thereby becoming haploid."

— *Biology: Dynamics of Life (Glencoe, 2004), p. 279, right margin, no. 30, lines 8-13, Teacher's Edition*

### wrong equivalents

5 km  $\approx$  16,404 ft, not ca. 16,393 ft; or about 5,468 yd, not 5,464 yd.

227 kg  $\approx$  499 lb, not 550 lb.

300 m  $\approx$  984 ft, not 969 ft.

2.5 kg = 5.5 lb, not 6.5 lb.

6,000 m = 19,685 ft, not 9,000 ft.

5 L  $\approx$  1.3 gal, not 2.6 gal.

"A 5K race is about 16,393 ft, which is equal to 5,464 yd ...."

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 15, right margin, "Real Life — Answer," lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition*

"227 kg (550 lb)"

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 277, right margin, "Galapagos Giant Tortoises," line 11, Teacher's Edition*

"300 m (969 ft)"

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 386, par. 2, line 2*

"about 2.5 kg (about 6.5 lb)"

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 722, bottom margin, "did you know?," col. 2, line 4, Teacher's Edition*

"6,000 m [9,000 ft]"

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 885, right margin, "Discussion/Question," line 11, Teacher's Edition*

"about 5 L (2.6 gal)"

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 913, right margin, "SKILL BUILDER — GENERAL," line 2, Teacher's Edition*

### wrong uniquenesses

Jointed appendages are not "unique to arthropods." Reptiles, birds, and mammals have them. Segmented bodies are not "unique to arthropods." Annelids (segmented worms) have them.

Q: "Describe two features that are unique to arthropods."

— *Biology: Dynamics of Life (Glencoe, 2004), p. 746, "Section Assessment," no. 2*

A: "jointed appendages, segmented bodies, ..."

— *Biology: Dynamics of Life (Glencoe, 2004), p. 746, bottom margin, "Section Assessment," no. 2, Teacher's Edition*

### wrong description

Photoheterotrophs and chemoheterotrophs do not make their own food from inorganic molecules. The text itself states (p. 1099, col. 2, "photoheterotroph") that photoheterotrophs "need organic compounds as a carbon source," and that chemoheterotrophs "take in organic molecules for both energy and carbon" (p. 1090, col. 1, "chemoheterotroph").

Q: "State one way in which photoheterotrophs are similar to chemoheterotrophs."

— *Prentice Hall Biology (Prentice, 2004), p. 493, no. 16*

A: "They are similar in that both make their own food from inorganic molecules."

— *Prentice Hall Biology (Prentice, 2004), p. 493, right margin, no. 16, lines 1-3, Teacher's Edition*

Q: "Explain the different ways in which a new species can evolve as a result of natural selection. Give examples of species that illustrate and support your conclusions."

— *Biology: Dynamics of Life (Glencoe, 2004), p. 418, no. 11*

A: "An example is polydactyly in the Amish community of Lancaster County, PA."

— *Biology: Dynamics of Life (Glencoe, 2004), p. 418, left margin, no. 11, lines 4-7, Teacher's Edition*

### wrong example

Instances of polydactyly among the Amish are not "a result of natural selection" because they are not a favorable variation and have no survival advantage. Nor are the Amish an instance of speciation.

"Show students ... slime molds, or other examples of fungi that are available."

— *Biology: Dynamics of Life (Glencoe, 2004), p. 528, bottom margin, "Two-Minute Chapter Launcher," col. 1, Teacher's Edition*

### wrong kingdom

Slime molds are protists, not fungi. The text itself admits this on p. 517, bottom section, par. 1, lines 1-2; and on p. 553, col. 1, par. 2, line 1.

**"Donald Johanson** An American paleontologist and his team find a nearly complete skeleton of *Australopithecus*, which they call Lucy ...."

— *Prentice Hall Biology (Prentice, 2004), p. 837, time line, "1974," lines 1-4*

### wrong description

"Lucy" was not "nearly complete." Only about 40% of her skeleton exists. See "40 Percent of Lucy After 3 Million Years," *Science News*, Vol. 107, no. 1 (January 4, 1975), 4.

"In the mid-1850s, Dr. Lister became the first physician to treat patients with an antiseptic during surgery."

— *Holt Biology (Holt, 2004), p. 409, top box, "Yesterday ...," lines 5-7*

### wrong decade

Lister pioneered antiseptic surgery in the mid-1860s, not the mid-1850s.

"... the liver, a large organ located just above and to the left of the stomach."  
— *Prentice Hall Biology (Prentice, 2004), p. 982, par. 1, lines 1-2*

### wrong location

The liver is above and to the right — not above and to the left — of the stomach. The text itself admits this on p. 979, "Figure 38-10."