1. **In your own words, specify the research question(s) (2 sentences or less). [2]**

Does risk taking behavior (Risk taking scores, sensation seeking scores) change when subjects are primed with a helmet compared to a baseball cap?

1. **What’s the design of the experiment? Include and explain IVs, DVs. If there is more than one experiment, please specify variables for each experiment. [4]**

The experiment was designed to measure risk taking behavior changes in cap vs helmet conditions. The main independent variable was eye tracker mount type (cap vs helmet) and the dependent variables were Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) scores, anxiety (measured using the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) Form Y-1), Sensation seeking scores (Sensation- Seeking Scale Form V). The researchers also collected information about cycling frequency and helmet wearing frequency.

1. **What methods did you use to analyze the data? And why? (e.g. if ttest, specify type of t-test) [4]**

To analyze the risk taking (BART) scores I computed means and standard deviations and then did a non-Welch independent t-test. I used an independent groups t-test because I am comparing means from two separate groups of individuals. WHY CAN WE ASSUME EQUAL VAR??

To analyze the sensation seeking scores, I first computed descriptive statistics (means and standard deviations) and then computed a Welch’s independent t test. I used Welch’s because there were not equal sample sizes or variance. I used an independent groups t-test because I am comparing means from two separate groups of individuals.

To see if gender had any effect on the risk taking (BART) scores, I computed descriptive statistics for each group and then did an independent groups t-test. WHY DID THEY NOT USE WELCHI used an independent groups t-test because I am comparing means from two separate groups of individuals.

1. **Include your R script as a text file. (Optional: present plot or diagram as shown in paper if present) [10]** 
   1. **Bicycle data:**
      1. **(a) Association between helmet vs. cap with higher risktaking scores;**
      2. **(b) Helmet vs. cap with sensation seeking scores;**
      3. **(c) Higher risk-taking scores between genders [be sure to report means, SDs, t-test values and p values]**