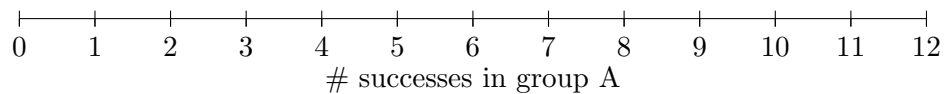


[illegible]

4. Combine your results with the rest of the class, forming a dotplot of the number of successes randomly assigned to group A:



5. What value or values are the most common? Explain why this makes sense.
6. What proportion of repetitions performed by the class as a whole gave a result at least as extreme as the actual sample (3 or fewer)?
7. Remember that for this sampling we assumed that the observer's incentive had no effect on the participant's performance. Based on these simulated results, does it appear that it is very unlikely for random assignment to produce a result as extreme as the actual sample when the observer has no effect?
8. In light of your answer to the previous question, considering that the actual sample is what the researchers found, would you say that the data provide reasonably strong evidence in support of the researchers' conjecture? Explain.