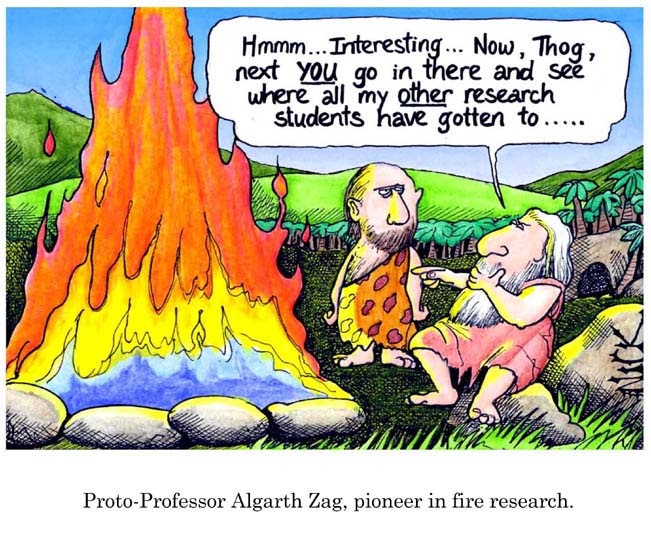
Chem 1 Hour\_\_\_\_\_ Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Wexler  
Critiquing Results of an Experiment Practice  
Date:

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**Introduction:**

In quantitative sciences like chemistry, a hypothesis must be grounded in existing knowledge. Two kinds of measurable variables must be stated in a hypothesis for that hypothesis to be useful.

The first variable is the manipulated (independent) variable.

The second variable(s) is the responding (dependant) variable. This is your data.

**Experimental Scenario:**

A behavioral scientist was interested in determining if sexual attraction is determined by circumstance.

His hypothesis was: If a man meets a woman under dangerous circumstances then the man will be more sexually attracted to the woman.

He tested his hypothesis by having a woman researcher randomly meet unselected male test subjects who happen to be either on a sturdy pedestrian bridge or a wobbly pedestrian bridge that swayed. While on each bridge, the woman gave the men she met her phone number and asked them to call.

The results of this experiment were:

Men on stable bridge: 12% called .  
Men on wobbly bridge: 50% called.

**Questions:**

1. What was the manipulated variable?

2. What was the responding variable?

3. The researcher initially concluded that a man who meets a woman under dangerous or otherwise exciting circumstances will be more attracted to the woman than if they meet under ordinary circumstances.

After thinking about it for a while, however, the researcher realized that although the results were significant, his interpretation of the results was not necessarily correct.

**What other explanation for these results did the researcher think of?**