At the end of class yesterday, we collected data on a question of facial prototyping. The 40 students in class were shown two faces and told that one corresponded to the name Tim and the other to the name Bob. Then each student matched up the names and faces. It turned out that 28 of the 40 students made the correct identification of Tim with the face on the left.

We performed a simulation analysis on these data, which resulted in a graph like the following:

1. Which of the following was the assumption behind this simulation analysis?
   A. That people do have a tendency to match the name Tim with the face on the left
   B. That people have no such tendency and so randomly match the names to faces

2. The graph above was based on 10,000 repetitions of tossing a coin how many times?

3. Describe how you would determine an approximate p-value for this study based on the graph of simulation results above.

4. Based on the study results and the graph, which of the following is the p-value closest to?
   A. 0.70  B. 0.50  C. 0.10  D. 0.01

5. Which of the following best summarizes the reasoning and conclusion from this analysis?
   A. The p-value is small, so the data provide strong evidence that people have a tendency to match the name Tim with the face on the left.
   B. The p-value is small, so the data provide little or no evidence that people have a tendency to match the name Tim with the face on the left.
   C. The p-value is not small, so the data provide strong evidence that people have a tendency to match the name Tim with the face on the left.
   D. The p-value is not small, so the data provide little or no evidence that people have a tendency to match the name Tim with the face on the left.