

SpongeBob and his Bikini Bottom pals have continued doing a little research to solve some problems. Read the description for each experiment and answer the questions.

Krusty Krabs Breath Mints

Mr. Krabs created a secret ingredient for a breath mint that he thinks will “cure” the bad breath people get from eating crabby patties at the Krusty Krab. He asked 100 customers with a history of bad breath to try his new breath mint. He had fifty customers (Group A) eat a breath mint after they finished eating a crabby patty. The other fifty (Group B) also received a breath mint after they finished the sandwich, however, it was just a regular breath mint and did not have the secret ingredient. Both groups were told that they were getting the breath mint that would cure their bad breath. Two hours after eating the crabby patties, thirty customers in Group A and ten customers in Group B reported having better breath than they normally had after eating crabby patties.

1. Which people are in the control group? • *gr B*
2. What is the independent variable? • *type of mint*
3. What is the dependent variable? • *bad breath / quality*
4. What should Mr. Krabs' conclusion be? • *the special mint works*
5. Why do you think 10 people in group B reported fresher breath? • *a placebo effect*

SpongeBob Clean Pants

SpongeBob noticed that his favorite pants were not as clean as they used to be. His friend Sandy told him that he should try using Clean-O detergent, a new brand of laundry soap she found at Sail-Mart. SpongeBob made sure to wash one pair of pants in plain water and another pair in water with the Clean-O detergent. After washing both pairs of pants a total of three times, the pants washed in the Clean-O detergent did not appear to be any cleaner than the pants washed in plain water.

6. What was the problem SpongeBob wanted to investigate? • *how to get his pants cleaned*
7. What is the independent variable? • *detergent vs water*
8. What is the dependent variable? • *cleanliness of pants*
9. What should Sponge Bob's conclusion be? • *there is no difference*

Squidward's Symphony

Squidward loves playing his clarinet and believes it attracts more jellyfish than any other instrument he has played. In order to test his hypothesis, Squidward played a song on his clarinet for a total of 5 minutes and counted the number of jellyfish he saw in his front yard. He played the song a total of 3 times on his clarinet and repeated the experiment using a flute and a guitar. He also recorded the number of jellyfish he observed when he was not playing an instrument. The results are shown in the chart.

Number of Jellyfish/Instrument

Trial	No Music	Clarinet	Flute	Guitar
1	5	15	5	12
2	3	10	8	18
3	2	12	9	-

10. What is the independent variable? *• type of musical instrument*
11. What is the dependent variable? *# of jellyfish attracted*
12. What should Squidward's conclusion be? *• results all over the place
∴ no decision*
13. Are the results reliable? Why or why not? *No - don't know if he left jellyfish leave in btw tests of day etc*

Super Bubbles

Patrick and SpongeBob love to blow bubbles! Patrick found some Super Bubble Soap at Sail-Mart. The ads claim that Super Bubble Soap will produce bubbles that are twice as big as bubbles made with regular bubble soap. Patrick and SpongeBob made up two samples of bubble solution. One sample was made with 5 oz. of Super Bubble Soap and 5 oz. of water, while the other was made with the same amount of water and 5 oz. of regular bubble soap. Patrick and SpongeBob used their favorite bubble wands to blow 10 different bubbles and did their best to measure the diameter of each one. The results are shown in the chart

Bubbles
(Diameter in centimeters)

Bubble	Super Bubble	Regular Soap
1	15	10
2	10	5
3	12	16
4	18	14
5	22	11
6	13	12
7	16	11
8	18	15
9	15	15
10	12	6

14. What did the Super Bubble ads claim? *• will produce bubbles 2x the size*
15. What is the independent variable? *• type of soap*
16. What is the dependent variable? *• diameter of bubble*
17. Look at the results in the chart.
- a. Calculate the average diameter for each bubble solution.
- Super Bubble = 15.1 cm Regular Soap = 11.5 cm
- 15.1cm / 11.5cm = 1.3x*
- b. What should their conclusion be? *that it only makes bubbles 1.3x the size*
18. Are the results reliable? Why or why not? *No • diff people blowing bubbles • diff wands*