Experimental Design:

1. Does using your dominant or non-dominant hand affect reaction time?
2. The experiment is designed to show reaction time and how quickly the brain can comprehend information while doing so. While conducting an experiment, there are various things that can hinder or change the results of your experiment. Most activities done using a non-dominant hand are usually slower, so seeing if the reaction time is slower will determine whether or not dominant hands are faster.
3. In other research, scientists have studied that the non-dominant hand is much more sensitive than the dominant hand. The reasoning for this is unknown.
4. The reaction time in the dominant hand will be slower since it would be less sensitive.
5. We used the reaction time tester on the website given on the LMS. Then we used task 1 and did a trial using three different people. In the trial, they used their left hand ten times and their right hand ten times; this will show whether or not the dominant hand is quicker. We recorded each speed and while doing the experiment used a mouse. There are no safety risks while conducting the experiment.



1. Based on the results of the experiments, the non-dominant hand has a quicker reaction time. Even though they cannot do the fine motor skills, they are clearly more sensitive. This also means that the signals to the non-dominant hand are just as quick as the signals to the dominant hand.
2. From the data, the non-dominant hand has the quicker reaction time.
3. This conclusion was based on the average of the reaction time for both the dominant hand, which was the right hand for all precipitants, and the non dominant hand. Using the averages, we concluded that the non-dominant hand was if fact quicker to react; ranging from 10 to 25 seconds faster. Thus, the non-dominant hand can react quicker.