**Model of the Methods section**

Two participants alternated roles as tester and subject. Reaction distance was measured as the tester held a yard stick as high as possible with the zero-inch mark positioned between the thumb and forefinger of the subject. The tester’s hand on the rule was out of the peripheral vision of the subject when the ruler was dropped without warning. The subject caught the ruler as quickly as possible and the location of the subject’s fingers on the ruler, the reaction distance, was recorded. Thereafter, the role of tester and subject was reversed. Trials continued and reaction distance was plotted in a scatter plot of trials (x-axis) versus reaction distance (y-axis) with unique symbols representing the data of each shoulder-partner. Trials continued until the reaction distance reached a minimum value for each partner. Thereafter, ten trials were undertaken alternately and the data collected was used to test the hypothesis.

Reaction distance data were tabulated in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Inches were converted to reaction time (milliseconds) by creating the formula t(milliseconds) = SQRT((2\*[cell location for inches])\*0.025)/9.8)\*1000. Means and standard deviations were calculated using the program functions, plotted in a bar graph, an unpaired t-test was applied to the data and the resultant p-value was recorded.