**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

**Knowledge items (correct answers in bold)**

1. Which of the following is a clinical trial?
2. **A research study to evaluate a drug or treatment with human volunteers.**
3. A laboratory study to evaluate a drug or treatment on animals.
4. A research study to develop a drug or treatment in the laboratory.
5. Which statement below is true about clinical trials and experimental treatments?
6. Only the sickest participants receive the experimental treatment.
7. All clinical trial participants receive the experimental treatment.
8. **Not all clinical trial participants receive the experimental treatment**.
9. What is the purpose of collecting data before, during, and at the end of the clinical trial?
10. To establish inclusion and exclusion criteria for the clinical trial.
11. To provide an effective way of measuring the productivity of the clinical trials experts working on the trial.
12. **To provide an objective way of measuring if the experimental group improved more than the control group**.
13. Why are some people given placebos in clinical trials?
14. To enhance the effects of the experimental drug.
15. **To provide a control group to compare the experimental drug against.**
16. To provide a standard treatment to compare the experimental drug against.
17. You are developing a clinical trial to test a new drug for treating epilepsy. The study must include the drug that is currently used to treat epilepsy. Both drugs need to be compared against a placebo. How many groups will be needed in the clinical trial?
18. 2
19. **3**
20. 4
21. A researcher has discovered a new drug, Drug B, for treating Parkinson’s disease and has the following hypothesis: If patients with Parkinson’s disease are given Drug B, then the patients’ motor skills will improve more than patients with Parkinson’s disease who receive the current most effective treatment.

Based on the hypothesis, which of the treatments should the *experiment group* receive?

1. **Drug B**
2. The current most effective treatment
3. A placebo
4. Exclusion and inclusion criteria in a clinical trial refers to:
5. Which participants are in the experiment group and which are in the control group.
6. The types of procedures that participants will be expected to go through in the clinical trial.
7. **The factors that allow or do not allow someone to participate in the trial.**
8. A principal investigator has the following hypothesis: If a new cancer drug is combined with the current chemotherapy treatment, then tumors will shrink more in cancer patients who receive the combination treatment than in patients who only receive the current chemotherapy treatment.

Based on the investigator’s hypothesis, which of these treatments should the *control group* receive?

1. The new cancer drug only
2. **The current chemotherapy only**
3. Both the new cancer drug and the current chemotherapy
4. Why should standard treatment, if available, be included in a clinical trial?
5. To provide participants an option if they are not comfortable taking the experimental treatment.
6. To serve as an alternative treatment for participants who experience side effects.
7. **To determine if the experimental drug is more effective than the current treatment.**

**Attitudes toward clinical trials scale**

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

People who participate in clinical trials contribute to the discovery of improved medical treatments.

People who participate in clinical trials are treated respectfully.

Without clinical trials, we wouldn’t have the advances in medicine that we have today.

Clinical trials ensure that treatments are tested for safety.

Without clinical trials, we wouldn’t know what treatments actually work.

I would feel good about participating in a clinical trial.

I would be comfortable in recommending to a friend or relative that they participate in a clinical trial.

I would want to look for clinical trials if I had a specific disease.

**Interest in clinical research careers scale**

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

Having a career related to clinical trials research would be interesting to me.

I have a good feeling about a career related to clinical trials research.

Working in research on humans would be interesting to me.

Although working in clinical trials research is not interesting to me, I can see myself in another science career.

I would recommend a career in clinical trials to a friend or family member.

When I leave school, I would like to work with people who make discoveries through clinical trials.

I would like to work as a clinical trials researcher to solve scientific problems.

I may not make great discoveries, but working in clinical trials would be rewarding.

**Scientific possible selves – hoped for self scale**

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

I have always hoped to have a job in science one day.

Having a job in science one day is very important to me.

I expect to go to college and get a degree needed for a job in science.

It is very likely that I will get a job in science in the future.

I am sure I will do well in a job in science.

I expect to have a strong professional career in science in the future.

**Satisfaction scale**

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

The simulation was an interesting way to learn about the clinical trials process.

If there were more simulations like this on other topics, I would play them.

I liked this simulation.

This simulation was boring. (reverse coded)

**Engagement scale**

1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

I paid close attention to the neuroscience information in the simulation.

I paid close attention to the clinical trials information in the simulation.

The simulation grabbed my attention.

After a while, I stopped paying attention during the simulation