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|  | In conclusion, after ten trial runs through the maze, our results showed that our hypothesis was wrong. Contrary to our belief, the group subjected to the jazz music performed the best on average. Their times were the quickest and had the least number of "did not complete"s. The classical group followed, however, their average times were somewhat similar. We did a statistical test to find out how valid some of our evaluations were, and how significant some of the was. We used a 2 Sample T-Test, and the method for doing this test can be found on any statistical work book for the college level.  When we did calculations to find the significance of our data we found that the differences of the averages of the jazz group and the classical group were not statistically significant at the 5% testing level, but at the 1% testing level the results were statistically significant. In this case it means that there is a difference between the effects of classical music and jazz music. However, the 5% level is often significant enough to make valid scientific evaluations from, and this supports some of the research that we uncovered. When the evaluations and conclusions are made we will use this information.  We did find an incredible difference between the jazz group and the hard rock group. When tests of significance were performed comparing these two groups, the math showed that there are significant differences when testing at the 5% level, the 1% level, the 0.1% level, and the 0.005% level. This means that there is stong statistical data to supprt our hypothesis that there is a difference between the memory skills of the jazz group and the hard rock group. When this was done comparing the classical group and the hard rock group, there was still a significance between the two. A conclusion can be made that suggests that music does have an effect on the learning capabilities of the mice when they are subjected to different types of music.  After analyzing our results, we came to several conclusions. The data showed that the first trial, when none of the mice were exposed to music, they had similar times. Although their times were high, they were consistent, and therefore, showed that there was no significant variation among the intelligence of the mice. The initial times were so high because mice must familiarize themselves in their surroundings. An English naturalist, Dr. Crowcroft, researched the behavior of mice when they mark their territory. He found that they would mark the boundaries as well as pathways within the maze with urine (Non-Human Thought, p44-45). We observed that while running through the maze, the mice left trails of urine, supporting Crowcroft's experiment. In addition, we observed that the hard rock mice did not mark their territory as often as the classical and jazz groups. This suggests that the music altered the mice's habits as well as their memory.  Even though our results did not concur with our prediction, we have formed a reasoning behind our results. The classical and jazz are similar, and this is supported by some of the research and musical facts that we found. In our introduction we stated that there is a similarity between jazz and classical music. This is due to the composition of the music. There is a difference in the rhythm and form, but when compared to hard rock music they are more closely related. Hard rock music is different from the other two groups, and this is mainly due to the style of the music. |

*This Web Site is Best viewed with 256 or more colors.*

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