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Mozart Effect and Performance Improvement

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Mozart Effect and Performance Improvement

Music plays a vital role in school because it makes people active and dynamic, hence shaping society. The importance of music in society cannot be ignored because it acts as a source of amusement. Individuals listen to music such as classical and Mozart to entertain and make themselves feel better. The Mozart Effect is the theory that states that when people listen to Mozart music, they will be more intelligent (Taylor & Rowe, 2012). However, several studies do not support it because the effect is viewed as a product of heightened arousal and mood and distracts reading performance.

Mozart Effect Improving Intelligence

The Mozart Effect significantly gained support from different studies on its role in enhancing individuals' intelligence (Patston & Tippett, 2011; Taylor & Rowe, 2012). Taylor and Rowe (2012) investigated the actual relationship between the Mozart effect and mathematical performance. The study found out that the Mozart effect had significant impacts on learning mathematics in different ways, such as decreasing anxiety. The scholars improved their achievement when Mozart was playing during the evaluation. Therefore, the student's intelligence improved when the assessment environment was altered when doing their trigonometry test. Similarly, it was essential to understand the impacts of music on the academic performance of both musicians and nonmusicians. Patston and Tippett (2011) performed a study and found out the musician's performance was adversely affected by background music than silence when processing language. Nevertheless, the performance was not influenced when doing visuospatial roles. Also, the nonmusicians were not impacted by both kinds of music in the background of silence. Therefore, incorrect song that is not preferred affects musicians' intelligence because the system processes language and music are interconnected.

Mozart Effect as A Product of Heightened Arousal and Mood

There is an increase in controversy about the Mozart effect because while several researchers believe the theory increases cognitive abilities, others have a different opinion (Thompson et al., 2001; Cassity et al., 2007). For instance, Thompson et al. (2001) claimed that the Mozart theory results from mood or stimulation. Therefore, it is misleading that the exposure to Mozart music results in a short-term improvement in nonmusical skills but through the pleasant inducement encouraging positive effects and increased arousal leading to performance enhancement. Nevertheless, Cassity et al. (2007) stated that the Mozart effect disappeared in actual-world conditions because it depends on individuals' music preferences. Consequently, this results in a similar conclusion that the Mozart effects result from increased excitement and attitude and not Mozart music.

Distraction in Reading Performance

Performance is associated with intellectual ability. Therefore, the Mozart effect should provide a positive impact on reading performance. However, Anderson and Fuller (2010) stated that listening to music diverts adolescents' reading performance. Similarly, Bridgett and Cuevas (2000) emphasized that hearing Mozart and Bach music during the mathematical test did not enhance the student's performance. The study's contradiction appears when Bridgett and Cuevas (2000) research indicated that Mozart has no impact on performance on spatial roles, and Taylor and Rowe (2012) conclude on the support for the Mozart theory.

In summation, the Mozart effect is essential in improving intelligence; however, several studies do not support it because it is viewed as a product of heightened arousal and mood and distracts reading performance. The mathematics students' abilities improve when the

environment changes, and musicians have a significant effect when exposed to music in the background. On the other hand, some studies do not support the Mozart effect, arguing that it produces increased attitude and stimulation. The hypothesis of the study is Mozart effect will not improve individuals' intelligence because it is a distraction.

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