



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR  
2015 PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Name(s)</b> <b>Talia R. Raz</b>	<b>Project Number</b> <b>J0422</b>
<b>Project Title</b> <b>Confused Colors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b> <b>Objectives/Goals</b> The goal of my project was to see if scrambling the letters of the words in the tests would affect the speed and accuracy of the subjects scores on the Stroop Effect test. This test was also conducted to see whether or not scrambling the letters of the words in the tests would remove the conflict between the word and the color in the brain. <b>Methods/Materials</b> 97 permission slips were obtained from 97 subjects ranging in the ages of 5 through 13 and were varying from male to female. One desktop computer was used during all of the testing. A stopwatch was used to time subjects being tested. 97 checklists were used to check whether or not the subjects got the answer correct. Four different tests were used to test the subjects, a test with the color and word matching, another with the color and word not matching, a test with the color and word matching but the inside of the word was scrambled, and lastly a test where the color and word were not matching and the inside of the word was scrambled. All of the testing was done using Google power point. <b>Results</b> The results of my test showed that when you scramble the words in the Stroop Effect it confuses the brain more. Making the subject take more time to answer each question. The easiest and fastest test was as expected the test where the color and the word matched. When looking at the scores of the four different tests there was very little difference, they all scored around 14 to 15 words right. 15 words right was the maximum on all four of the tests. Looking at the age effecting the results, on three of the tests ages 12 -13 had the fastest times. However on the test where the colors and words did not match without scrambling the words ages 9 to 11 scored the fastest times. <b>Conclusions/Discussion</b> In conclusion scrambling the words in the Stroop Effect showed that it did not remove the conflict between the word and the color in the brain. It rather slowed down the subject, but had no affect on the scores the subjects produced. Removing the conflict between the word and the color in brain could be made by adding a background of the color the word. My hypothesis was proved wrong, and scrambling does not make subjects answer faster and more accurately.	
<b>Summary Statement</b> This test was conducted to see if scrambling the letters of the words in the Stroop Test would affect the speed and accuracy in the Stroop Test.	
<b>Help Received</b> Teacher helped correct papers on display board.	