

Memory and learning: experiment on *Sonata KV 331, in A Major* by W. A. Mozart

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Abstract: *he brain is the most convoluted object studied. Musical research results showed that classical music could improve spatial-temporal understanding. Music written by great composers is used in order to cure disorders and develop the brain. This experiment presents the very well-known Sonata KV 331, in A Major, including the third part – Alla Turca in a minor, as a background for a thirty minutes logical test. There are two groups, each one containing 5 people. During this test, the first group will listen to the piano sonata while the second one will solve it in complete silence. As many studies showed, music supports the brain to operate better. Music enterprise involves every part of the brain and improves it temporarily. Of course, if such a music therapy is perpetual, it can get to permanent advancement. This experiment involve a temporarily situation, in which classical music helps the individual to concentrate better and to focus on the final goal. It is surprising what a song can do, but the group that solved the test in complete silence was far more slowly that the one that was accompanied by music. Experiments like this one and the therapy with music play a paramount role in increasing the brain mobility but also in helping movement overhaul. Music can bring down blood pressure and this can lead to reliving the muscle tension. In what concerns listening to classical music and solve a logical test, the results were significantly better for the group that listened to Mozart, the written exam being finished earlier and exam's grades being higher.*

Key-words: *brain improvement, piano sonata, memory and learning higher skills*

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