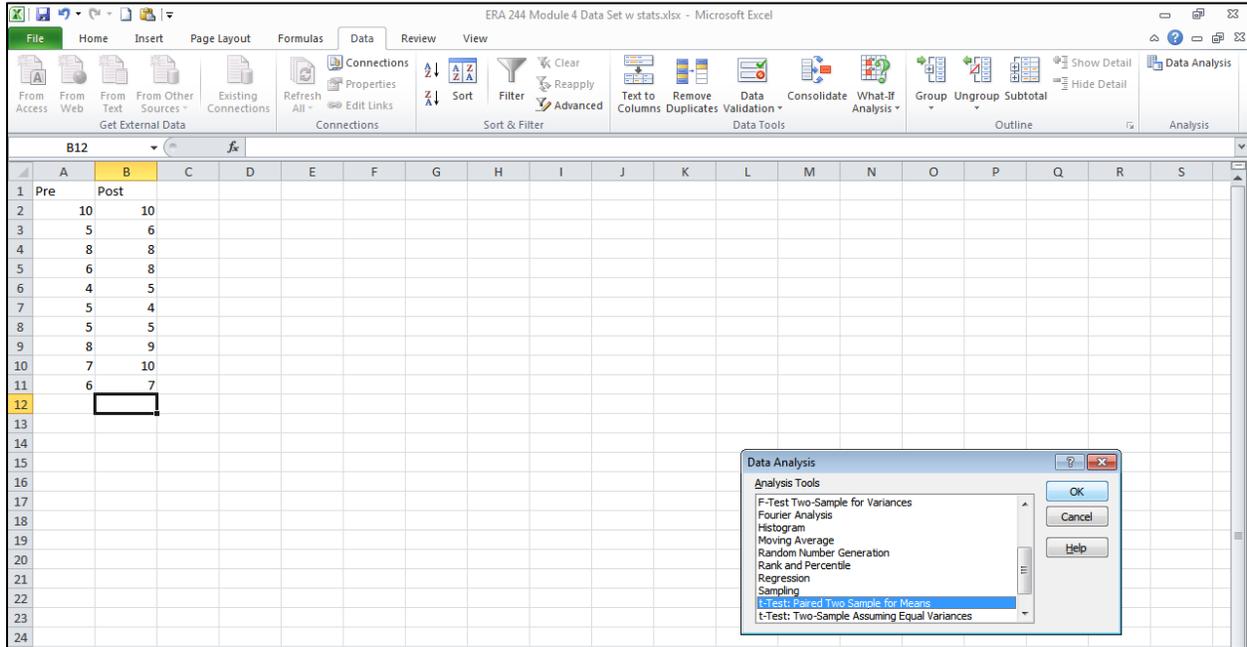
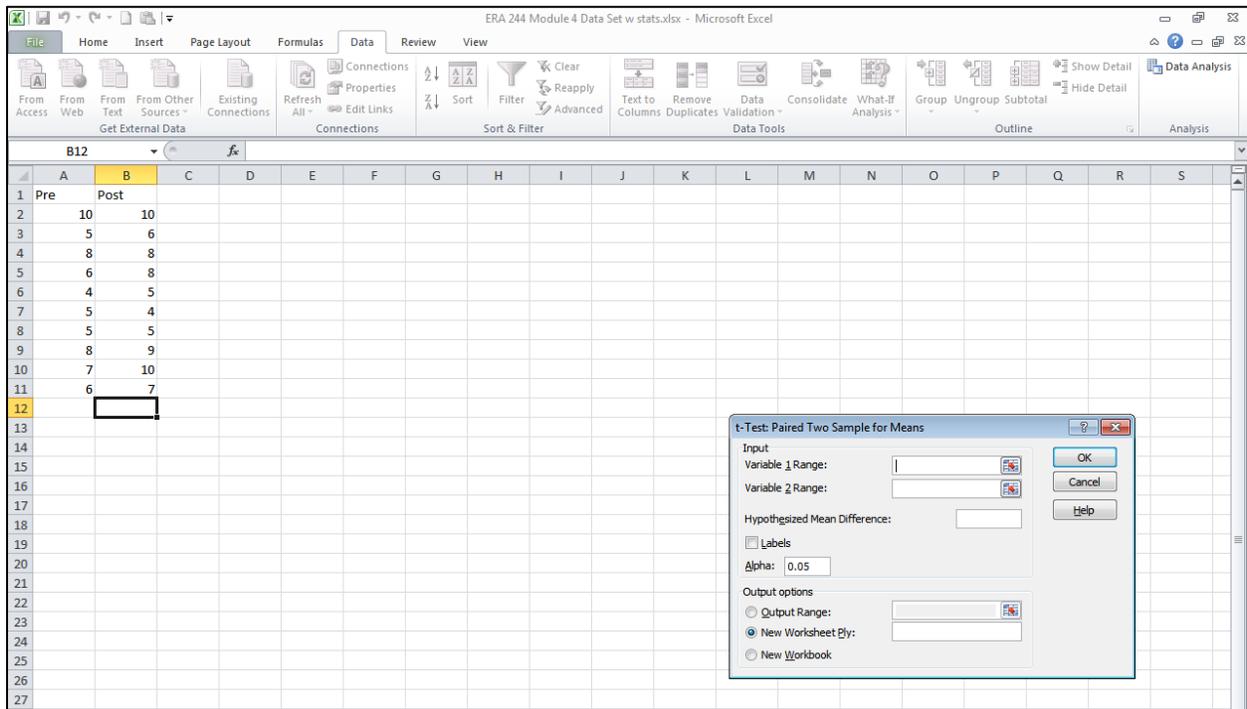


- Click on Data Analysis and drag the cursor down to “t-test: Paired Two Sample for Means” and click on OK.



- The following box will appear.



- Type in the cells that enclose the label and data for the pretest A1:A11. Then type in the cells that enclose the label and data for the posttest B1:B11.
- Type “0” for the Hypothesized Mean Difference.

- Click in the box by labels (If you don't type in the cell for the label, you don't have to check this box.)
- Click on Output range and give an empty cell for the results to be printed in. Here it is A14.
- Click on OK.

The screenshot shows the 't-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means' dialog box in Microsoft Excel. The spreadsheet data is as follows:

	Pre	Post
2	10	10
3	5	6
4	8	8
5	6	8
6	4	5
7	5	4
8	5	5
9	8	9
10	7	10
11	6	7

The dialog box settings are:

- Variable 1 Range: \$A\$1:\$A\$11
- Variable 2 Range: \$B\$1:\$B\$11
- Hypothesized Mean Difference: 0
- Labels:
- Alpha: 0.05
- Output options:
 - Output Range: A14
 - New Worksheet Ply:
 - New Workbook

Your data will appear below. Notice that the means are labeled according to the column labels.

The screenshot shows the results of the t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means. The results are displayed in a table starting at cell A14:

	Pre	Post
16		
17	Mean	6.4 7.2
18	Variance	3.377778 4.622222
19	Observations	10 10
20	Pearson Correlation	0.849226
21	Hypothesized Mean Difference	0
22	df	9
23	t Stat	-2.22834
24	P(T<=t) one-tail	0.02642
25	t Critical one-tail	1.833113
26	P(T<=t) two-tail	0.052839
27	t Critical two-tail	2.262157

I have copied the results into this Word file

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means

	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>
Mean	6.4	7.2
Variance	3.377778	4.622222
Observations	10	10
Pearson Correlation	0.849226	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	9	
t Stat	-2.22834	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.02642	
t Critical one-tail	1.833113	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.052839	
t Critical two-tail	2.262157	

The means for are in red. The variances are in blue. You can get standard deviations by squaring this variance number for each group. The t-value and the one-tailed P value are in green. The two-tailed p-value is in orange. Remember you want the p value to be less than .05 for the t to be significant meaning that the pretest is significantly different from the posttest. The degrees of freedom are in purple.

In my example these are spelling test grades. I want to do a one-tailed test since I think my students should be better (one direction) on the posttest than on the pretest. (If I wasn't sure which way the results should turn out, I would be doing a two-tailed test.

Your write-up should read:

The means and standard deviations appear in Table 1 (you can do that table yourselves.)

The dependent t-test of differences between pretest ($M = 3.78$) and posttest ($M = 4.62$) means in spelling was significantly different ($t(9) = -2/23$. $P = .03$).

If this p is less than .05, you would need to say that there was a significant difference, and the group with the highest mean was different from the group with the lowest mean.