

A Study of Museum Study Sheet--Sample: Wuhan Museum

Shi Nanqiao^{a, *}, Liu Fan^b

Wuhan Textile University, China

^a33634472@qq.com, ^b627982143@qq.com

*Corresponding author

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Abstract: The present research is based on an educational perspective on museum education. A quasi-experimental study in the ancient ceramic exhibition hall of Wuhan Museum by means of designed study sheet mixes exploration method. After the preparation and activities of the exploration, this essay aims to understand whether the exploratory guided tour improves learning motivation, learning performance and learning behavior.

1. Learning Venues and Learners

This paper selects the Ancient Ceramic Exhibition Hall of Wuhan Museum, the use of designed study sheet and inquiry learning out-of-school teaching, in the framework of the triangulation theory commonly used in social research. Primarily, the author analysis and discussion the student's learning motivation and learning effect. Secondly, visiting satisfaction of grade 3 students in primary school, quantitative studies on whether the learning schedule has significantly improved learning effect and motivation. Furthermore, comparison and verification of student behavior observation record by the teachers under the control group. Finally, combination the art domestic and foreign professors for the semi-structured interview.

The Museum is attended by 100 students of grade 3 in Wuhan. The main venue is the Ancient Ceramic Art Exhibition hall of Wuhan Museum, based on pottery handicraft art class in primary school, the school lacks resources of rich historical and real cultural relics. Therefore, the teaching method of study sheet combined with inquiry learning is used to promote students thinking and push students to understand pottery and porcelain in depth.

2. Design and Implementation of learning Process

The learning process is divided into the pre-activity preparation stage and the formal experimental stage. In the preparatory stage, the author begins to collect relevant literature and materials, according to the selected specific content to formulate research plans. Student visit the museum in advance to use the program to interview visitors randomly and simultaneously investigate the interviewees needs and acceptance of the program, the program was put into use after feedback.

After all personnel arrive, all the visitors read the etiquette first. And the exploration team entered the lab area to carry out more detailed exploration activities, the traditional group began a routine tour with museum staff. Comparison and analysis after the visit of learning motivation, activity satisfaction, the result of the study effort and behavior are made and collected afterwards.

The whole teaching process is expected to be longer, but in terms of time, it took only one hour and 30 minutes. Undoubtedly, the rush of visiting time will affect the time of deep thinking and exploratory activities. Besides, during the visit, some students pushed forward because they felt they could not see the exhibits in the window. Apart from the poor results of listening, there was also some commotion.

In this quasi-experimental study of action learning, learning sheet can be used to encourage students to study and enhance their academic achievement and motivation. The students shared their findings and used cooperative learning to achieve common goals, participating in small games

and acquiring small pieces of knowledge individually can promote the interest of students and make the outside teaching lively and more diversified.

3. Summary and Prospect of the Effect of Learning Sheets on Museum Public Education

The information collected in the study is analyzed and illustrated below to explore the research issues. Fig.1.information table as follows.

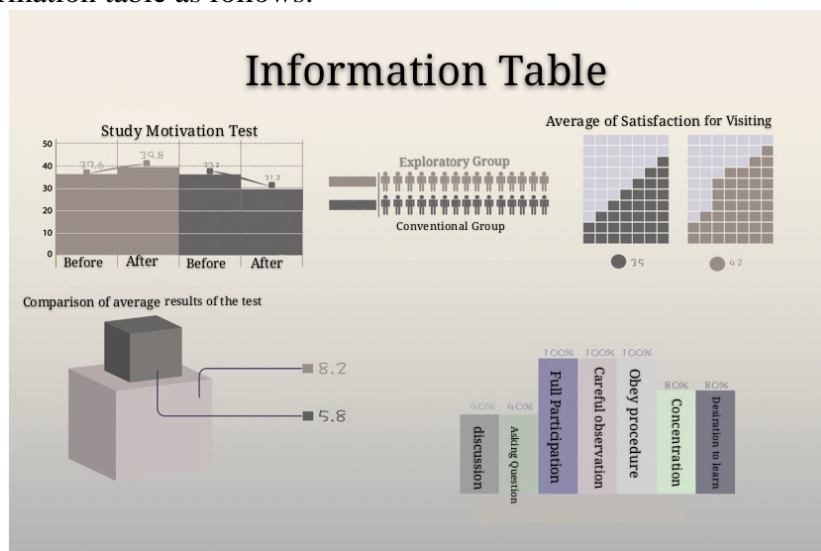


Fig. 1. Information table

As shown in the Figures (refer with: Fig.1), comparing the average recall test before and after study motivation, we can see that the study motivation test before activity was 37.2 and 37.6, there is not much difference. However, the motivation of the conventional group after the activity decreased from 37.2 to 31.2 points, the motivation of exploratory group increased from 37.6 to 39.8. Comparing the study motivation of the two groups, we can see that using the study sheet is more effective than the another. The exploratory team teacher also pointed out that the Exploratory Study Form enhances student motivation and participation, which caused the conventional group to complain. The conventional team leader pointed out that the display window of the exhibition hall is not that much enough, when the museum is over-attended to a particular exhibit, the students are less involved, which does not fully account for the lack of significant degree of satisfaction in conventional group study.

In terms of the average satisfaction after the visit, we can see from the Figures (refer with: Fig. 1) that the conventional group is 35 points, the exploratory team is 42, meaning that the satisfaction level of the exploratory team is higher, the satisfaction of the conventional group is comparatively lower. Based on the teachers watch list on the study attitude, it is found that the students have a high acceptance of the exploration game model of study sheet, the class participation in the activity is 100%. That is to say, it can achieve the desired goal easily. Quantitative analysis of learning behavior also showed that in addition to lack of proactive questioning attitude, museum environment not suitable for discussion, because it might bother other visitors.

Having completed the activity with insufficient visit time and analyzed the results of the test after the activity, the author has found that the average score of conventional group was 5.8, and the exploratory group was 8.2. The study result of exploration group with study sheet activity was higher than conventional group in learning effect test. Comparison of average results of the test shows that there has been a significant improvement in the recall test. It is proved that the study sheet in this experiment is effective. Combined with the qualitative interviews of professors at domestic and abroad, the results of exploratory study sheet were verified to be superior to conventional groups in study motivation, learning behavior and learning effect. Through the cross validation of the above data, the author finds the positive benefit of exploratory navigation. The performance in study effect and learning behavior is better than the conventional staff guide.

4. Summary

In the exploration of this study, the author found that a small number of students willing to ask questions, this behavior is worthy of carrying out in-depth research by researchers and teachers. Traditionally, the attitude of Chinese students in teaching activities is that the only few students take the initiative to ask questions. In order to create a good learning environment for minors, the educational activity in the museums should not stick to a single traditional content and model but should actively integrate the resources of the museums, explore educational channels, strengthen cooperation with primary and secondary schools and create a good learning environment for minors.

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