

## The use of questions in exhibit labels to generate explanatory conversation among science museum visitors

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**The use of questions in exhibit labels to generate explanatory conversation among science museum visitors**

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Running Head: EXPLANATORY CONVERSATION AT MUSEUMS

The use of questions in exhibit labels to generate explanatory conversation among  
science museum visitors

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King's College London, United Kingdom

For Peer Review Only

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3 The use of questions in exhibit labels to generate explanatory conversation among  
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6 science museum visitors  
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8 Research suggests that conversations at museums contribute to as well as serve as  
9  
10 evidence for learning. Many museums use labels to provide visitors with information  
11  
12 as well as stimulate conversation about exhibit topics. However, most studies on  
13  
14 exhibit labels do not centre on conversations. This investigation uses a Vygotskian  
15  
16 framework to examine the ways questions in exhibit labels can stimulate  
17  
18 conversations in a science museum. We examined the questions and explanations that  
19  
20 appeared in conversation occurring under three label conditions (current label, added  
21  
22 question: ‘Why is this here?’, and simplified text plus question) at three exhibits in a  
23  
24 science museum. Each exhibit (a model of a Victorian workshop, a sectioned 1959  
25  
26 Austin Mini Cooper, and a bowl which survived the atomic bomb in Hiroshima,  
27  
28 Japan) was videotaped for approximately six hours in each condition. Findings based  
29  
30 on 464 conversations at these exhibits indicated that our guiding question affected  
31  
32 visitors’ conversations; however, adding the question had different effects at different  
33  
34 exhibits. For example, at the Mini-Cooper exhibit, people asked more open-ended  
35  
36 questions with the question added than in the current label condition. At this exhibit  
37  
38 there were also more open-ended questions used in conjunction with explanatory  
39  
40 responses when the question was present. In contrast, the guiding question at the  
41  
42 Hiroshima bowl exhibit had no effect. These results imply that it is important to  
43  
44 consider the nature of the exhibit when designing labels that will optimally facilitate  
45  
46 learning conversations.  
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3 The use of questions in exhibit labels to generate explanatory conversation among  
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6 science museum visitors  
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8 Conversation is a social mechanism whereby learning can be mediated  
9  
10 through language (Wertsch, 1985); and has been used both as an instrument and an  
11  
12 indicator of learning in both formal and informal learning environments (Leinhardt,  
13  
14 Crowley, & Knutson, 2002; Callanan & Jipson, 2001; Vygotsky, 1978). Vygotsky  
15  
16 (1978) proposed that people learn by participating in social situations using cultural  
17  
18 tools such as language. Through language, people become familiar with and  
19  
20 internalize ideas and concepts into complex networks of knowledge. In fact, some  
21  
22 researchers have noted that particular aspects of language can be especially helpful in  
23  
24 learning conversations.  
25  
26  
27

### 28 29 *The value of questions and explanations* 30

31  
32 There are many different ways of characterising conversation within learning  
33  
34 contexts such as schools and museums. One may focus on the relative power of who  
35  
36 is speaking, the accuracy of the content, and even the nature and relationship of  
37  
38 questions and explanations people produce – the specific intent of this investigation.  
39  
40 Crowley and Galco (2001) proposed that, ‘explanations are a privileged category of  
41  
42 scientific discourse’ (p. 407). Their position is supported by studies in both  
43  
44 naturalistic and laboratory settings, which suggest that explanations are useful  
45  
46 facilitators of conceptual development. For instance, in a laboratory setting Chi, de  
47  
48 Leeuw, Chiu, and LaVancher (1994) found that having to explain a phenomenon to  
49  
50 oneself improved understanding of a topic. Additionally, Crowley and Jacobs (2002)  
51  
52 investigated how parents would talk with their children about fossils in a museum.  
53  
54 They found that 4- to 12-year-olds who heard their parents explain fossils, particularly  
55  
56 in ways that connected to children’s previous experience, were more likely to  
57  
58  
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60

1  
2  
3 remember the fossil's name. In adult studies too, explanation between colleagues has  
4  
5 been noted to play a large role in scientific discovery (Dunbar, 1995).  
6  
7

8 A complementary line of work in conversational learning has addressed the  
9  
10 use of questions in formal and informal learning environments. Many studies have  
11  
12 taken the Vygotskian perspective that adult questions to children can serve as a form  
13  
14 of stimulation for cognitive development. For instance, in formal school contexts,  
15  
16 Dillon (1989) and then Wells (1999) reported that teachers who used open-ended and  
17  
18 thought-provoking questions tended to create atmospheres in their classrooms in  
19  
20 which students felt safe enough to ask their own questions and participate in in-depth  
21  
22 collaborative learning conversations. In a museum setting, Ash (2004) found that  
23  
24 parents' questions varied depending on the ways families interacted. In her study, she  
25  
26 found that some parents took on a teacher-like role and asked questions that they  
27  
28 knew the answer to in an IRE pattern wherein they Initiate a question, the children  
29  
30 Respond, and then the parents Evaluate the response. This dialogue pattern is  
31  
32 intended to make knowledge public and confirm understanding, and has been  
33  
34 observed in more structured learning situations in schools (Mehan, 1979; Lemke,  
35  
36 1990) and museums (Tran, 2006). Other parents were observed to have a more  
37  
38 conversational style of discourse, and used questions as an invitation to further  
39  
40 dialogue.  
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48 Another recent study examined links between children's self-report of  
49  
50 learning, their definitions of science, and their parents' use of questions in a museum  
51  
52 setting (Hohenstein, Callanan, & Ash, in preparation). They found that parents who  
53  
54 used open-ended questions, which invited further dialogue and reflection, tended to  
55  
56 have children who said they learned more and had more sophisticated definitions of  
57  
58 science than parents who did not use open-ended questions. Furthermore, Callanan  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 and Oakes (1992) examined the ‘why’ questions of 3- to 5-year-old children, and  
4  
5 noted that parents often responded to such questions with explanations of physical  
6  
7 and social causality. That is, questions and explanations can be readily linked. Their  
8  
9 findings suggested that explanations should be investigated in the context of other  
10  
11 aspects of conversation, including questions, with which they appear. We have  
12  
13 established the relevance of questions and explanations in examinations of informal  
14  
15 conversation. What does published research say with respect to museum labels?  
16  
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18

### 19 *Labels and learning behaviour*

20  
21  
22 As suggested by our discussion thus far, conversations occur between museum  
23  
24 visitors; and these conversations potentially contribute to visitors’ learning from their  
25  
26 museum visits. Substantial formative evaluations report on visitors’ use of museums’  
27  
28 label text, though few have examined the learning behaviours associated with  
29  
30 different types of labels in museums – specifically, the role of label texts on visitors’  
31  
32 conversations. For instance, Bradburne (2002) provided a taxonomic inventory of  
33  
34 label types. This work identified different types of labels that were used (e.g., textual  
35  
36 authority, observation, variables, problems, games), but it did not examine the relation  
37  
38 between type of label and visitor reactions to different labels. To our knowledge, no  
39  
40 study investigates how people behave in the presence of these different types of  
41  
42 labels. To our knowledge, no  
43  
44 study investigates how people behave in the presence of these different types of  
45  
46 labels.  
47

48  
49 Other studies have made note of the differences in people’s conversations in  
50  
51 the presence of labels. McManus (1989) noticed that people were reading labels, even  
52  
53 when it appeared they had not paid attention to the label. This was apparent in the  
54  
55 speech between visitors because people often remarked to their companions about the  
56  
57 content of the text. McManus’ work indicated that labels are important in conveying  
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3 information to visitors, and that they are not merely peripheral components of  
4  
5 exhibits.  
6

7  
8 Falk (1997) investigated the amount of conceptual change in child and adult  
9  
10 visitors with and without explicit conceptual labels in two different exhibits. He found  
11  
12 that people gained more information and spent more time at exhibits when labels  
13  
14 explicitly presented conceptual information than when they were less explicit. In this  
15  
16 study, participants were better able to define the major and minor messages of the  
17  
18 exhibits when exhibits had labels that explicitly connected them to each other and to  
19  
20 conceptual information.  
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24  
25 Recently, a series of studies have been carried out looking at the effectiveness  
26  
27 of different types of exhibits in generating conversation among visitors. Gutwill  
28  
29 (2005) manipulated various aspects of hands-on exhibits (labels among other features)  
30  
31 to engage visitors for longer periods of time than they would normally remain at an  
32  
33 exhibit. He found that creating challenges that prompted ‘What if?’ questions as  
34  
35 opposed to ‘Why?’ questions, promoted longer holding time among visitors, as well  
36  
37 as different styles of engagement and more unique questions, which visitors attempted  
38  
39 answering on their own.  
40  
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#### 43 44 *Current Study*

45  
46 Because of the value of visitors’ questions and explanations as indicators of  
47  
48 potential learning, we sought to examine whether placing a question on an object-  
49  
50 based exhibit would provide impetus for people to engage in conversations that were  
51  
52 laced with open-ended questions and explanations. Object-based exhibits offer little  
53  
54 opportunity for hands-on interactions or manipulations that can help visitors learn  
55  
56 about the object and its importance. Arguably, at an object-based museum exhibit, the  
57  
58 majority of learning about the phenomenon of interest occurs through conversation, at  
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1  
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3 least when multiple people are present. Either the visitor will read the label text or  
4  
5 relay information about the object to their companions or perhaps, both. Thus, we  
6  
7 proposed that object-based exhibits would be especially important to investigate with  
8  
9 respect to the conversations that occur while visiting.  
10  
11

12 The museum we researched had previously conducted evaluations of the  
13  
14 gallery we studied, which indicated that visitors were interested in the objects but  
15  
16 were not picking up on the historical message of the gallery. In addition, the text that  
17  
18 was present seemed to be particularly complicated, especially for young visitors.  
19  
20 Therefore, we gathered data about conversations that visitors engaged in under  
21  
22 circumstances that included the labels as they were set up, with an additional question  
23  
24 label that was meant to promote visitor thinking about the object's historical value,  
25  
26 and finally with both the question label and simplification of the original label text to  
27  
28 respond to the critique that the text was too complicated. In each of these conditions,  
29  
30 we analysed the type and quantity of visitor questions and explanations to explore  
31  
32 whether the different label conditions effected changes in visitors' interactions at the  
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34 exhibits.  
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#### 41 Method

42  
43 Data were collected at an object-based gallery in an urban science museum in  
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45 the UK, which focused on the history of technological development in the UK. Three  
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47 exhibits were chosen to be the objects of our study because they varied in historical  
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49 era, popularity, and type of exhibit. As we discuss later, properties of the exhibits  
50  
51 probably affect not just the content, but also the types of speech visitors utilise while  
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53 attending the museum.  
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57 The first exhibit was the model of a Victorian workshop (1850), housed in a  
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59 wooden and glass case, which moves like a functioning workshop when visitors press  
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3 a button on either side of the exhibit. Contained within the workshop are miniature  
4 machine-building tools, linked to a steam engine, which drives the whole factory.  
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8 Hand tools (such as files, pliers, and saws) and furniture are replicated to scale, thus  
9  
10 further illustrating a functional Victorian-aged workshop. All four walls of the case  
11 that enclose the workshop model are made of glass, so visitors are also able to look at  
12 the multiple pieces and mechanisms that comprise the object-based exhibit from four  
13 different angles.  
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20 The second exhibit was a sectioned Austin Mini Cooper, originally displayed  
21 for the 1959 Auto Show. This is an object that is easily recognised by most British  
22 visitors and many other visitors as well due to its iconic shape and recent re-  
23 production by BMW. It is cut in half lengthwise such that half the shell of the car is  
24 removed to allow visitors to take a close look at the interior; though the engine and  
25 axles remain intact and visible. The exposed parts of the vehicle are protected by  
26 plexiglass, which was often used as a way for some child visitors to sit on the rear  
27 axle and simulate driving the car (even though the steering wheel is on the other side).  
28  
29 Furthermore, no rails or other protective barriers surround the object, thus enabling  
30 visitors to touch and view the car up close and from all angles.  
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43 The last exhibit focused on the effects of an atomic bomb explosion by  
44 displaying two objects: a common rice bowl, which survived the explosion in  
45 Hiroshima during World War II with only some debris affixed to its external surface;  
46 and some sand fused together as a result of an atomic bomb test. These objects are  
47 placed inside a bench with a glass top, in the major thoroughfare of the museum. The  
48 objects rest on plastic stands, and against a white background so that visitors are given  
49 access to them from a top view.  
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### *Participants*

Children and adults who entered the camera's view near the three focal exhibits were filmed for the duration of their time at each exhibit. Signs were posted at both entrances of the gallery, informing visitors that research was being conducted at some exhibits and that they had the right to participate or not in the research. Anyone who did not wish to participate could either ask to not be filmed or to have the video footage erased. No one made either request.

Three seconds seemed to be the minimum amount of time people needed for paying attention to the exhibits. Episodes lasting less than three seconds tended to be people just passing by an exhibit, rather than focusing on it. Therefore, only episodes that were at least 3 seconds were included in our analyses. In total, 839 episodes were filmed at the exhibits. Of these, 267 were at the Workshop, 427 at the Mini, and 145 at the Bowl. Looking at the different conditions (see below for descriptions), there were 346 episodes in the Current Label condition, 241 in the Added Question condition, and 252 in the Simplified Text plus Question condition.

Because we were interested in conversation and some visitors appeared on camera alone, not speaking, 183 filmed episodes were excluded from conversational analysis. An additional 192 episodes were excluded from these analyses because the participants were not speaking English. Thus, in total, we examined the conversations of 464 episodes on film, which included 132 at the Workshop, 264 at the Mini and 68 at the Bowl exhibit.

### *Materials*

We were interested to see how people conversed at the three different exhibits. In addition, we gathered information about the effect of adding a provocative question to the exhibit. Therefore, we filmed in three different conditions: 1) Current Label

1  
2  
3 (CL), in which we did not alter the label text the museum previously had in place. 2)  
4  
5 Added Question (AQ), which used the same museum label text plus a prominently  
6  
7 placed question on a yellow sign. The question ('Why is this here?') was the same for  
8  
9 all three exhibits and was designed to provoke thinking about the theme of the gallery,  
10  
11 i.e., the development of technology in Britain. 3) Simplified Text plus Question  
12  
13 (STQ), which included the same content in the museum's labels, but written in a more  
14  
15 reader-friendly manner and placed emphasis on some of the affective/sensory factors  
16  
17 about the exhibits (see Appendix A for examples of simplified and current label text).  
18  
19 To simplify the text, the content of each label was listed in bullet points and then  
20  
21 reorganised and rewritten to contain clearer referents, more logical flow from one  
22  
23 topic to another, and a greater sense of agency through use of active voice than was  
24  
25 present in the original text. This process was carried out in consultation with another  
26  
27 researcher in science education who has expertise in classroom teaching. In this  
28  
29 condition, the question in the AQ condition was also present.  
30  
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36 All data were filmed using digital video recorders placed approximately 3  
37  
38 metres from the exhibits. Sound was captured using radio microphones placed on the  
39  
40 exhibit. Video footage was transferred to 'avi' computer files for quality transcription.  
41  
42

#### 43 *Procedure*

44  
45 Each condition was filmed for a total of two days (one weekday and one  
46  
47 weekend). Each day of filming was conducted midday, from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m. The  
48  
49 camera was turned on when people were present at the exhibit of interest. There was  
50  
51 never more than one hour of data collected on any day per exhibit ( $M = 34$  min,  $SD =$   
52  
53  $16$  min).  
54  
55

56  
57 Additional data were gathered in the CL condition because of unusable data  
58  
59 quality on initial collection days. Data obtained on the first day of filming were of  
60

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2  
3 substandard quality and the duration was shorter than the other days, so there were  
4  
5 three days (two weekend) on which we filmed the CL condition. In addition, one day  
6  
7 of filming at the Bowl exhibit in the CL condition could not be used because of  
8  
9 damage to the tape. Thus, that exhibit was filmed a fourth time in CL but only three  
10  
11 days of filming were analysed.  
12  
13

### 14 15 *Coding*

16  
17 Conversations were transcribed by one individual and checked for accuracy by  
18  
19 at least one of the authors. Afterwards, each transcript was coded for questions and  
20  
21 informational talk.  
22  
23

24  
25 In coding questions, each question in the transcript was selected. Coding was  
26  
27 based on coding from Hohenstein et al. (in preparation), but changed slightly to meet  
28  
29 the needs of this study. Generally, and as shown in Table 1, questions were coded on  
30  
31 a spectrum of open-endedness. That is, we wanted to judge how much the question  
32  
33 was designed (explicitly or implicitly) to draw out further conversation and encourage  
34  
35 thinking about the exhibit material. In conditions in which the question was added to  
36  
37 the exhibit (QA and STQ), exact repetition of the question label was omitted from  
38  
39 analysis of the use of open-ended questions because we were interested in self-  
40  
41 generated questions here. The two authors independently coded 20% of the transcripts  
42  
43 and were sufficiently reliable,  $K = 0.83$ . Disagreements were resolved by discussion.  
44  
45 Each author then coded half of the remaining data.  
46  
47  
48  
49

50  
51 Table 1 about here

52  
53 Table 2 about here

54  
55 Informational talk was coded first by selecting statements from the transcripts  
56  
57 that related to the exhibit of interest or nearby exhibits. Utterances that had to do with  
58  
59 the museum as a whole or which were completely unrelated to the museum were  
60

1  
2  
3 excluded from analysis. The coding scheme (see Table 2) was initially based on that  
4  
5 used by Leinhardt and Crowley (2002). We added sub-categories based on the data to  
6  
7 capture more detail. Categories ranged from identification-oriented talk to  
8  
9 speculation. Again, each author coded 20% of the transcripts and were sufficiently  
10  
11 reliable,  $K = 0.72$ . Disagreements were resolved by discussion and the remaining data  
12  
13 were split in two, with each author coding half.  
14  
15

### 16 17 18 Results

19  
20 We examined the types of questions and explanations people used in different  
21  
22 label conditions. To guide our analysis of the nature of visitors' utterances at the  
23  
24 different exhibits under varying label conditions, we first examined how much time  
25  
26 people spent and how much they talked, in general, about the exhibits (see Table 3).  
27  
28 An Episode type (English, Solo visitor, Foreign) X Exhibit type (Workshop, Mini,  
29  
30 Bowl) X Condition (CL, AQ, STQ) ANOVA with time, in seconds, as the dependent  
31  
32 variable showed a significant main effect of Exhibit type,  $F(2, 801) = 72.32, p <$   
33  
34  $.0001$ , and of Episode type,  $F(2, 801) = 14.07, p < .0001$ . Pair-wise comparisons  
35  
36 revealed that visitors remained at the Workshop significantly longer than at either of  
37  
38 the other two exhibits,  $ps < .0001$ ; average time spent at the Mini was also longer than  
39  
40 at the Bowl,  $p = .002$ . Additionally, solo visitors spent less time at the exhibits than  
41  
42 did either English-speaking groups or groups speaking other languages,  $ps < .0001$ ;  
43  
44 which is consistent with previous findings (McManus, 1987, 1988; Packer &  
45  
46 Ballantyne, 2005).  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51

52  
53 Table 3 about here

54  
55 A second Exhibit type (Workshop, Mini, Bowl) X Condition (CL, AQ, STQ)  
56  
57 ANOVA examining the number of exhibit-related utterances had a significant main  
58  
59 effect of Exhibit type,  $F(2, 453) = 24.39, p < .0001$ , and showed that people, on  
60

1  
2  
3 average, talked more about the Workshop than about the other two exhibits,  $ps <$   
4  
5 .0001. Because these initial analyses suggested differences in visitor conversations  
6  
7 among the three exhibits, the following analyses were conducted separately for each  
8  
9 exhibit and in two different ways: First we considered the frequency of different  
10  
11 open-ended questions and informational talk at each exhibit, in each condition. Next  
12  
13 we examined the ways people used questions and explanations in combination at the  
14  
15 different exhibits in each condition.  
16  
17  
18

### 19 20 *Questions and Explanations*

21  
22 Because the average number of utterances consisting of questions and  
23  
24 informational talk was relatively low for each interaction, we first examined collapsed  
25  
26 categories of open-ended questions and explanations. That is, we did not initially  
27  
28 analyse the number of utterances that were coded into each sub-category. Figure 1  
29  
30 shows how many open-ended questions, and Figure 2 shows how many explanations  
31  
32 were used at each exhibit. Later we probed individual categories according to which  
33  
34 would be likely to appear at the different exhibits.  
35  
36  
37

38  
39 Figures 1 and 2 about here

40  
41 In looking at the Workshop, a one-way ANOVA on the number of open-ended  
42  
43 questions showed that there were no differences across conditions,  $F(2, 127) = 0.58,$   
44  
45 ns. However, there was a significant difference between conditions in the number of  
46  
47 explanations people used,  $F(2, 127) = 3.30, p = .04.$  Pair-wise comparisons indicated  
48  
49 that people used more explanations in the AQ than in the CL condition,  $p = .01.$   
50  
51 Further probing into the sub-categories of questions revealed that the number of Right  
52  
53 Answer questions was much lower in the STQ condition ( $M = 0.30$ ) than in the CL or  
54  
55 the AQ conditions ( $M = 0.98$  and  $M = 1.00,$  respectively),  $F(2, 127) = 3.88, p = .02.$   
56  
57  
58  
59  
60 Though the number of open-ended questions was not larger in the STQ condition than



1  
2  
3 in the other conditions, people asked fewer Right Answer questions, perhaps because  
4 they could retrieve answers easily from the label. Additionally, though the number of  
5  
6 Historical Explanations did not differ across conditions,  $F(2, 127) = 1.73$ , ns, the  
7  
8 ANOVA conducted on the number of Causal Explanations approached significance,  $F$   
9  
10  $(2, 127) = 2.83$ ,  $p = .06$ . Here, the pair-wise comparisons indicated a significant  
11  
12 difference between the number of Causal Explanations in CL ( $M = 0.80$ ) and AQ ( $M$   
13  
14  $= 1.88$ ) conditions,  $p = .02$ .

15  
16  
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19  
20 The Mini exhibit also showed differences across conditions; however, these  
21  
22 were largely to do with the numbers of questions, rather than numbers of  
23  
24 explanations. The one-way ANOVA on the numbers of open-ended questions at the  
25  
26 Mini,  $F(2, 263) = 3.05$ ,  $p = .05$ , showed that people asked more open-ended  
27  
28 questions in the AQ ( $M = 0.37$ ) and STQ ( $M = 0.41$ ) conditions than in the CL  
29  
30 condition ( $M = 0.14$ ),  $ps = .05$  and  $.03$ , respectively. In particular, people asked more  
31  
32 Prompt Reflection questions in these conditions ( $Ms = 0.29$  for AQ and  $0.31$  for STQ)  
33  
34 than in the CL condition ( $M = 0.11$ ),  $F(2, 263) = 3.94$ , both  $ps = .02$ . The ANOVA on  
35  
36 numbers of explanations did not reveal differences by condition,  $F(2, 263) = 1.09$ , ns.  
37  
38 We were prompted to consider the frequency of the Descriptive Personal code across  
39  
40 conditions due the nature of the Austin Mini Cooper as a prominent cultural artefact  
41  
42 of a recent era that potentially stimulated people to recall their own experiences with  
43  
44 cars of that model; however analyses revealed no differences,  $F(2, 263) = 0.15$ , ns.  
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51 Finally, the ANOVAs for the Bowl exhibit revealed neither differences across  
52  
53 conditions in open-ended questions,  $F(2, 65) = 0.02$ , ns, nor in explanations,  $F(2, 65)$   
54  
55  $= 0.34$ , ns. The number of interactions available for analysis was much smaller at this  
56  
57 exhibit than at the other two (68 compared to 132 at the Workshop and 264 at the  
58  
59 Mini). This factor may have contributed to the lack of significant findings at this  
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3 exhibit. Because there were clear emotional and historical contents at this exhibit, we  
4  
5 specifically examined Describe Opinion, Describe Historical and Explain Historical  
6  
7 codes. These analyses did not reveal any significant differences by condition either,  
8  
9 with all  $F_s < 1.20$ , ns.<sup>1</sup>  
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11

### 12 *Combinations*

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15 The previous analyses offered an indication of the number of times people  
16  
17 used questions and explanations in various ways; but did not offer information about  
18  
19 how people used questions and explanations in conjunction with each other.  
20  
21 Therefore, we took a closer look at the questions in all the interactions, and noted how  
22  
23 people responded to the different kinds of questions that were asked. Using the same  
24  
25 codes as in the previous analyses, we examined the pairings of questions and their  
26  
27 corresponding answers at each exhibit and in each condition separately. Unlike the  
28  
29 previous analyses, these analyses included people's repetitions of the label so that we  
30  
31 could examine whether visitors tried to answer the label question with a particular  
32  
33 type of informational talk.  
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38  
39 We first examined the conversations at the Workshop, and found that in the  
40  
41 CL condition, there was only one pairing of an open-ended question (Prompt  
42  
43 Reflection) with an explanation (Explain Causal); question-response pairs were  
44  
45 predominantly closed-ended questions (Yes/No Verbal or Right Answer) with an  
46  
47 identification or descriptive talk reply (Identification, Describe Elaboration, or  
48  
49 Describe Dynamic). In the AQ condition, there were more open-ended  
50  
51 question/explanation pairs (seven), most of which were Prompt Reflection or Prompt  
52  
53 Reflection-label followed by an Explain Causal utterance. In this condition there were  
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55 also a large number of Right Answer questions with Identification or Describe  
56  
57 Elaboration answers (23). In the STQ condition, there was only one occurrence of the  
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3 open-ended question/explanation combination, which involved the label question and  
4  
5 an Explain Causal code. However, there were also fewer question-response  
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7 combinations in this condition compared to the other conditions at this exhibit (43 in  
8  
9 STQ, compared with 88 in CL and 90 in AQ).

10  
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12 At the Mini, there were remarkable differences in the number of open-ended  
13  
14 questions/explanation pairings across the three conditions. This combination only  
15  
16 occurred three times in the CL condition, all of which were Prompt Reflection  
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18 followed by Explain Causal. In the AQ condition there were 18 such pairings, all of  
19  
20 which included Explain Causal codes, and 16 of those were preceded by either a  
21  
22 Prompt Reflection (10) or a Prompt Reflection-Label (6). These open-ended  
23  
24 question/explanation pairings constituted 28% of the total number of  
25  
26 question/response combinations. The number of open-ended questions followed by  
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28 explanations was lower for the STQ condition (5), with 4 of these being Explain  
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30 Causal, which followed Prompt Reflection-Label.  
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37 The Bowl exhibit, unsurprisingly due to low overall numbers, did not show  
38  
39 very many combinations of questions and responses at all. It is tempting to report that  
40  
41 there were more open-ended question/explanation pairings in the STQ condition  
42  
43 because there were three as opposed to one in each of the other conditions. However,  
44  
45 the numbers were really too small to be meaningful.  
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49 A striking pattern appeared when we examined the number of questions that  
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51 went unanswered at each exhibit. It seemed that more questions remained unanswered  
52  
53 than received answers on many occasions. For instance, there were 159 questions  
54  
55 asked at the Workshop in the AQ condition, but 69 of them were unanswered, seven  
56  
57 of which were open-ended questions. Of course, many of the unanswered questions  
58  
59 may have been asked in a rhetorical sense or could be answered nonverbally. Table 4  
60

1  
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3 shows the numbers of combinations and unanswered questions in each condition at  
4  
5 each exhibit.  
6

7  
8 Table 4 about here  
9

10  
11 *Examining conversations in the specific context of each exhibit*

12  
13 *Complexity of the exhibits.* While all the exhibits under scrutiny in this study  
14  
15 are object-based, the featured objects varied in physical complexity and self-  
16  
17 explanatory nature. The Workshop is most physically complex in that the moving  
18  
19 parts of the machines including the bands, lathes, and cogs are visible to the visitors  
20  
21 so that they can witness how it functions when the machines are activated. However,  
22  
23 this object is also perhaps the most self-explanatory, compared to the other two. The  
24  
25 model's moving parts show how the bands, lathes, and cogs move together to work  
26  
27 the machine such that visitors can explain the mechanism through their observations,  
28  
29 which is likely the intention of the exhibit.  
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34  
35 Arguably, the Mini and the Workshop are equally complex – the section on  
36  
37 display is closed off with plexiglass so that visitors may see the inside of the car but  
38  
39 not sit in it, and the motor is shown in its entirety. The Mini might be seen as less self-  
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41 explanatory than the Workshop in that visitors are challenged with imagining how the  
42  
43 transverse placement of the engine enabled the cars' designers to make the vehicle  
44  
45 smaller while also creating more interior capacity. From this understanding, visitors  
46  
47 may realize that this design change revolutionized car making thereafter.  
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49

50  
51 Finally, the Bowl is the least physically complex exhibit, displaying the  
52  
53 surviving rice bowl and fused sand. This exhibit is also the least self-explanatory,  
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55 compared to the other two. Here, visitors are shown two simple objects while faced  
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57 with conceptualizing the power of an atomic bomb explosion to fuse sand grains  
58  
59 juxtaposed with a ceramic bowl that survived such an explosion used in wartime that  
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1  
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3 destroyed a city. In addition to these varied details that distinguished the three  
4  
5 exhibits, visitors' conversations with our guiding question differed in their emphases.  
6  
7

8 *Emphases of the conversations.* The guiding 'Why is this here?' question was  
9  
10 placed in a visibly prominent place on the exhibits compared to their existing labels.  
11  
12 On the Workshop, the question was placed next to the button on the wooden portion  
13  
14 of the exhibit, whereas the text label was on a separate stand next to the exhibit. We  
15  
16 placed the question on the plexiglass of the Mini while the text label was situated in  
17  
18 front of the plexiglass. For the Bowl, the question was affixed on the glass covering  
19  
20 directly above the bowl; the exhibit's label was immediately next to the bowl and also  
21  
22 had a picture of the mushroom cloud created by an atomic bomb explosion.  
23  
24  
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27 The questions and informational talk visitors produced in the presence of our  
28  
29 guiding question related to different aspects of the exhibits. At the Workshop, most  
30  
31 explanations were directed at the mechanisms driving the machinery, as suggested by  
32  
33 the following excerpt between an adult female (1F, about 40 years old) and two male  
34  
35 children (1MC & 2MC, both 8-10 years old) during the AQ condition:  
36  
37

SPEAKER	UTTERANCE	QUESTION	TALK
1MC	Why is this here?	Prompt reflection- Label	
1MC	Why is it here?	Prompt reflection	
1F	I don't know. Let's press		
2MC	Let's press now		
1MC	Hey is that moving?	Yes/No Verbal	
1F	Oh it is moving, yeah.		Describe dynamics
1F	So that turns that, so then that turns this and this turns that.		Explain causal
1F	That's the fire. That used to be the fire.		Describe historical
1F	This one's going there and down under there.		Explain causal
1F	That's...you see that one's going.		Identify
1F	That's turning this one which is turning that, innit?	Yes/No Verbal, Tag	Explain causal

This pattern, wherein an open-ended question coupled with the moving parts prompted explanations about the machinery, was more prominent in the AQ condition than in the other two conditions, as suggested by our findings above. Our guiding question may have directed visitors' attention to the button that mechanized the exhibit, which resulted in explanations of the mechanism driving the factory occurring more frequently with the presence of the added question.

In contrast, at the Mini, many visitors remarked on the fact that only half of the car was present, and some even asked questions enquiring why the car has been cut in half. This type of query was asked more often when our guiding question was placed on the plexiglass. Furthermore, their responses to ours and their own questions tended to explain why they believed the car was cut in half, as illustrated by the following conversation between a woman (1F, about 35 years old) and two boys (1MC, approximately 5 years old & 2MC, about 3 years old):

SPEAKER	UTTERANCE	QUESTION	TALK
1F	What have they done?..	Clarification	
1F	Why is this here?	Prompt reflection- <i>reading</i>	
		Label	
1MC	I don't know		
1F	It's a Mini that's been cut in half		Describe elaborate
1MC	Why?	Prompt reflection	
1F	Cos it's to give you a cross section of a car		Explain causal
2MC	I don't see what's inside the car		Describe action
1MC	And there's wires		Identify

The focus of conversations like this tended to be on the reason for removing part of the car's exterior, and identifying what was made observable as a result. While the engine and axles were intact and visible, and the full label text gave details on the rotation of the engine that revolutionized small cars, few explanations and questions related to the engine design or mechanics of the car.

Finally, at the Bowl, informational talk tended to derive from the text label as visitors identified the objects on the display, described the fused materials, and explained the objects' origins as dating back to an atomic bomb explosion. For example, two male children (1MC & 2MC) who were both about 14-15 years old engaged in the following conversation during the STQ condition:

SPEAKER	UTTERANCE	QUESTION	TALK
1MC	Massive bombs, weren't they?	Yes/No Verbal, Tag	Describe elaborate
2MC	Fuel san, oh fused sand		Identify
1MC	Oh my god did you see that?	Yes/No Behaviour	
1MC	When they detonated the first A bomb the heat made all the glass in the desert fuse together and make green glass.		Explain causal

The information that each boy expressed came from the exhibit label. Compared to the other two exhibits under scrutiny in this study, the physical simplicity of this display, that is, a bowl and fused sand on a plastic plate, would render talk about the objects challenging without more information from the exhibit label. In fact, the percentage of visitors' open-ended questions and explanations in the current label condition were 16.7 and 11.4 respectively. When the guiding question was added the percentages dropped to 9.4 and 3.8 respectively. Though the differences were not significant, they seem to indicate a trend toward the use of fewer open-ended questions and explanations in the presence of the guiding question.

## Discussion

### *Summary of findings*

Our findings suggest that guiding questions as a part of exhibit labels affect visitors' conversations at object-based exhibits. Analyses of the numbers of open-ended questions and explanations at each exhibit indicated that people used more

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2  
3 explanations, in particular more Causal Explanations, at the Workshop exhibit when  
4 there was a guiding question ('Why is this here?') placed on the exhibit. There was  
5 also a tendency to respond to open-ended questions with explanatory answers more  
6 often when the guiding question was present. At the Mini exhibit, the pattern was  
7 somewhat different. Rather than a change in frequency of explanations offered,  
8 people tended to ask more open-ended questions when the guiding question was  
9 added to the exhibit and when the text was simplified in the presence of the added  
10 question than in the current label situation. Whereas more open-ended questions were  
11 asked in the condition where simplified text replaced the current label, this condition  
12 did not seem to inspire people to answer open-ended questions with explanations as  
13 often as the guiding question alone did. Finally, differences between label conditions  
14 at the Bowl exhibit were minimal. Again, there were fewer visitors to this exhibit than  
15 there were to the other exhibits, perhaps contributing to the lack of differences.

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17  
18 Overall, there appeared to be two results of interest. First, the guiding question  
19 was helpful for increasing explanations and open-ended questions, two types of talk  
20 shown to be beneficial to cognitive learning (Chi et al, 1994; Dillon, 1989; Dunbar,  
21 1995; Wells, 1999). However, adding the question did not provide the same responses  
22 at each exhibit. In particular, conversations at the Bowl exhibit did not appear to  
23 change as a result of providing the question, whereas the question seemed to generate  
24 different types of positive learning conversations at the Mini and the Workshop.  
25  
26 Second, it was puzzling that the simplification of label text plus the guiding question  
27 should seem to generate fewer indicators of learning conversation than adding the  
28 question alone would do. Each of these results will be discussed below.



*Matching of Question to Exhibit*

Our guiding ‘Why is this here?’ question did not stimulate equal gains in open-ended questions and explanations across all three object-based exhibits; such that more explanations were offered at one exhibit while more open-ended questions were asked at another; and there was no change at the third. To make sense of such disparities, we reflect on the relation between the added question and each exhibit, and offer two possible explanations. Though the lack of differences between conditions at the Bowl exhibit may have been due to a small number of visitors relative to the other exhibits we investigated, for purposes of this discussion, we will assume that there would be no differences if we had a larger group of visitors to follow.

First, we consider that the disparities in visitors’ conversations may be attributed to the qualitative nature of the exhibits, and thus propose that much like interactive exhibits, affordances from object-based exhibits are affected by features that make up the exhibit (Allen, 2004; Gutwill, 2005). As the descriptions of the exhibits offered in the previous section suggested, the featured objects differed in physical complexity and self-explanatory nature; which may affect the ways that visitors were ‘asked’ to engage in conversation about them. Similarly, Eberbach and Crowley (2005) reported different frequencies and levels of visitors’ explanations at three kinds of objects (a living, virtual, and model of a plant) exploring the same concept: pollination. Furthermore, Gilbert and Stocklmayer (2001) determined that varying interactive model designs encouraged different behaviours among visitors, and thus the level of interaction and learning that could take place.

Consequently, the same guiding question we placed on the three different exhibits may have led to variability in responses from the visitors. For example, the



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3 intricate details of the tools and movable machinery at the Workshop prompted  
4  
5 visitors to talk about the machines they observed in a way that explained the  
6  
7 mechanism because the machines were moving right in front of them. Unlike the  
8  
9 Workshop, the Mini did not display moving parts. Instead, visitors' explanations and  
10  
11 open-ended questions tended to refer to the oddity of the vehicle having been cut in  
12  
13 half. While at the Bowl, the challenge was to reflect on the significance of the  
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15 surviving rice bowl and the power of a nuclear explosion; the historical and current  
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17 importance of which might not necessarily prompt conversation while at the exhibit.  
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22         Second, we take into account possible ways in which visitors interpreted our  
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24 guiding question. For instance, at the Workshop, placement of the added question  
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26 next to the button that activated the machinery may have been interpreted as enquiring  
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28 about the purpose of the button. In which case, visitors may have offered explanations  
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30 about the mechanics of the exhibit because pushing the button set the machines in  
31  
32 motion; and thus, provided more explanatory talk in the presence of the question than  
33  
34 without. Whereas at the Mini, our guiding question may have been construed by many  
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36 visitors as, 'why has this been cut in half?', which corresponded with the  
37  
38 predominance of explanations on the reason for displaying a sectioned vehicle.  
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40 Interestingly, our question appeared to motivate a greater number of open-ended  
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42 questions, even if it did not inspire visitors to provide more explanations.  
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48         Aside from the possibility that we did not have enough data to make  
49  
50 meaningful statistical analyses at the Bowl, our guiding question may have been  
51  
52 understood as asking visitors to explain the survival of the bowl, how the survival of  
53  
54 bowl was historically significant, or even how the fused sand and rice bowl were  
55  
56 related. Though visitors may have been willing and capable of responding to such  
57  
58 questions, the query may have stimulated introspective reflection rather than verbal  
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3 communication; or visitors may not have wanted to contemplate such a topic in the  
4 context of the gallery. Thus, irrespective of the exhibit designers' original intents, our  
5 findings suggest that a guiding question directed visitors' attention to particular  
6 features of the objects, which then affected the ways in which visitors talked about the  
7 objects.  
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### 10 11 12 13 14 15 *Simplification of label text*

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17 We expected the simplified label text to facilitate visitors' learning  
18 conversations about the exhibits. In contrast, the condition that included the highest  
19 number of learning conversation indicators was the added question (without the  
20 simplification of current labels). We offer three possible reasons for this result. First,  
21 the text in the simplified labels could be difficult to discern because it was printed in  
22 grey colour (as compared with black in the other conditions); second, from the  
23 visitors' perspective, the text might not be more simple to read than the current label  
24 text; and third, again from the visitors' perspective, the text was so simple that they  
25 did not feel the need to discuss it. Having a lighter font in the simplified text plus  
26 question condition than in the other two conditions created a limitation to the study.  
27 Without collecting more data with a new darker version of the simplified label text,  
28 we cannot know whether the visibility of the text contributed to the results we  
29 obtained here. Additionally, though we have not conducted surveys to judge the  
30 readability of each text, we maintain that the text in the simplified label condition is,  
31 indeed, easier to understand than the current label text. Again, without further data  
32 collection, we cannot determine whether the text was so simple it became less worthy  
33 of discussion. Future research should investigate the way people speak at object  
34 exhibits in the presence of simple and complicated text without the addition of a  
35 guiding question.  
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### *Conclusions*

This is the first study of which we are aware that investigates, in depth, how text on exhibit labels might contribute to questions visitors ask and explanations they offer at an object-based science museum. As indicated by others (e.g., Dillon, 1989; Chi et al., 1994; Crowley & Jacobs, 2002; Ash, 2004; Hohenstein et al., in preparation), questions and explanations are important elements in learning conversations. Our findings suggest that adding a guiding question to an exhibit may promote more open-ended questions and explanations among visitors, though not in a uniform way. Similar to interactive exhibits (Allen, 2004; Gilbert & Stocklmayer, 2001), object-based exhibits may encourage visitors to engage with and converse about the objects in different ways depending on the nature of the object (Eberbach & Crowley, 2005). Moreover, a question in the label text may serve as a prompt to focus visitors' attention, and thus conversations, toward particular characteristics of the objects. Guiding questions as a part of label text at object-based exhibits can potentially stimulate enquiry and reflection. However, the questions should be written such that they take into account the nature of the objects, and thus the ways in which visitors are likely to engage with the object. For instance, an object like the Hiroshima Bowl is neither physically complex nor self-explanatory despite being thought-provoking. It may be more stimulating for visitors if the guiding question is focused on a concept or position, such as one that enquires about the significance of the atomic bomb. Consequently, matching the type of question to stimulate thought and conversation to the complexity of the object may be more important than devising generally provocative labels.

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## Appendix A

Label Text

**Workshop***Current Label*

## Model of Machine Workshop

This model, made between 1850 and 1880, gives a good overall impression of a machine shop of the period driven by steam. The model includes the types of machines that might have been seen in a workshop undertaking general machine-building during that time. However, it would have been unusual to find the steam engine in the workshop itself. Usually the engine would have been in a separate room, or at least divided from the workshop by a partition.

Individual machine tools are positioned to receive power from line-shafts driven by the engine, some through countershafts. This arrangement persisted until well into the twentieth century, until the general adoption of machine tools driven by individual electric motors. Some small lathes are shown being worked by treadle, which was quite common since it afforded more flexibility than if driven from the line-shaft. There was much work to be done by hand at this time and in this class of work, whether rough preparation of parts before machining or delicate finishing, which explains the need for a number of fitters' benches with vices. The enclosed area represents a store for small tools and drawings.

Source: A Graham. Inv. 1927-1051

### *Simplified Label*

#### Model of Machine Workshop

What would a machine workshop have been like between 1850 and 1880? This model gives us some idea. The machines shown here would have been used to build other machines.

Working in such a shop would have been very noisy. The source of power was a steam engine, which usually would have been in a separate room. The steam engine drives a line-shaft in the ceiling. This is connected to the machines by belts or countershafts. Only in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century did electric motors to individually run machines become more common.

If you look carefully, you can see that some of the machines would have been worked by foot using a treadle. It was easier to control.

Nevertheless, a lot of work was still done by hand – either for rough preparation or finishing items by hand. Consequently there are a lot of benches for the workmen (no women would have worked in the factory) who were called fitters. They would have needed a lot of tools and drawings. These would have been stored in the enclosed area.

### **Mini**

#### *Current Label*

#### Sectioned Mini, 1959

When first introduced in 1959 the BMC Mini was a unique concept in motor car design. This sectioned example was prepared by the company for the launch at the 1959 Motor Show and shows how the designer, Alec Issigonis, achieved so much space in a car only 10 feet (3.04 m) long. The key to his achievement was turning the engine sideways and integrating it with the gearbox and final drive.



1  
2  
3 BMC made the Mini in identical Austin and Morris versions (this is a Morris). In  
4  
5 design terms the car became extraordinarily influential and soon the compact  
6  
7 transverse front engine layout became standard for smaller cars from all makers.  
8  
9  
10 However, it is unlikely that BMC and its successors made significant profits from this  
11  
12 ground-breaking design.

13  
14  
15 1962-192 (British Motor Corporation)

### 20 21 *Simplified Label*

22  
23  
24 Sectioned Mini, 1959

25  
26 The Mini revolutionised motor design. The designer, Alec Issigonis, was the first to  
27  
28 save space by turning the engine sideways and integrating it with the gearbox and  
29  
30 driving the front wheels. This allowed for a relatively large interior space in the 10  
31  
32 foot (3.04 m) long car, clearly visible here. Soon small cars from all makers were  
33  
34 using this engine layout. This sectioned example was prepared by the British Motor  
35  
36 Company for the Mini's introduction at the 1959 Motor Show.  
37  
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### 42 **Hiroshima Bowl**

#### 43 44 45 *Current Label*

46  
47  
48 1. Bowl from Hiroshima, c. 1945

49  
50  
51 This porcelain bowl was found among the ruins of Hiroshima after the atomic bomb  
52  
53 explosion on 6 August 1945, which helped end the Second World War. It is a typical  
54  
55 piece of Japanese tableware, used for pickles and chutneys. The heat of the nuclear  
56  
57 explosion caused the glaze of the bowl to melt, and it has fragments of brick and other  
58  
59 pottery embedded in it. The family which used the bowl would have been obliterated  
60

1  
2  
3 by the blast; over 78,000 people were killed immediately and a further 50,000 were to  
4  
5 die soon afterwards. A second bomb was dropped three days later, on Nagasaki,  
6  
7 which killed at least 60,000 people.  
8  
9

10 Source: P A Boase. Inv. 1984-663

## 11 12 2. Fused Sand from Atomic Bomb Test, 1945

13  
14 The first atomic bomb was exploded at a desert site near Alamogordo, New Mexico,  
15  
16 in a test called Trinity. The ferocious heat generated by the blast fused the desert  
17  
18 surface into a greenish glassy substance and melted the 30 metre steel tower on which  
19  
20 the bomb had been placed. Even the scientists who had worked on the Manhattan  
21  
22 Project, the programme to develop the bomb, were stunned by the power of the test.  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27 'When the sinister and gigantic cloud' rose over the desert, their leader, Robert  
28  
29 Oppenheimer, recalled a line from the sacred Hindu text, the Bhagavad-Gita: 'I am  
30  
31 become Death, the shatterer of worlds'.  
32  
33

34 Source: CS Smith Inv. 1931-158

### 35 36 37 38 *Simplified Label*

#### 39 40 1. Bowl from Hiroshima, c. 1945

41  
42 This is no ordinary bowl. It was found amongst the ruins of Hiroshima after  
43  
44 the atomic bomb explosion on 6 August, 1945. The bowl's glaze melted and pieces of  
45  
46 debris stuck to it in the heat of the blast. But the bowl remains otherwise intact. In  
47  
48 contrast, the family who owned this bowl were no doubt killed in the blast.  
49  
50  
51

52  
53 The Second World War ended in 1945, soon after the atomic bomb was  
54  
55 dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August. Over 78,000 people died immediately with  
56  
57 50,000 more dead before long. Three days later a second bomb was dropped on  
58  
59 Nagasaki, killing at least 60,000 people.  
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2. Fused Sand from Atomic Bomb Test, 1945

'I am become Death, the shatterer of worlds.' That was the line from the sacred Hindu text, the Bhagavad-Gita, that Robert Oppenheimer recalled upon witnessing Trinity, the test of the first atomic bomb. Dr. Oppenheimer headed the Manhattan Project, which developed the bomb. As can be seen in this sample, the blast's heat fused the desert surface (near Alamogordo, New Mexico) into a greenish glassy substance. It also melted the 30 metre steel tower that had held the bomb.

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## Footnotes

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6 1. We also conducted all these statistical analyses on the arcsine transformed ratios of  
7  
8 open-ended questions to total questions and explanation to total informational talk.  
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10 However, though the patterns of differences between means were similar for each  
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12 exhibit in both open-ended questions and explanations, the ANOVAs were not  
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14 significant for any analysis. Analyses in ratios seem to include higher relative  
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16 variances compared to analyses on raw numbers of utterances.  
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Table 1. Question coding scheme.

<i>Code</i>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Open-ended</b>		
Prompt reflection	Encourages elaboration on the thinking process or expansion of ideas. Leaves open many possible answers.	'What's your theory so far?' 'Why did they make it like that?'
Observation	Encourages open-ended description of what is being seen or done	'What do you see?' 'How is that car different from the one we just saw?' 'How did you move it?'
Other open-ended	In some rare cases, questions may be phrased as yes-no questions but may be judged to leave open the opportunity for more reflection than a typical yes-no question.	'Is it alive?' 'Would you like to be on a boat and study the ocean?'
<b>Closed-ended</b>		
Yes/No Behavioural	Don't necessarily call for verbal answers but that provide an opening for the other to engage physically with exhibit (includes observing)	'Can you see it?' 'Do you want to touch it?'
Yes/No Verbal	Provide an opening for the other to participate verbally by calling for brief verbal answers such as 'yes' or 'no'.	'Do you think it's a factory?'

1			
2			
3	Yes/No	Provide an opening for the other to	'That's interesting, isn't
4			
5	Verbal—Tag	participate verbally as above but by	it?' 'That would be fun,
6			
7		use of a tag question. These take form	wouldn't it?'
8			
9			
10		of a statement followed by a question	
11			
12		phrase.	
13			
14			
15	Right answer	Call for a factual answer.	'What's that bit called?'
16			
17			
18			'How many wheels do you
19			
20			see?' 'What's that?'
21			
22	Clarification	Asks for clarification of something that	'What?' when person did
23			
24		has been said. This category should be	not hear correctly or
25			
26		limited to cases where the questioner is	repeating a question
27			
28		misunderstanding, verifying, or	already asked that hasn't
29			
30		checking on understanding.	been answered
31			
32			
33			
34			
35	<b>Routine</b>		
36			
37			
38	Routine	Seem more about activity and routine	'Ready?' 'Do you have to
39			
40		than about the exhibits	go to the bathroom?'
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Table 2. Informational Talk coding scheme.

Code	Description	Example
<b>Identification</b>	Calling out, naming objects or bits of objects in exhibit with apparent attempt to identify	'that's the wheel' 'look at this' 'see the steering wheel'
<b>Describe</b>	Elaboration upon elements of the exhibit, may fall under any of the following categories	
Elaboration	Talking about relations between objects or elaborating on object in sensory way or providing details of what object does	'it's been cut in half' 'it's red' 'it's showing how the machines move' 'It's going faster now'
Dynamics	Description of what the exhibit is doing	'it's moving'
Historical	Offering information about relation to people in terms of the history of object without providing explanation	'took some time to build that' 'people used to work in places like this'
Opinion	Offering emotive opinions of object	'that's cool'
Action	Describe action or intended action of self or others around exhibit	'I want to get in it' 'I pushed the button' 'Look'
Personal	Talking about relation to personal history without identification or	'I remember factories being like that' 'I used to



1			
2			
3		explanatory component	have one of these'
4			
5			
6	<b>Explain</b>	To make clear the cause, origin, or	
7		reason of; to account for. ( <i>OED</i> )--	
8			
9			
10		any of the following codes must	
11			
12		include some form of explanation	
13			
14		as defined here but can be	
15			
16		differentiated by different	
17			
18		categories	
19			
20			
21			
22	Agentive	Talk about agent (person or	'I made it go' 'if you push
23		object) that causes exhibit to move	the button, it makes it go'
24			
25			'it moves by itself'
26			
27			
28			
29	Historical	Talk of how things used to be	'this is the way they used
30		done or the origins of a given	to make tools'
31			
32		object or aspect of an object	
33			
34		through historical reference or	
35			
36		implicit historical reference	
37			
38			
39			
40			
41	Personal	Pointing out how something about	'I learned to drive in one o
42		the object/exhibit is influential in	these'
43			
44		individual's personal development	
45			
46			
47			
48	Causal	Talk about causal elements in	'that runs the factory'
49			
50		object, causes can be mechanical	
51			
52		as when one thing in exhibit	
53			
54		makes another do something	
55			
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Explanatory conversations 40

**Speculation**

Offering a prediction about what 'if you made this full sized  
something would be like if it it would be 20 metres  
something else had changed. This long'  
might be on the order of small-  
scale event like button-pushing or  
large-scale like the end of World  
War II

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Table 3. Amount of time spent and utterances used by visitors at each exhibit, in each condition

	Time (se)	Utterances (se)
<b>ENGLISH</b>		
<i>Exhibit</i>		
Workshop	71.80 (3.50)	12.58 (0.75)
Mini	31.95 (2.46)	6.44 (0.53)
Bowl	44.36 (5.00)	6.11 (1.06)
<i>Condition</i>		
CL	46.08 (3.06)	7.69 (0.67)
AQ	52.59 (4.12)	9.84 (0.86)
STQ	49.44 (4.11)	7.60 (0.89)
<b>SOLO</b>		
<i>Exhibit</i>		
Workshop	47.90 (4.69)	
Mini	17.78 (5.23)	
Bowl	25.20 (5.94)	
<i>Condition</i>		
CL	27.40 (4.57)	
AQ	28.97 (6.25)	
STQ	34.52 (4.97)	
<b>FOREIGN</b>		
<i>Exhibit</i>		

1		
2		
3	Workshop	77.16 (4.62)
4		
5	Mini	24.50 (4.11)
6		
7	Bowl	44.12 (6.96)
8		
9		
10	<i>Condition</i>	
11		
12	CL	49.57 (4.91)
13		
14	AQ	45.22 (5.86)
15		
16	STQ	50.99 (5.31)
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Table 4. Number and types of questions that were not answered in each condition at each exhibit

<b>Exhibit and Condition</b>	<b>PR</b>	<b>PR- Label</b>	<b>OB</b>	<b>OO</b>	<b>YNB</b>	<b>YNV</b>	<b>YNVT</b>	<b>RA</b>	<b>CL</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Workshop</b>										
CL	4	0	2	0	7	10	16	16	3	58
AQ	4	3	0	0	10	11	21	6	14	69
STQ	4	3	1	0	15	3	6	3	5	40
<b>Mini</b>										
CL	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	10
AQ	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	6	1	12
STQ	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	3	1	14
<b>Bowl</b>										
CL	2	0	0	1	7	7	6	8	0	31
AQ	10	14	3	0	9	9	17	10	3	75
STQ	7	11	1	3	3	8	10	8	1	50

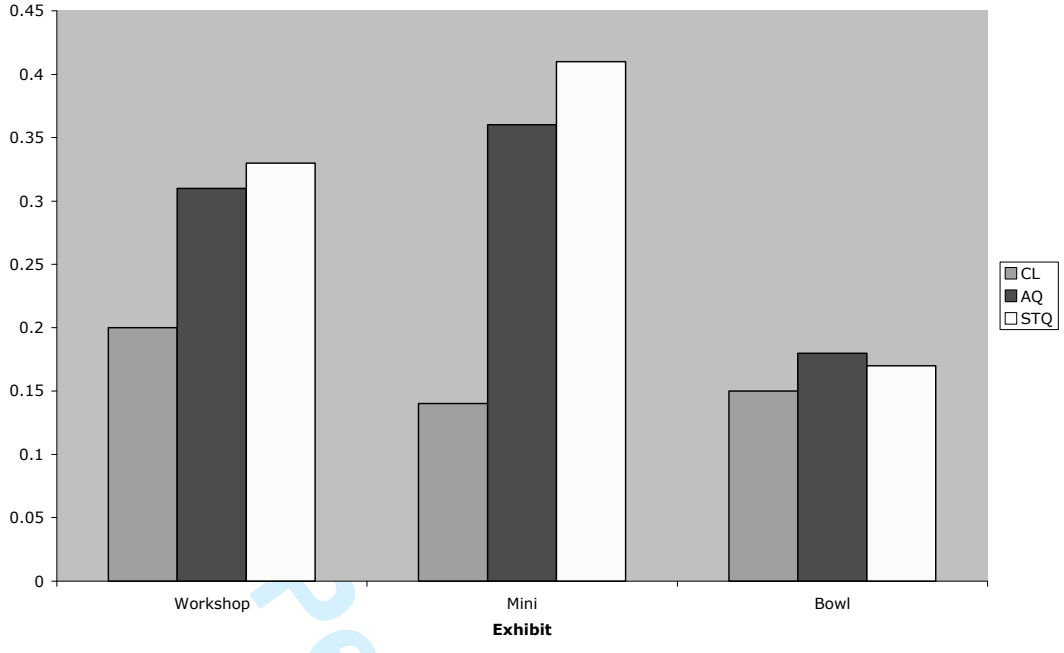
## Figure Captions

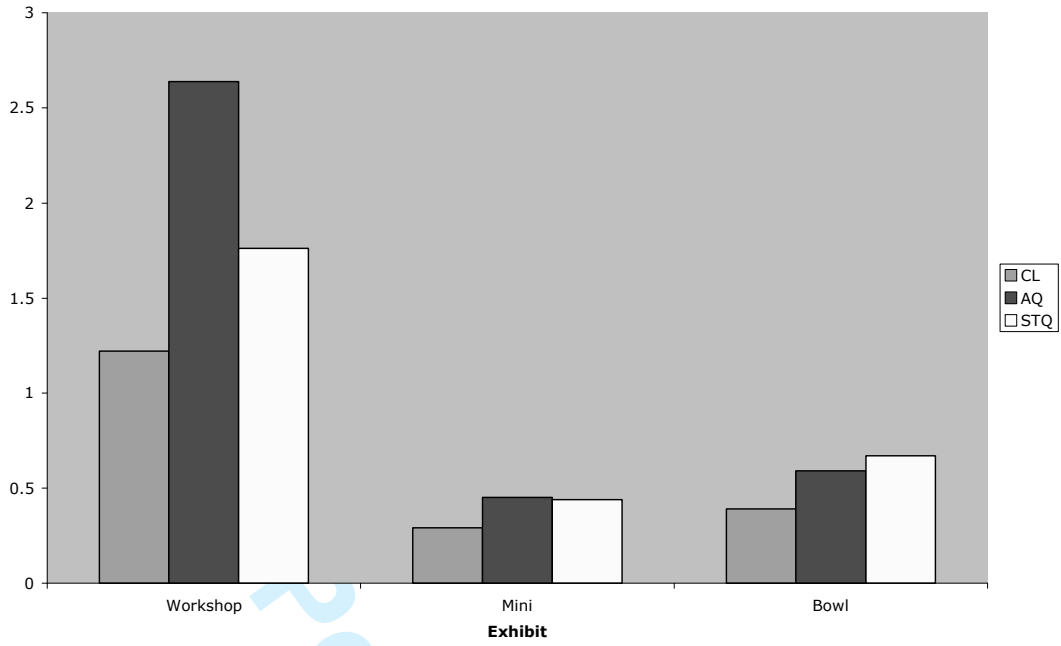
*Figure 1.* Visitors' mean number of open-ended questions at each exhibit in each condition.

*Figure 2.* Visitors' mean number of explanations at each exhibit in each condition.

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