

# [Exhibition proposal](https://assignbuster.com/exhibition-proposal/)

[Literature](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/literature/)

Library & Museum Studies: Exhibition Proposal SEE YOURSELF INSIDE! Permanence: The exhibit has a timeless quality. Unlike most other exhibits, it has the advantage that it does not need to be updated occasionally, owing to the fact that the anatomy of the human body does not change with time.
Content Description:
The Exhibit is a Complete Model of the Human Body.
It will be placed at the center of the showroom surrounded by 3 – 4 interactive screens so as to accommodate maximum number of visitors.
The Model, with its detachable parts, provides a thorough insight into the structure of the human body.
For quick and easy understanding, each part is furnished with a Pop-Up pocket of information underneath it.
A timeline highlighting the landmarks in Human Health History facilitates the creation of a story associated with the Exhibit and makes the study further interesting.
A screen, equipped with flash memory technology and loaded with an interactive programme, gives a lucid explanation of the different systems that make up the human body.
“ Did You Know?” facts, pertaining to the biological functions of the various parts of the human body, will be on display to arouse the interest and curiosity of the visitors.
e. g. Your brain is about 2% of your total body weight but uses 20% of your bodys
oxygen and calories.
The average adult skin has an area of about 2 square meters and weighs about 2. 5 to 4 kilograms. The entire skin system has about 17 kilometers of blood vessels and 72 kilometers of nerves.
You use up to 200 muscles to take a step.
Another screen presents an Interactive Trivia Quiz with questions of multiple choice type to help the visitors assess their understanding level.
e. g. Cerebrum is the front part of
(A)brain(B)heart(C)stomach
Number of bones in a typical adult human skeleton is
(A)196(B)206(C)215
Rationale and Objective:
The wonder that is human body cannot be fully appreciated without an in-depth understanding of its mechanism and structure as well as the location and functions of its various organs. The Model enlightens the visitors in this direction not only by giving them comprehensive information but also by promoting among them the necessary awareness about the features of the body’s anatomy and their significance.
General Learning Objectives (GLOs):
Knowledge and Understanding:
The Model provides vital information and facts about the human body in a learner-friendly way. Every visitor readily connects to the Exhibit because the human body is something that everyone identifies himself/herself with.
Skills:
The study of the Model enables the visitors to
identify the organs that constitute the human body
use the interactive software
Value Addition:
The Exhibit draws and sustains the interest of the visitor. It will be an item of value addition to the museum, leaving behind in the visitors the feeling that the visit to the museum was worth it, because every visitor is able to relate to it. The interactive scope of the Exhibit engages visitors hand-on and mind-on, offers them multiple experiences and can, thus, turn non-visitors into visitors, visitors into repeat visitors and regular museum-goers into supporters
Takeaway Message:
The exhibit has the potential to evoke feelings of oneness of humankind following the observation everyone of us shares the same anatomy in spite of the superficial differences we perceive, like culture and ethnicity.
Target Audience:
It is assumed that the museum is open to the general public. However, the specifically targeted audience of the current exhibit are the students of primary and secondary schools whose Biology curriculum lays much emphasis on the anatomy of the human body. Non-specific target audience includes youth, senior citizens, families, people with low or moderate educational attainment, members of Asian / Afro-American / minority ethnic communities, the differently challenged and members of the disadvantaged socio-economic groups.
Background of the Exhibit:
The model under consideration is inspired by the Body World Exhibitions which amazed (as much as they shocked) the world with their fascinating full-body plastinates. Plastination, developed in 1977 by German anatomist Gunther von Hagens, is a scientific technique of preserving human bodies by infusing them with polymers like silicone or epoxy (Sullivan 153). The Human Tissue Act of UK, 2004, permits, after due authorization, the use of tissues and/or organs of human bodies in education, training and research (Jones et al. 295).
Science Involved:
The Skeletal System:
As the framework of the body it provides support, shape and mechanical protection to the internal organs. It assists in movement and acts as a storehouse of minerals.
The Nervous System:
It controls and regulates movements, thoughts and emotions. It is the center of all learning and memory.
The Respiratory System:
Through breathing, it supplies the blood with oxygen and blood, in turn, delivers the oxygen to all the cells of the body. Inhalation and exhalation are controlled by the respiratory system.
The Cardiovascular System:
Also referred to as Circulatory System, it includes the heart, blood vessels and blood. Through veins, arteries and capillaries, it keeps blood, oxygen and other vital nutrients flowing through the body and also removes metabolic waste.
The Digestive System:
It includes mouth, stomach, liver and rectum. It converts food into energy which is necessary for survival and packages the residue for waste disposal.
The Reproductive System:
It is where life evolves, beginning as a single cell. It is responsible for producing new offspring and perpetuating the human race.
References
Sullivan, Katherine Mariaca. When a Loved One Dies: The Complete Guide to Preparing a Dignified and Meaningful Goodbye. Handsworth Wood: Kaleidoscope Publishing, 2011.
Jones, David Gareth & Maja I. Whitaker. Speaking for the Dead: The Human Body in Biology and Medicine. Surrey: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2009.