**Ducksworth: *The Having of Wonderful Ideas***

Curriculum:

* Uncover a subject, depth vs. breadth. *(Whitehead-falling in love with a subject).*
* A curriculum that values the unexpected. For example, if something captures the interest of children, the teacher goes with that interest.
* Real experiences with subject matter.

Teaching/teachers:

* To ask the right questions at the right time. *(Bransford-expert teachers)*
* Show students that you value their ideas.
* To provide a setting that help children develop their ideas.

Learning/students:

* To have wonderful ideas and to test these ideas.
* To be curious and confident with their ideas.

Aims of Education:

* There is no built-in pace of intellectual development for children. Children develop by having and testing their wonderful ideas.

Environment:

* Teachers work with small groups of students.
* Create an environment that allows children to freely explore and discover.

**Combs: *Affective Education of None at All***

Curriculum:

* Focus on subjective experiences of the learner. (*Bransford-learner centered, Levy-authentic learning experiences & Freire-authentic thinking vs. banking)*

Teaching/teachers:

* Focus on student feelings, attitude, and emotion.

Learning/students:

* Learning involves two things: exposure to new information or experience and the personal discovery of what it means.
* Degree of emotion experienced is an effective indicator of student involvement.
* Affective Factors in Learning
  + Self Concept=students that believe they are more likely to succeed are more likely to try and thus succeed.
  + Challenge or Threat=Learning occurs best when teachers are successful in creating atmospheres that are challenging without being threatening.
  + Values=serve as a basic guideline for selecting our goals, they are personal and change with feelings or affect. For example, students that value reading are more likely to be effective learners.
  + Belonging and being cared for=student feelings of belonging/being cared for vitally affect the learning process. For example, when you feel cared for you are more likely to get involved.

Aims of Education:

* Affective education=concern for students feelings, attitudes and emotions are important pieces of the learning process.

Environment:

* An atmosphere that is challenging but not threatening.