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Teaching English as a Foreign or Second Language (ELT)
Second Year Students

BY

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[[Chapter Three]]

EFL And ESL Teaching Setting

Q1//What is the difference between EFL and ESL?

EFL is an acronym for English as a foreign language and is studied by people who live in places where English is not a first language such as Italy

ESL is an acronym for English as a Second Language. People who study ESL speak other Language such as Spanish.

Q2//what is the goal of learning EFL and ESL?

The goals of learning EFL/and ESL are often quite different. In many countries where English is a foreign language, the dual goal

Of teenagers studying in the educational system is to pass English entrance exams to enter good high school and universities

Q3//What Are Examples of EFL and ESL Teaching Settings?

EFL settings include public schools (K-12), universities, public language school, and Private language school.

ESL settings include public schools (K-12) university language programs and Refugee/literacy centers.

EX: 1//Students in public schools in Saudi Arabia study English four days each week, 45

Minutes per class. Textbooks are designed under the supervision of the Ministry of Education .

EX: 2// Universities in EFL settings also offer programs for English majors, and there are a

Variety of different specializations that English majors can pursue.

EX: 3//University EFL settings offer a variety of different English programs. Most Universities worldwide require students to take several semesters of a foreign language.

1-Definition ESP: *courses to fill a need within a particular major. For example, students*

Majoring in Hotel Management might be required to take a course on Tourism and English.

2-Definition pullout model: **Pullout Model, in which ESL Specialists Pull Students out of their grade-level Classroom for ESL lessons, Pulling students out of their classroom has certain benefits .**

3-Definition inclusion model: **in which the ESL teacher goes into the classroom to work**

With the ESL students, either as a small group or individually, during classroom instruction there are certain benefits from this approach.

Q4//What are the overlapping settings?

Is the international school (K-12). These schools offer all classes in English to expatriates, nationals who have returned home from living in English-speaking countries, and others.

Most of the international schools attract students from a variety of cultural and language backgrounds.

Q5//What makes such schools interesting from an EFL/ESL?

Perspective is that within the walls of the school, it is more of an ESL setting in which English is used as a medium of communication. However, within those same walls, there are also subcultures and multiple languages being spoken and outside the school English is often not spoken.

EX: the university within traditionally EFL contexts where students with strong English

Skills can take most of their classes in English. Most of these degree programs are International.

Ex: One example is Al Ain Men's College in the United Arab Emirates where they offer degrees in

Business, Communication Technology Education, Engineering Technology, Health Sciences, and Information Technology, and English is the language of instruction for all courses within these majors.

Q6//How Are Different Teaching Settings Woven into This Book?

Understanding different settings is important, to remind you that teaching English is context dependent. How and what we teach depend very much on the setting. For example, the goals of teaching ESL to immigrant children in an elementary school in the United States are quite different in many ways from those of teaching EFL to elementary school children in Japan.