

Chapter Three

EFL and ESL Teaching Settings

EFL is an acronym for English as a foreign language and is studied by people who live in places where English is not first language such as in Italy, Saudi Arabia, and Vietnam. ESL is an acronym for English as a second language. People who study ESL speak other languages, such as Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, or Swahili as their first or native language. However, they live in places where is used as the first or native language, such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

EFL Teaching Settings.

1. Public schools English is taught to EFL students in public schools Worldwide, and in recent years the trend has been to offer English to younger and younger students.
2. University EFL settings :Most universities require students to take several semesters of a foreign languages and English is either a choice among other languages or required.
3. Public language schools these schools have increased in recent years Some of these schools have an assortment of English programs and classes, while others are smaller and more specialized.

ESL Teaching Settings

1. A separate program that addresses students language academic needs is the pull-out model in which ESL specialists pull students out of their grade-level classroom for ESL lessons.
2. Another approach is the inclusion model in which the ESL teacher work with ESL students. The inclusion gives ESL teacher direct access to what is going on in the classroom to work with ESL students. The inclusion

gives ESL teacher direct access to what is going on in the classroom, the assignments that are being done.

3. Teaching mode I, the ESL teacher and grade level teacher team-teach the class. They plan and take turns teaching both native and ESL students. One benefit of this approach is that the ESL teacher can use ESL teaching strategies to present material to the students. Another benefit is that the ESL students “perceive themselves ‘students’ rather than ‘ESL students.
4. Offering bilingual programs, which include subtractive bilingualism and additive bilingualism programs. Subtractive bilingualism begins with using the students' native language while working at developing the second language. As students develop the second language and begin to shift away from identity with the home language and culture, greater emphasis is placed on using the second language. While additive bilingualism aims at providing students with fully literate in both their native and second language.
5. ESL is also taught in Refugee and Literacy Center where depending on the political climate, learners come from a variety of nations.

Overlapping settings: one such setting is the international school.

These schools offer all classes in English to expatriates, nationals who have returned home from living in English-speaking countries.

Another setting that does not fit neatly into either EFL or ESL is the university within traditionally EFL contexts where students with strong English skills can take most of their classes in English.