

# EDUCATION AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

*However, less than 1 percent of public school teachers are English as a Second Language (ESL) instructors (or one ESL instructor for every students).*

ESL teachers may work in ELL classrooms as primary educators, or they may work alongside primary teachers as auxiliary support. Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages. Retrieved September 21, , from "Archived copy". As such, ESL teachers help students recognize the similarities between the two cultures. English language learners can also have one on one time to learn more basic English language skills with no interruptions from the teacher or students within the class. Some educators argue that learning another additional language while learning English might be too challenging for ELLs, or that ELLs should focus on their English proficiency before attempting further languages. ELL students are referred to as such in both ESL specific classes and regular content area classes that they are integrated into. Their anxiety will roll over into the classroom and have a negative impact on the ESL students' performances. Some teachers may have a negative, unwelcoming attitude. Learn more about assessing and teaching dually-identified students and how the field is changing with the increased use of technology, student support teams, and collaborative practices. Interviews with Featured Experts These interviews with experts in the field of ELL education, bilingual education, and special education offer excellent guidance for educators who serve ELLs who may have disabilities. In their piece "Moving Forward: Ten Guiding Principles for Teachers", they propose that because Language Teachers often act as informal policymakers, it is imperative that they first understand their own "ways of languaging" and preconceptions about languages and language learners. Some teachers may feel that ESL instruction may be a separate entity from standards-based instruction. This section provides specific ideas and strategies, such as tips for planning lessons and the use of language objectives, as well as broader approaches such as using informal assessment and differentiation for varying language levels. Providing support in typical classrooms has become commonplace for ESL teachers as many states seek to immerse ELLs in regular class settings. On the contrary, we need to acknowledge the fact that they are intertwined with each other. Additional support was provided by our founding partner, the American Federation of Teachers. In the U. And while some federal, state and district policies are in place to support English learner education, other policies are barriers or are woefully underfunded. It also implies that the student is currently in the process of improving their English language proficiency. What are the myths and misconceptions that result in these trends? Although curriculum for ESL teachers may vary from state to state, all states are currently required to provide ESL learning programs that meet federal mandates for education, including the No Child Left Behind Act. Retrieved Push-in program versus pull-out program[ edit ] Two other models of instruction include the push-in program and the pull-out program. Also, the teacher might be frustrated that the child is being pulled out at important times such as at a test or literacy activity. But in far too many schools, they do not. What are important considerations to keep in mind when preparing for and managing the special education referral process for ELLs? Qualifying to Become an ESL Teacher An education in ESL may be obtained through a state-approved teacher preparation program at the undergraduate or graduate level, or it may be a certification program that serves as an additional endorsement to a current teaching license at the elementary or secondary level in a public school setting.