

Teaching methods are the various procedures that teachers use to deliver instruction and reach student learning objectives. **Teaching approaches** are how teachers express those methods in their classrooms. **Teaching techniques** are specific, concrete strategies that teachers use to engage students in the learning process. In recent years, there has been a shift in the teaching of English as a Second Language (ESL) from a focus on grammar and rote memorization to a more [communicative approach](#). This means that instead of simply drilling students on grammar rules and vocabulary, communicative [ESL teaching methods](#) place an emphasis on having students use the language to communicate with each other. There are a number of reasons for this shift. **First**, research has shown that communicative teaching methods are more effective than traditional methods in helping students to develop proficiency in the target language. **Second**, communicative approaches are more engaging for both students and teachers, making the learning process more enjoyable. **Finally**, in our increasingly globalized world, it is becoming more important for students to be able to communicate effectively in English.

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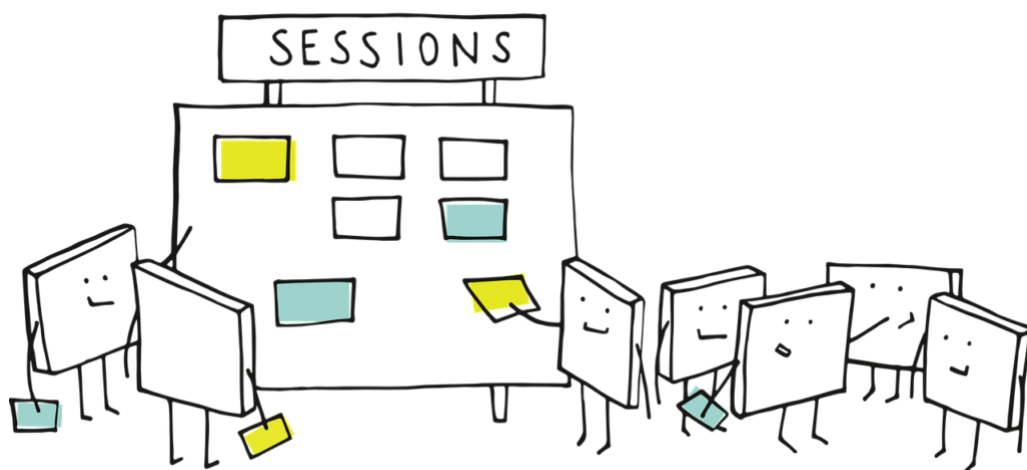
While there are a number of different communicative [ESL teaching](#) methods, some of the most popular include [task-based learning](#), **problem-based learning**, and [project-based learning](#). In **task-based learning**, students work together to complete authentic tasks such as *role-playing*

conversations or writing emails. In **problem-based learning**, students *solve real-world problems* using English. And in **project-based learning**, students *work together on long-term projects such as developing a public service announcement or designing a new product*. While each of these methods has its own advantages, they all share the common goal of helping students develop real-world [communication](#) skills.

Teachers and schools use approaches, methods, and techniques that promote collaboration and cooperation between students in the class to create an effective learning environment

There are a variety of teaching methods, approaches, and techniques that can be used in the EFL/ESL classroom. **The most effective method** will vary depending on the school's philosophy, the goals of the class, the level of the students, and the resources available. However, some general principles should be followed in order to create an effective learning environment. **Firstly, [Student Talking Time \(STT\)](#)** should be much higher (minimum 70%: 30% ratio) than **[Teacher Talking Time \(TTT\)](#)**. This allows students to practice their [language skills](#) and get immediate feedback from their peers. **Secondly, activities and [language games](#)** should be designed to encourage student collaboration and interaction. This could involve [pair work](#), [group work](#), or problem-solving tasks. Finally, lessons should be well-structured and organized so that students know what is expected of them.

[CEFR \(Common European Framework of Reference\)](#) in many ways tells teachers what students should be able to do at each stage of learning. The only way to find out what the learning and the level are is to have plenty of STT and very little of TTT.



Teaching methods for different class objectives

Teaching methods are the various procedures that are used by teachers to deliver instruction to students. Teaching methods can be categorized into three types: **teacher-centered, student-centered, and content-centered**. **Teacher-centered** methods are those in which the teachers are the primary source of information and the students are passive learners. **Student-centered** methods are those in which the students are actively engaged in their own learning. **Content-**

centered methods focus on a particular topic or subject matter. Each type of teaching method has its own advantages and disadvantages. Teacher-centered methods are more traditional and typically result in better student performance on standardized tests. However, student-centered methods are thought to promote deeper understanding and retention of information. Content-centered methods can be effective in certain subjects, such as science and history, but may not be as successful in others, such as English language arts. The type of teaching method used should be based on the needs of the students and the goals of the course.

Teaching approaches > methods > techniques and their effects on students' performances

Teaching approaches are the different philosophies that guide a teacher's methods.

Teaching methods are the different ways that a teacher can deliver instruction to their students.

Teaching techniques are the specific strategies that a teacher uses to implement their methods.

There is no one "right" way to teach, as every student is different and every class is different. However, studies have shown that some [teaching strategies](#) and techniques may be superior to others in terms of assisting pupils in learning. For instance, it has been demonstrated that cooperative learning, in which students collaborate in small groups to complete a task, is more effective in fostering [student engagement](#) and knowledge than conventional lecture-based education. Similarly, hands-on learning activities, such as experiments and simulations, have been shown to be more effective than passive activities, such as listening to a lecture or reading a textbook, in helping students learn content and retain information. Of course, the most effective teaching approach is one that is tailored to the specific needs of the students and the curriculum. A good teacher will use a variety of teaching methods and techniques to meet the needs of their students and help them achieve success in the classroom.



Approaches, materials, delivery

Instructional materials, delivery methods, and learner-centered approaches are all integral parts of teaching. They provide the framework in which the content is delivered and guide the interactions between teachers and students. Each approach has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the most effective teachers use a variety of methods to meet the needs of their students.

One common method of instruction is the **lecture**. Lectures are an efficient way to deliver information to a large number of students at once. However, they can be dry and unengaging, causing students to tune out or fall asleep. Another drawback is that lectures do not allow for much interaction between teachers and students. Questions are typically answered at the end, if at all, so it can be difficult for students to get clarification on unclear points. Lectures should be avoided in EFL/ESL classes because EFL/ESL classes are skills classes and emphasis is put on students engagement. If instructions need to be given, they should be short, and to the point.

Discussion-based approaches are another popular method of instruction, particularly in college classrooms. These approaches encourage students to interact with each other and with the material, deepening their understanding of the content. However, discussions can be chaotic if not well-managed, and some students may be shy or reluctant to participate. In addition, discussion-based approaches require more prep time from instructors than lectures do, but the effects on learning are higher in most cases.

The **flipped classroom** is a newer approach that is becoming increasingly popular. In this model, students watch lectures or read texts outside of class, then come to class ready to discuss and apply what they have learned. This allows teachers to spend more time facilitating discussions and helping students with individual questions. Flipped classrooms can be very effective, but they require a significant investment of time and effort from both teachers and students.

Ultimately, there is no single “best” way to teach. The most important thing is that teachers select methods that are appropriate for the content being taught and the goals they hope to achieve with their students. By using a variety of methods, teachers can keep their classes engaging and responsive to the needs of their students. Just like in the game of golf, where we have to use different clubs or have different strategies for different courses and holes, in [teaching English](#) we have tools (i.e. approaches, methods, techniques) that help us to deliver lessons that meet specific goals, under specific circumstances.



Conclusion

Teaching methodologies and approaches are constantly evolving with the aim of providing students with the best possible education. However, it is not just the methods and approaches that are important, but also the techniques that teachers use to engage students in learning. There is a lot of research that has been conducted on the most effective teaching techniques and how they impact students' performances. Some studies have found that certain methods, such as inquiry-based learning, are more effective than others, while others have found no significant difference between teaching methods. Ultimately, it is up to each teacher to find the approach that works best for their students and their teaching style. However, research can provide valuable insights into which methods are most likely to lead to success.

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