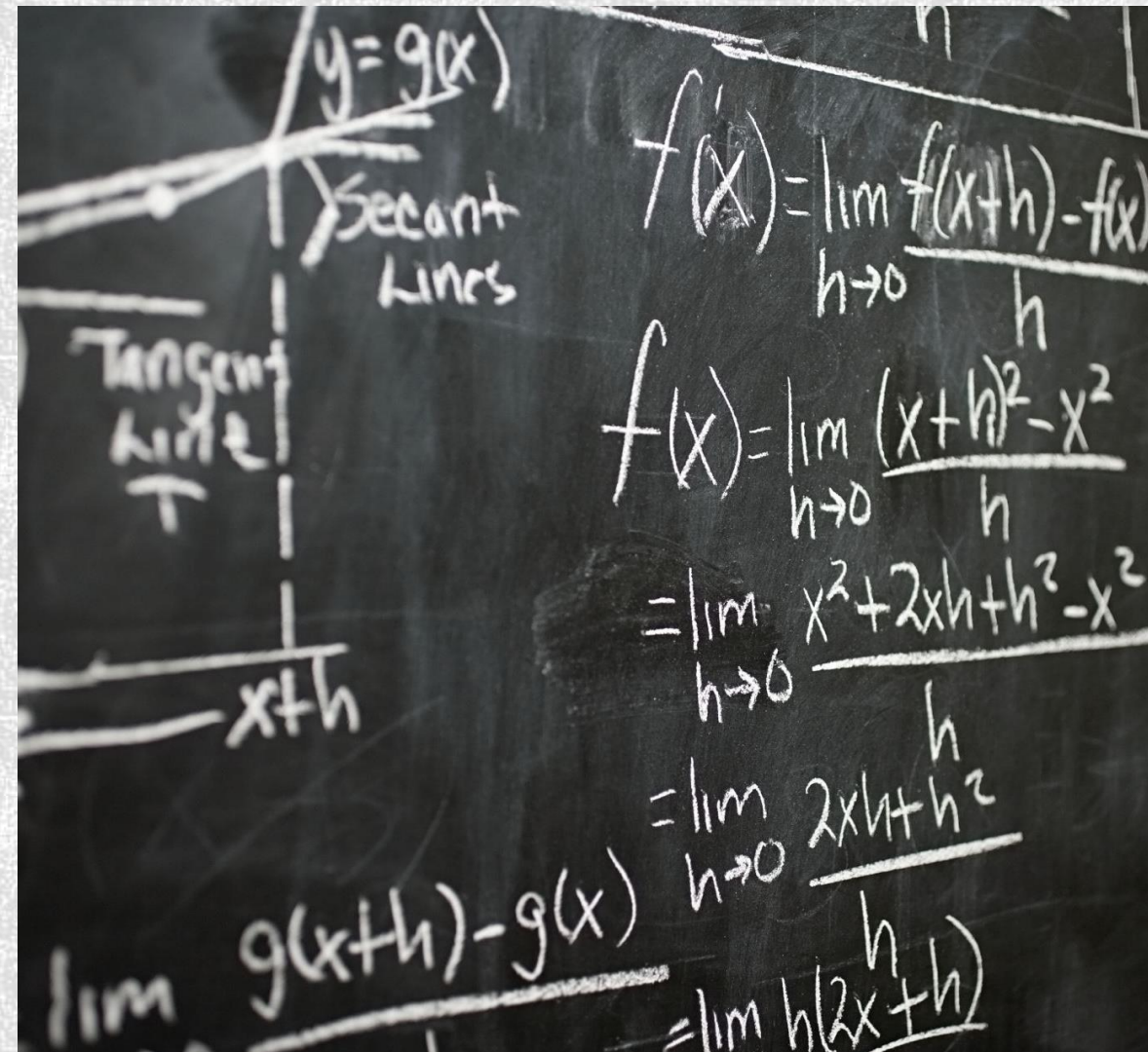


# ENGLISH FOR MATHEMATICS

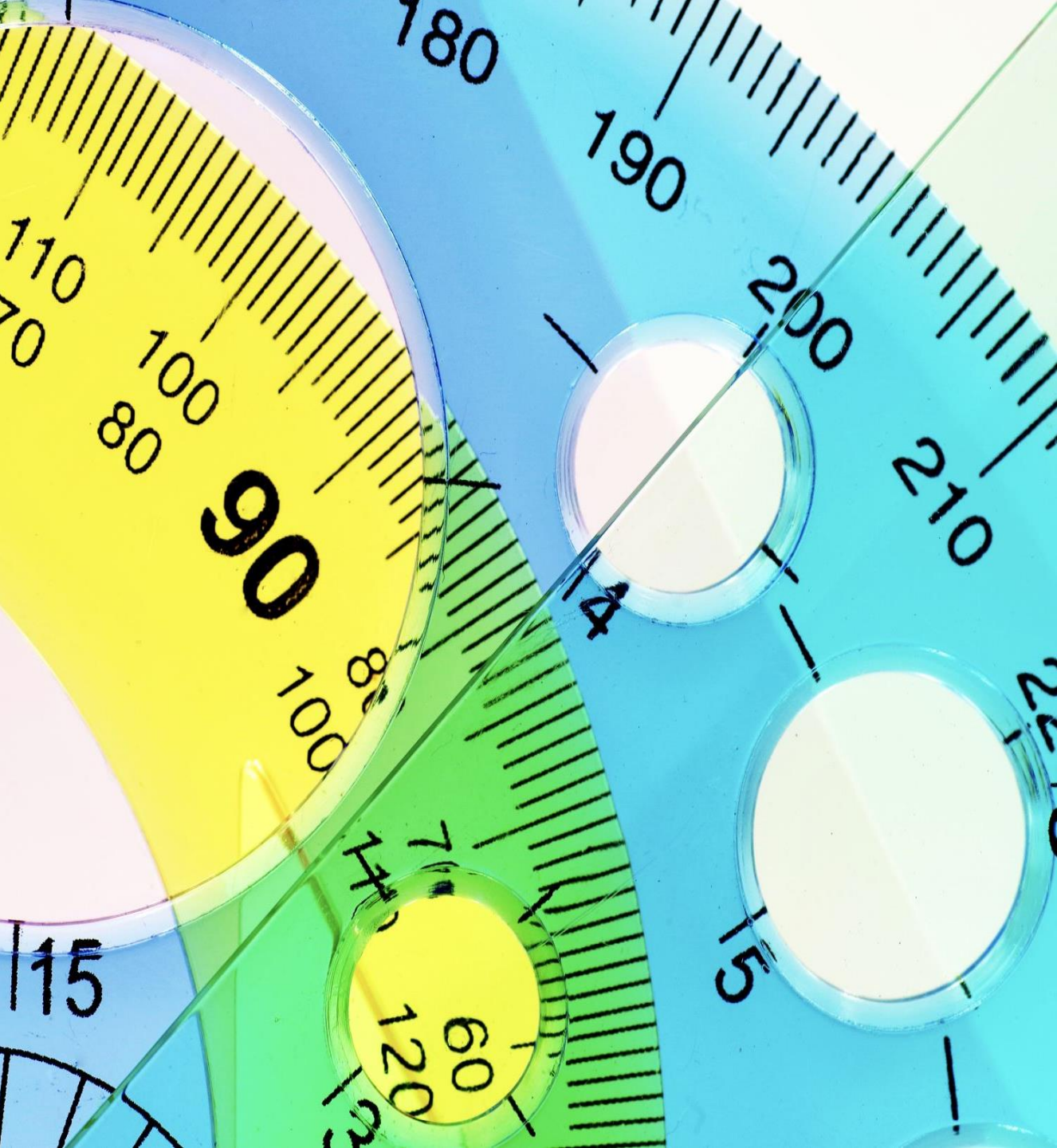


## Lecture 4: Being a Mathematics Teacher

Itha Priyastiti

Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana  
Sumba





**REVIEW**

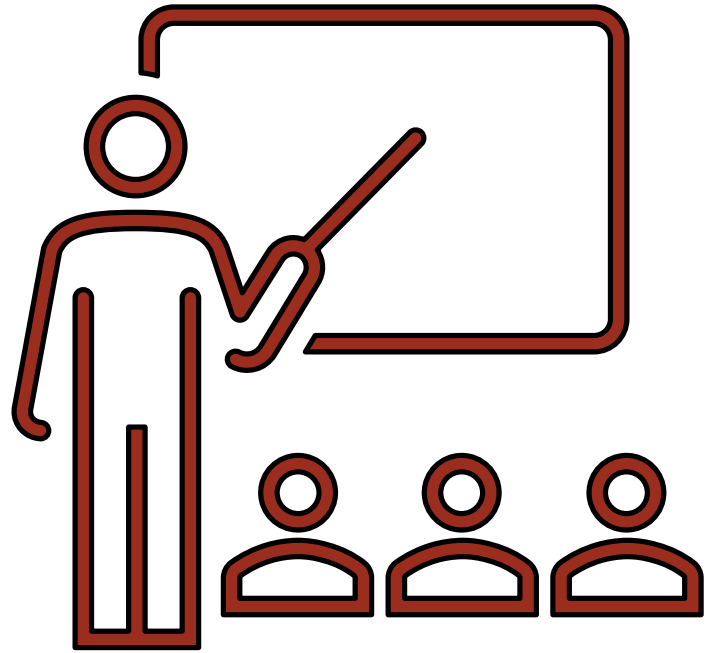


# Review on Comparisons



- There are three ways of making comparisons:
  - 1) Comparative
  - 2) Superlative
  - 3) Equative
- To display data, you can use:
  - 1) tables as a convenient way to show large amount of data in a small space
  - 2) A **bar chart** to compare *unlike* (*different*) items
  - 3) A **line chart** to depict changes over a period of time, showing data and trends
  - 4) A **pie chart** to display the *size* of each part as a percentage of a *whole*



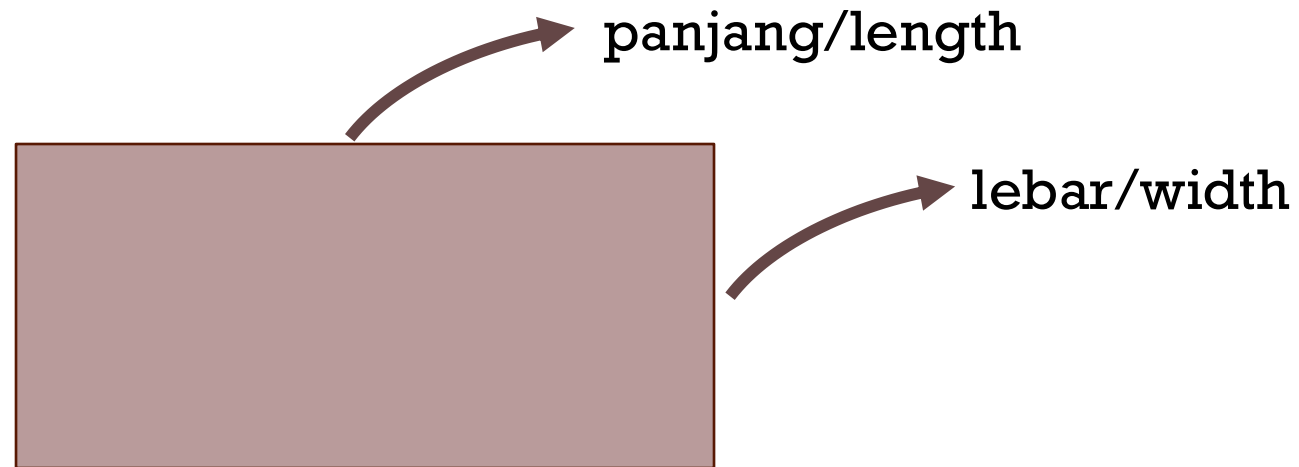


# BEING A MATH TEACHER



# BRAINSTORM

- Biasanya, bagaimana kalau Anda ingin memberikan instruksi dalam bahasa Indonesia?
- Berikan contoh bagaimana menginstruksikan siswa untuk menghitung luas persegi.



- 1) identify the length
- 2) Identify the width
- 3) Multiply length by width



# BEING A GOOD TEACHER



- One of the teachers' role is **giving instructions** 😊
- Giving **clear and effective instructions** is crucial because it helps students understand tasks, learn efficiently, and achieve success.
- So, how **should** teachers give instructions?
  - 1) Keep the instructions short
  - 2) Keep your language simple

<https://www.theteflacademy.com/blog/how-should-teachers-give-instructions/>





# **GIVING INSTRUCTIONS**

# USING IMPERATIVES

- Imperatives are used to give commands, directions, or warnings.
- Imperatives are formed using the base form of the verb (the infinitive\* **without “to”**).
- \*An *infinitive* = *to* + the simple form of a verb (*to see, to be, to go, etc.*).
- The **simple form of a verb** is used in imperative sentences.
- The understood subject of the sentence is **you** (meaning the person the speaker is talking to): *(You) close the window.*

The base form of the verb  
“to read.”

**Read** the book!



An exclamation mark is used if  
the imperative is urgent.



# USING IMPERATIVES

- Imperative sentences can also be **used** to make polite requests.
- The difference between a command and a request lies in the speaker's tone of voice and the use of *please*.
- *Please* can come at the beginning or end of a request.



The base form

“Please” can be placed at the beginning/ end.

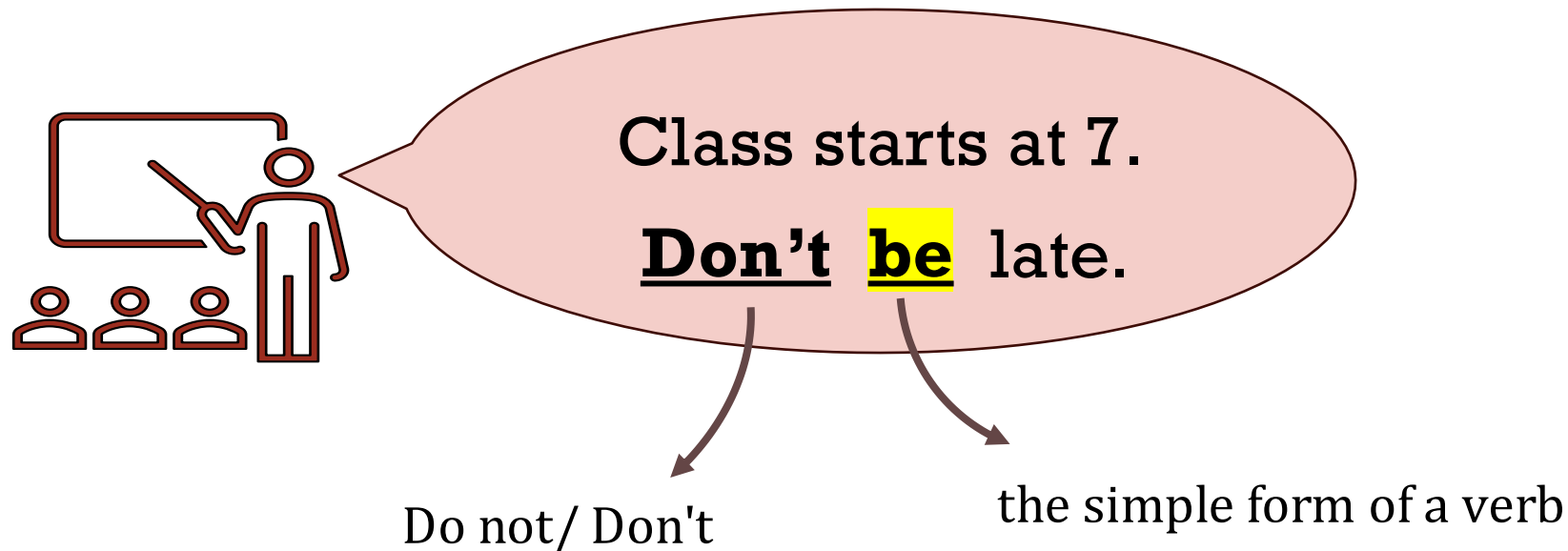
**Be** quiet, please.



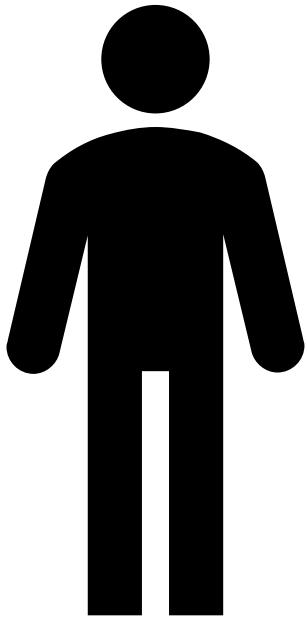
# NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES

- “Do not” or “don’t” can be added before the verb to make an imperative negative.
- Negative imperative is used to give commands to others **for NOT doing something**.
- **Remember:** The understood subject of the sentence is **you** (meaning the person the speaker is talking to): *(You) close the window.*

NEGATIVE FORM: *Do not/ Don't + the simple form of a verb*



# NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES



That chair is broken. **Don't sit** there.

the simple form of verb

**Don't step** on the grass!

the simple form of verb



# SUBJECT WITH IMPERATIVES

Usually, an imperative sentence does not have a subject, but sometimes a noun or a pronoun is used to make it clear who is being talked to.

**Noun/ pronoun as a Subject.**

It can be placed at the front/ back

**Everybody** sit down.

Sit down, **Rambu**.



# EXERCISE

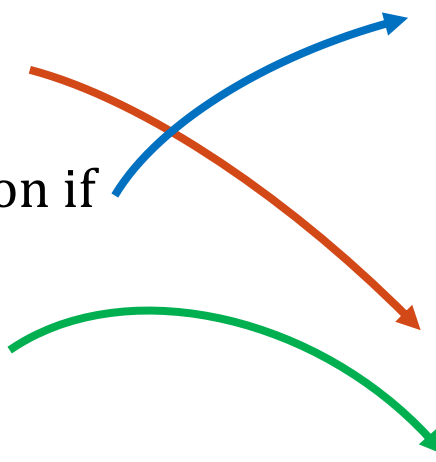
*Fill in the blanks with the correct response. Choose the correct response from the options.*

1. Teacher : “This is our new friend, Lisa. ... “  
Students : ”Hi, Lisa!”  
a. submit your task on time
2. Teacher : “ ... There will be points deduction if you are late.”  
b. sign here
3. Teacher : “It’s hot today. Umbu, please ... ”  
Umbu : “Yes, ma’am!”  
c. bring the files  
d. be nice
4. Manager : “I want to see the admission report. ...”  
Staff : “Right away.”  
e. open the window
5. Manager : “This is your employment contract. Please, ...”



# DISCUSSION

*Fill in the blanks with the correct response. Choose the correct response from the options.*

1. Teacher : “This is our new friend, Lisa. ... “  
Students : “Hi, Lisa!”
  2. Teacher : “ ... There will be points deduction if you are late.”
  3. Teacher : “It’s hot today. Umbu, please ... ”
- a. submit your task on time
  - b. sign here
  - c. bring the files
  - d. say hi
  - e. open the window
- 

*The utterances will be:*

1. “This is our new friend, Lisa. **Say Hi.**”
2. **“Submit your task on time.** There will be points deduction if you are late.”
3. “It’s hot today. Umbu, please **open the window.**”



# DISCUSSION

*Fill in the blanks with the correct response. Choose the correct response from the options.*

4. Manager : “I want to see the admission report. ...”  
Staff : “Right away.”
5. Manager : “This is your employment contract.  
Please, ...”
- a. submit your task on time
  - b. sign here
  - c. bring the files
  - d. say hi
  - e. open the window
- 

*The utterances will be:*

4. “I want to see the admission report. **Bring the files.**”
5. “This is your employment contract. Please, **sign here.**”





# **GIVING SUGGESTIONS**

# BEING A GOOD TEACHER



- Another crucial role of a teacher is being a **counselor**.
- You need to **provide guidance and support to students' academic, personal, and social-emotional needs, fostering a positive and supportive learning environment.**
- To support the mental and emotional well-being of their students, a teacher **should** offer guidance and encouragement to students facing both academic and personal challenges (<https://teachers.institute/learning-teaching/teacher-counselor-supporting-student-well-being/>)
- Therefore, a teacher **must** have the ability to give suggestions and advice.



# SHOULD & OUGHT TO

- Should & ought to have the same meaning: *"This is good advice."*

SUBJECT	SHOULD/ OUGHT TO	BASE FORM	REST OF SENTENCE
I/ You/ We/ They/ Rambu and Umbu/ She/ He/ It/ Rambu	should	follow	the regulations.
	ought to		

- For positive sentences:

*Should + simple form of a verb (infinitive without to)*

*Ought to + simple form of a verb (infinitive without to)*



# SHOULD & OUGHT TO

- Negative sentences:

*Should + not (shouldn't) + simple form of a verb (infinitive without to)*

SUBJECT	SHOULD NOT	BASE FORM	REST OF SENTENCE
I/ You/ We/ They/ Rambu and Umbu/ She/ He/ It/ Rambu	should not (shouldn't)	play	online game too much.

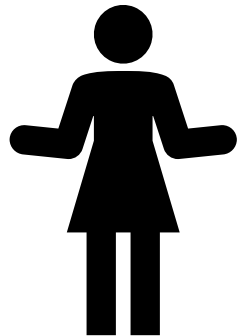
- Notes:

*Ought to is usually **not used** in the negatives.*



# HAD BETTER

- Had better has the same meaning as *should* and *ought to*.
- It usually implies a strong or urgent advice that can have **a negative consequence** if it is not followed.
- *For positive sentences: had better + simple form of a verb (infinitive without to)*
- *For negative sentences: had better not + simple form of a verb (infinitive without to)*



You **had (you'd) better leave** for school! It's already 7!

the simple form of  
verb

Possible consequence:  
If you don't leave now, you'll  
be late.



# HAVE TO, HAVE GOT TO, MUST

- In English, “have to” or “must” are used when talking about obligations or things that are necessary. They are often used to give important instructions.
- Have to is more frequently used in everyday speech and writing than must.
- Have got to is usually used in informal conversation.
- Must is usually used in written instructions.
- *Form:*

SUBJECT	HAVE TO/ HAVE GOT TO/ MUST	BASE FORM	REST OF SENTENCE
I/ You/ We/ They/ Rambu and Umbu	have to/ have got to/ must	study	harder.
She/ He/ It/ Rambu	has to/ has got to/ must		

the simple form of verb



# EXAMPLES



I'd love to go to the party with you, but I have to **study** tonight.



## INFORMAL

Bye now! I have got to **go**. My mom is waiting outside.



## WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS

Academic advisors must **validate** students' study plan before the semester starts.



# DO NOT HAVE TO, MUST NOT

- Do/ does not have to express the idea that something is not necessary.
- “Don’t have to” means something is not necessary, or there is no obligation.
- Must not expresses prohibition (DON’T DO THIS!)
- “Must not” is a strong negative obligation. It means something is not allowed.
- *Form:*

the simple form of verb

SUBJECT	DO NOT HAVE TO/ MUST NOT	BASE FORM	REST OF SENTENCE
I/ You/ We/ They/ Rambu and Umbu/ She/ He/ It/ Rambu	do (does) not have to	buy	present.
	must not	carry	inflammable goods to plane.



# COULD

- “Could” is often used to suggest a solution to a problem. It states a possible course of action without necessarily recommending it.
- “Could” means that the action is a possibility; a choice that might solve the problem.

the simple form of verb

SUBJECT	COULD	BASE FORM	REST OF SENTENCE
I/ You/ We/ They/ Rambu and Umbu/ She/ He/ It/ Rambu	could	buy	a new laptop.



# EXAMPLES



Argh! My laptop is killing me! It's super slow!



Well, you could buy a new one.

*“Could”* means that the action is a possibility; a choice that might solve the problem.



# EXERCISE

*Read the situation. Make one appropriate suggestion/ advice based on the situation. Use **should/ shouldn't/ ought to/ had better/ had better not/ have to/ have got to/ must/ do not have to/ must not/ could***



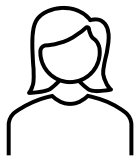
Oh no, I forgot my LMS password!



You ...



Rambu, your GPA is going lower this semester.  
You ...



Yes mam. Thank you for your kind suggestion.



# DISCUSSION

*Read the situation. Make one appropriate suggestion/ advice based on the situation. Use **should/ shouldn't/ ought to/ had better/ had better not/ have to/ have got to/ must/ do not have to/ must not/ could***



Oh no, I forgot my LMS password!



You **should see** your academic advisor.



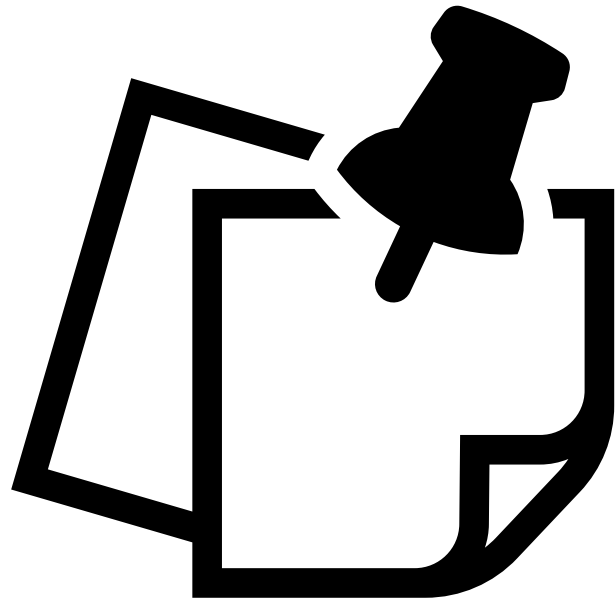
Rambu, your GPA is going lower this semester.

You **had better focus** to improve it. Otherwise, you could lose your scholarship.



Yes mam. Thank you for your kind suggestion.

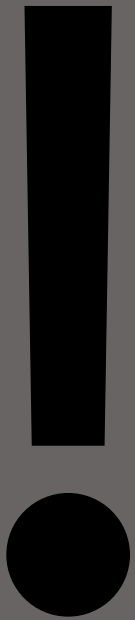




# TAKE HOME NOTES



# SUMMARY — GIVING INSTRUCTIONS



- To keep your instructions are effective and clear:
  - 1) Keep the instructions short
  - 2) Keep your language simple
- Imperatives are used to give commands, directions, or warnings.
- Imperatives are formed using the base form of the verb (the infinitive\* **without “to”**).
- \*An *infinitive* = *to + the simple form of a verb (to see, to be, to go, etc.)*.
- The **simple form of a verb** is used in imperative sentences.



# SUMMARY — GIVING SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE



- To give suggestions, you can use:

- 1) should/ shouldn't
- 2) ought to
- 3) had better/ had better not
- 4) have to
- 5) have got to
- 6) must
- 7) do not have to
- 8) must not
- 9) could



simple/ base  
form of a verb



# SUMMARY — GIVING SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE



- *Have got to* is usually used in informal conversation.
- *Must is* usually used in written instructions.
- *have to* or *must* are used when talking about obligations or things that are necessary. They are often used to give important instructions.
- *Do/ does not have to* express the idea that something is not necessary or or there is no obligation.



# SUMMARY — GIVING SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE



- *Must not* expresses prohibition or a strong negative obligation. It means something is not allowed (**DON'T DO THIS!**)
- *Could* is often used to suggest a solution to a problem. It states a possible course of action without necessarily recommending it.



Azar, B. S. (2003). *Fundamentals of English Grammar* (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.

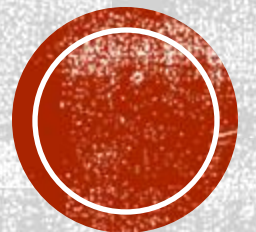
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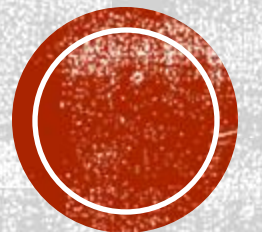


## Reminder

- Project Presentation
- Remember to check the details of the project



**REMINDER**





Thank you and see you in the  
next lecture!