**I. PROHIBITION**

Prohibition adalah sebuah kalimat larangan atau peringatan bagi orang lain untuk tidak melakukan sesuatu. Contohnya: *'Don't touch me!'* , *'Don't be lazy!'*, dan *'Don't step the grass'.* Kalimat prohibition ini biasanya di awali dengan kalimat 'don't' atau 'do not' yang artinya jangan. Prohibition ini sendiri dibagi kedalam tiga jenis yaitu yang pertama ialah **verbal prohibition**, **nominal prohibition,** dan **prohibition no + verb-ing**. Mari langsung saja kita simak penjelasan dan contoh kalimat prohibition itu sendiri.

**Verbal Prohibition**

Verbal Prohibition ini menggunakan kata kerja (verb) di dalam kalimatnya, prohibition selalu menggunakan verb 1. Ingat, kalimatnya harus dimulai dengan don't atau do not. Maka akan didapat rumus verbal prohibition seperti ini: Don't + Verb 1

* Don't touch me! *(jangan sentuh aku!)*
* Don't cry! *(jangan menangis!)*
* Don't come late! *(jangan datang terlambat!)*
* Don't step in the grass! *(jangan menginjak rumput!)*
* Don't read books loudly in the library! *(jangan mebaca keras di perpustakaan!)*
* Don't swim too far! *(jangan berenang terlalu jauh!)*
* Don't go away! *(jangan pergi!)*
* Don't leave me! *(jangan tinggalkan aku!)*
* Don't blame her! *(jangan salahkan dia!)*
* Don't eat too much! *(jangan makan terlalu banyak!)*
* Don't eat my ice cream! *(jangan makan es krim ku!)*
* Don't follow me! *(jangan ikuti aku!)*
* Don't play football in the house! *(jangan main bola di dalam rumah!)*
* Don't leave me alone! *(jangan tinggalkan aku sendirian!)*
* Don't speak to her! *(jangan bicara padanya!)*
* Don't run in the hallway!  *(jangan berlarian di lorong!)*

Jika kalian ingin membuat kalimat larangan ini menjadi **polite prohibition** atau kalimat larangan yang lebih lembut atau sopan. Kalian bisa menambahkan kata 'please' di dalamnya. Contohnya seperti:

* Please don't leave me alone *(tolong jangan tinggalkan aku sendirian)*
* Please don't go *(tolong jangan pergi)*
* Please stay with me *(tolong tinggalah bersamaku)*
* Please don't cry *(tolong jangan menangis)*
* Don't touch the things, please! *(jangan menyentuh barang-barang, tolong!)*
* Don't speak loudly, please! *(jangan berbicara terlalu keras, tolong!)*
* Don't disturb, please! *(jangan mengganggu, tolong!)*

**Nominal Prohibition**

Nominal Prohibition adalah kalimat larangan yang mengandung kata [Adverb (Kata Keterangan)](http://www.jagoanbahasainggris.com/2017/03/penjelasan-jenis-dan-daftar-kata-adverbs.html), [Noun (Kata Benda)](http://www.jagoanbahasainggris.com/2017/03/penjelasan-jenis-dan-daftar-kata-noun-kata-benda.html), dan [Adjective (Kata Sifat)](http://www.jagoanbahasainggris.com/2017/03/penjelasan-jenis-dan-daftar-kata-adjective-kata-sifat.html). Maka rumusnya ialah Don't + be + Adverb/Noun/Adjective. Berikut adalah contoh kalimat nominal prohibition.

* Don't be late! *(jangan terlambat!)*
* Don't be sad! *(jangan bersedih!)*
* Don't be lazy! *(jangan malas!)*
* Don't be a stupid person *(jangan jadi orang yang bodoh!)*
* Don't be so serious *(jangan jadi terlalu serius!)*
* Don't be a corruptor *(jangan menjadi seorang koruptor!)*
* Don't be an useless person *(janganlah jadi orang yang tidak berguna!)*
* Don't be crazy! *(jangan gila!)*
* Don't be mad at me! *(jangan marah padaku!)*
* Don't be hopeless! (*Jangan berputus asa!)*

Jika kalian ingin mengubahnya kedalam polite prohibition, tinggal di tampahkan please di belakang atau di depan kalimat.

**Prohibition 'No + Verb-Ing'**

Selain bentuk verbal dannominal prohibition ada juga prohibition yang di bentuk dari No + verb-ing. Makna 'No' disini sama artinya dengan 'don't' yang artinya jangan. Berikut contoh kalimatnya:

* No smoking! *(dilarang merokok)*
* No fishing *(dilarang memancing)*
* No littering *(dilarang membuang sampah)*
* No feeding *(jangan memberi makan)*
* No tipping *(jangan memberikan uang tip)*
* No parking *(dilarang parkir)*

**SOAL**

Choose the right answer between a, b, c, or d

1. DUE TO MANY SHARP CORALS, THE VISITOR ARE PROHIBITED TO SWIM ALONG THIS AREA

Where do we usually find the text?

a. At the lake

b. At the beach

c. At the river bank

d. At the swimming pool

1. PLEASE DON’T LEAN AGAINTS THE DOOR

What is the purpose of the text?

a. To warn people not to push the door

b. To advice people not to sit beside the door

c. To warn people not to lean againts the door

d. To advice people not to stand before the door

1. DANGEROUS !

DO NOT TOUCH

What is the purpose of the text?

a. to ask somebody to do something

b. to warn somebody not to do something

c. to advise somebody not to do something

d. to inform somebody that something is not dangerous

1. RIGHT LANE ONLY TO PRECEDE BEWARE

What does the warning mean?

a. drivers should obey the speed limit

b. drivers should use the left lane to precede

c. right lane is only to overtake other vehicles

d. drivers should use the right lane before stopping

1. KEEP THE DISTANCE THIS BIG VEHICLE BRINGS FLAMMABLE FLUID

What does the text mean?

a. the truck is big

b. the truck brings fluild gas

c. other vehicles should run faster than the truck

d. other vehicles should be far enough from the truck

1. The following warning means that pedestrians should…the grass. KEEP OF THE GRASS

a.not cut

c. not keep

b.not water

d. not walk on

1. You find this notice at the gate of a housing complex ACCESS FOR RESIDENTS ONLY

It means that only the…who own the houses at the housing complex can go there.

a.Security guards

c. people

b.Participants

d. guests

1. Warning. Do not aim the camera directly into the sun or at other intense light resources that could damage your eyesight

The warning means….

a.It will be good if we take the picture of the sun

b.It will be better if we take the picture of other intense light sources

c.If we aim the camera directly into the sun, the sun will have a problem

d.Our eyes might be in danger if the camera is aimed into the sun or intense light

resources

1. AFTER CLOSING TIME RETURN THE BOOK HERE. Read the following notice. Its put in the library

What does the notice means?

a.You cannot return the borrowed books it the library is closed

b.The library return service is available after hours only

c.You should put the books here if you return them after the closing time

d.You can borrow books from this counter even if the library is closed

10. FLAMMABLE. KEEP SUBSTANCES AWAY FROM FIRE

Where do you usually find the cautions above?

a.At the stationary

b.At the bus station

c.At a petrol station

d.At a police station

**Key answer:**

1. B

2. C

3. B

4. C

5. D

6. D

7. C

8. D

9. C

10. C

**II. MODALS**

Definition of "Modal" is a verb that combines with another verb to indicate mood or tenses. Modals express necessity, uncertainty, ability, orpermission. Some of them do function as the past tense form of some of the others. May changes to might, will to would, and can to could under the influence of a past tense verb in the main clause of the sentence or occasionally, as with could, under the influence of a past adverbial.

**1. Can**

Can means be able to. Can refers to the present or future. Can also express possibility and in informal speech, is used to request and grant permission.

Examples :

a. I can speak English, but I cannot speak Spanish. (ability)

b. Can I bring my book? (permission)

c. It can rain in December. (possibility)

**2. Could**

Could expresses ability, subject to certain conditions which probably do not exist. In this use could can refer to the present, the past or the future.

Examples :

a. When I was seventeen, I could sing all night. (ability in the past)

b. Could I borrow your pen? (permission)

**3. May**

May expresses possibility, permission.

Examples :

a. I may sleep, but I don't really want to. (possibility)

b. May I come to your house? (permission)

**4. Might**

Might expresses possibility which is considerably slighter or weaker than that expressed by may also used to express resignation to an undesirable situation.

Example :

a. They say that the movie is not interesting. We might just as well stay at home.

**5. Should**

Should expresses the idea of avoidable obligation, to state an obvious conclusion or a logical deduction.

Examples :

a. I should study more. (But I do not)

b. She took singing lessons for years. She should be a famous singer.

**6. Shall**

Shall expresses a request for agreement or an offer to do something for someone. This is the only really common use for shall.

Example :

a. Shall I go now and come back latter?

**7. Will**

Will is used to express agreement, mild promise, or willingness, or in a question, to make a polite request. also used to express strong determination and the negative of will may express refusal.

Examples :

a. I will do whatever you want.

b. I will pass this examination.

c. My father will not be there tonight.

**8. Would**

Would expresses the idea of willingness and determination in reported or indirect discourse and also expresses a habitual or customary action in the past.

Examples :

a. My mother said she would go with me.

b. When I was child, my mother would tell me stories.

**9. Must**

Must expresses the idea of necessity or unavoidable obligation, or a condition which cannot be changed..

Example :

a. The time is up. I must go now.

**10. Ought to**

Ought to is like should, expresses desirability, avoidable obligation, or duty. It relates to present or future time. Ought to and should are often used interchangeably.

Examples :

a. We ought to study English more.

b. I ought not to have wasted my time.

**SOAL**

1. Look at this street. it is very muddy. it\_\_\_\_have rained heavily last night.

A.will

B.Would

C.Could.

D.Must

1. The child ate up all the meal we had served. He\_\_\_\_very hungry.

A.will have been

B.Could have been.

C.Must have been.

D.Would have been.

1. Alfred visited some countries in Asia, Europe and America. He bought luxurious things for his wife and children. he\_\_\_\_\_a lot of money.

A.could have

B.would have

C.ought have

D.must have had

1. berta : “Can I have your report soon?”

Jono : “sure, I \_\_\_\_\_\_it before you go to the meeting”

A.will finished

B.will have finished

C.am going to finish

D.am finishing

1. Dina : Roni, that’s the most popular book nowadays

Roni : oh yes. it must have been written by a distinguished professor\_\_\_that book.

A.wrote

B.would write

C.should write

D.planned to write

1. Mom and dad just left for the airport twenty minutes ago, so they\_\_\_there yet.

A.can’t have gotten

B.shouldn’t have gotten

C.had better have gotten

D.could have gotten

1. Although research scientist had hoped that the new drug interferon\_\_\_\_to be a cure for cancer, it’s applications now appear to be more limited.

A.prove

B.Had proven

C.would prove

D.will prove

1. Henry will not able to attend the meeting tonight because\_\_\_\_

A.he must to teach a class

B.he will be teaching a class

C.of he will teach a class

D.he will have teaching a class

1. The theory of continental drift assumes that there\_\_\_\_long-term climatic changes in many areas during the past.

A.must have been

B.must be

C.must have

D.must

1. The man standing over there asked me whether he\_\_\_\_the flowers from my garden.

A.took

B.might take

C.ought to take

D.would take

**Key answer:**

1. D

2. C

3. D

4. B

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. B

**III. OPINION**

**What is Opinion?**  
Opinion dalam bahasa indonesia berarti opini yang maknanya  pendapat atau pandangan maupun anggapan seseorang terhadap suatu peristiwa atau permasalahan tertentu. Namun pandangan atau opini seseorang bisa jadi berbeda-beda. Hal ini tergantung dari sudut pandang yang digunakan oleh masing-masing orang.

**Ciri - Ciri Opinion**

* Kurang dapat untuk dibuktikan kebenarannya
* Bersifat Objektif
* Berdasarkan perasaan, perkiraan, atau kemungkinan

**Contoh Kalimat Expressing Opinion**

* In my opinion.....
* I think.....
* What I mean is.....
* Personally I think.....
* In my experience.....
* According to me.....
* I strongly believe that.....
* As far as I am concerned.....
* From my point of view.....
* As I understand.....
* As I see it.....
* I reckon.....
* I am compelled to say.....
* By this I mean.....
* To my mind.....
* Would like to point out that.....
* In my humble opinion.....

**Agreeing with an Opinion *(Setuju dengan sebuah opini)***

* Of course.
* This is absolutely right.
* I agree with this opinion.
* I couldn't agree more.
* I agree with what you are saying.
* I agree, I never thought of that.
* Neither do I.
* That's a good point.
* I think so too.

**Disagreeing with an opinion *(Tidak setuju dengan sebuah opini)***

* I am sorry, I don't agree with you.
* I am not sure I agree with you.
* I don't agree with you.
* I am afraid I have to disagree with you.
* I do not believe that.
* By this I mean.....
* I disagree with you.
* I think you are wrong.
* That's not the same thing at all.
* It is not justified to say so.
* I am not convinced that.....
* I can't say I agree with this, and here's why.

**Contoh Bagaimana untuk setuju dan tidak setuju pada sebuah opini dalam bahasa inggris**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Agree** | **Disagree** |
| Children below 17  should be given right to drive a motorcycle | I agree with your opinion | I don't agree with you,  it is forbidden to let children under 17 to drive a motorcycle |
| Parents must giving smartphone to their children | I couldn't agree more with you. | I think it would be harmful to let children use smartphone. Because there are so much bad influence on the internet. |
| The novel version of Twilight is better than its film | Yes, I agree. The novel version had a many details of story hidden from the film. | That's not the same thing at all. |
| Instant noodle is good for your health. | I agree with what you are saying. | I am afraid that i have to disagree with you, because instant noodle have many chemical things inside it. |
| Smoking should be banned in public places. | I totally agree that smoking should be banned in public places. | I am sorry but I tend to disagree with you on this. |

**Contoh Dialog Expressing Opinion**

Alika : Hi Alika, Have you heard about the new cinema in Cimahi.  
Nur : Yes I have.  
Alika : And what do you think about it?  
Nur : I think that it is good have a cinema in our city. So we don't have to go to bandung in just watching a movie.  
Alika : I am sorry but I am not sure about your opinion.  
Nur : Why? Then what do you think about it?  
Alika : You know it is the very first cinema build in Cimahi right? So i think it will be really crowded because everyone in town will go there to watch a movie.  
Nur : Yes, I think you right about it.

Terjemahan:  
*Alika: Hai Alika, Pernahkah kamu mendengar tentang bioskop baru di Cimahi.*  
*Nur: Ya, saya pernah.*  
*Alika: Dan apa yang kamu pikirkan tentang hal itu?*  
*Nur: Saya berpikir bahwa itu adalah baik memiliki bioskop di kota ini. Jadi kita tidak perlu pergi ke bandung hanya menonton film.*  
*Alika: Saya minta maaf tapi saya tidak yakin tentang pendapat kamu.*  
*Nur: Mengapa? Lalu apa yang kamu pikir tentang hal ini?*  
*Alika: Kamu tahu, itu adalah bioskop yang pertama kali dibuat di cimahi? Jadi saya pikir itu akan benar-benar ramai karena semua orang di kota akan pergi ke sana untuk menonton film.*  
*Nur: Ya, aku pikir kamu benar tentang hal itu.*

**SOAL**

Kate : We’ll have a long holiday next month. What are you going to do?  
Yani : ....  
Kate : I hope you have a nice trip  
1. Complete the dialogue above ....  
**A. I am thinking of going to Bali Sorry**  
B. Sorry, I can’t tell you  
C. It’s not your business  
D. I have nothing to do  
E. I don’t know what to do

Alex : What do you think about the film ?  
Bram : I think .......................  
2. Complete the dialogue above ....  
**A. I like it**  
B. Thank you  
C. I can’t hear you  
D. You forget it  
E. Let’s go  
  
Eric : I think our city is very hot at the moment.  
Era  : I don’t think so ................ Our city is much cooler than other cities in this country.  
3. Complete the dialogue above ....  
A. I know it  
B. I am thinking of  
C. He forget it  
**D. In my opinion**  
E. See you  
  
Bowo : I feel tired and I feel dizzy.  
Sri : I think …. Don’t leave the bed if it is not necessary.

4. Complete the dialogue above ....  
A. You must sing  
**B. You should lie down and have some rest**  
C. You can see the doctor tonight  
D. I will take you to the hospital  
A. I must take some rest, too  
  
Dave: So what do you think of my singing?   
John: It's really good, but I suggest to try singing in a high tune.   
Dave: Thanks, John.   
John: No problem, Dave!  
5. From the dialogue above, John is...   
A. Asking for help   
**B. Giving an opinion**   
C. Asking for an opinion   
D. Giving help   
E. Giving attention   
  
Jade: What do you think of my drawing?   
Rose: It's amazing, but I think you should erase the scribbles over here.   
Jade: Thank you so much for you opinon, Rose!   
Rose: My pleasure.  
6. From the dialogue above, Rose is...   
A. Asking for attention   
B. Asking a question   
**C. Giving an opinion**   
D. Giving help  
E. Asking for help  
  
Dirk: Can you give me an opinion about my sculpture?   
Jake: Sure thing! I think you should have had fixed the hand.   
Dirk: Thanks, Jake.   
Jake: No problem!  
7. From the dialogue above, Dirk is...  
A. Asking for help   
B. Giving help   
C. Giving opinion   
**D. Asking for an opinion**  
E. Asking for help   
  
Jane: Roxy, what do you think of the cake I bake?   
Roxy: It' really delicious! I love it!   
Jane: yes!  
8. From the dialogue above, Jane is...   
**A. Asking for an opinion**   
B. Asking for help   
C. Requesting for attention   
D. Giving an item  
E. Giving opinion

9. Ani : ………..

Ida : I think it’s great

A. Have you read this book?

**B. What do you think of this book?**

C. What is it?

D. Do you know this?

E. How do you do?

10. Ani : ……

Ida : I love it

**A. How do you like this place?**

B. What does it mean?

C. Do you want to join us?

D. Isn’t the idea worse than before?

E. I love you

**IV. PAST PERFECT TENSE**

**Fungsi Past Perfect Tense**

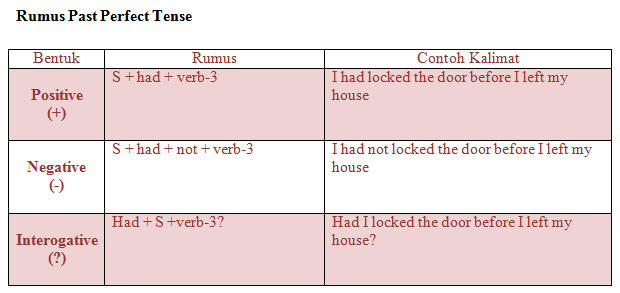
Past Perfect Tense berfungsi untuk menunjukkan sebuah aktivitas yang terjadi di masa lalu. Contoh: I had already bought the book before you suggested me to buy it (Aku sudah membeli bukunya sebelum kau memberitahuku untuk membelinya)

Past Perfect Tense bisa disandingkan dengan past future tense untuk membentuk conditional sentence type 2. Contoh: If you had eaten before you travel, you would not sick like this (Jika kamu makan dulu sebelum bepergian, kamu tidak akan sakit seperti ini)

Past Perfect Tense juga berguna untuk menyatakan suatu aktifitas yang sudah terjadi sebelum kejadian lainnya di masa lalu. Contoh: I had not turned off the stove before I went out yesterday (Aku tidak mematikan kompor sebelum aku pergi keluar kemarin)

**Rumus Past Perfect Tense**

Past Perfect Tense terdiri dari dua rumus yaitu rumus past dan rumus perfect. di dalam rumus past ciri utamanya adalah  menggunakan verb-2 dan rumus perfect menggunakan have/has + verb-3. Maka jika digabungkan akan menjadi **S + had + Verb 3**, karena bentuk kedua atau verb2 dari have/has adalah had dan ciri utama perfect tentu saja menggunakan verb-3. Mari kita simak rumus lengkapnya pada tabel di bawah ini.

[](https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-9ES3NWXa3PU/WLjRI8dWMII/AAAAAAAAAPU/GibEXZ2XwTEOut-tUqMt7qfebeC9nCD1ACPcB/s1600/Rumus+Past+Perfect+Tense.PNG)

**Contoh Kalimat Past Perfect Tense**

My aunt died last year when she had giving a birth his first son *(Bibiku meninggal saat dia melahirkan anak laki-laki pertamanya)*

Gita had checked the list of travel equipments before she had travelling *(Gita sudah memeriksa daftar barang bawaan sebelum dia melakukan perjalanan)*

I had never seen him before, I didn't know who he was *(Aku tidak pernah melihat dia sebelumnya. Aku tidak tahu siapa dia)*

It had been a long time after we graduated from high school *(Itu sudah lama sekali setelah kita lulus dari SMA)*

Mrs. Tania had already giving all the material before she gave us an exam *(Mrs.Tania sudah memberikan semua materi sebelum dia memberi ulangan)*

I had cooked the food for you before I go to work. *(Aku sudah memasak makanan sebelum aku pergi kerja)*

I had given everything I have but you broke my heart by leaving so easily. *(Aku sudah memberikan segalanya yang aku punya tapi kau menghancurkan hatiku dengan meninggalkanku segampang itu)*

The audience aplauded after the artist had given a very baeutiful performance. *(Para penonton bertepuk tangan setelah sang artis memberikan penampilan yang sangat cantik)*

Had you lived in Bandung before you lived here? *(Sudahkah kamu tinggal di bandung sebelum kamu tinggal disini?)*

How long had you used the Internet when I went out? *(Berapa lama kamu menggunakan internet disaat aku keluar?)*

**SOAL**

Change the question into Past Perfect Tense!

1. I was sleeping when somebody knocked the door.

A. I was slept when somebody knocked the door.

B. I had slept when somebody knocked the door.

C. I have slept when somebody knocked the door.

2. I was working when Shanti came.

A. I had not work when Shanti came.

B. I had not worked when Shanti come.

C. I had not worked when Shanti came.

3. Budi had lived in Bali.

A. Had Budi Live in Bali?

B. Had Budi lived in Bali?

C. Is Budi living in Bali?

4. My father had eaten before I worked.

A. Hadn’t my father eaten before I worked?

B. Hadn’t my father ate before I worked?

C. Had my father not eat before I worked?

5. The mechanic had been repairing my car.

A. The mechanic had repaired my car.

B. The mechanic had repair my car.

C. The mechanic has been repairing my car.

6. Semua siswa telah belajar sebelum guru mereka memberikan kuis.

A. All students had study before their teacher given a quiz.

B. All students had studied before their teacher give a quiz.

C. All students had studied before their teacher gave a quiz.

7. Ayahku belum datang ketika Ibuku pergi ke pasar.

A. My father had not came when my mother go to the market.

B. My father had not come when my mother went to the market.

C. My father had not came when my mother went to the market.

8. Tria mandi setelah dia main basket.

A. Tria had taken a bath after she played basketball.

B. Tria took a bath after she had played basketball.

C. Tria take a bath after she play basketball.

9. Saya bertemu Budi setelah saya menghadiri sebuah pesta.

A. I meet Budi after I had attended a party.

B. I had met Budi after I attended a party.

C. I met Budi after I had attended a party.

10. Apakah Dina belum membaca buku itu ketika saya meminjamnya?

A. Had Dina not read that book when I borrowed?

B. Had Dina not readed that book when I borrowed?

C. Had Dina not readed that book when I borrow?

**Key answer**

1 B

2 C

3 B

4 A

5 A

6 C

7 B

8 B

9 C

10 A