

Rangkuman

Kilat

2021

2021

**BAHASA INGGRIS
WAJIB**

Offering Services & Help, Conditional Sentences, Procedure, Caption, News Item

Kata Pengantar

Tak terasa sudah genap dua tahun Rangkuman Kilat menemani Kilaters dalam menghadapi ujian. Pada bulan ini, November, dua tahun yang lalu, lahirlah Rangkuman Kilat Kimia yang pertama kali dipublikasikan dan menerima banyak respon positif. Sejak saat itu, Rangkuman Kilat terus berkembang dengan bergabungnya teman-teman Kilaters yang membantu proses rangkuman menjadi sebuah Tim Kilat. Tim Kilat terus berkembang dari yang hanya mencakup beberapa mata pelajaran MIPA saja hingga sekarang dapat mencakup hampir semua mata pelajaran yang diujikan.

Kini, Rangkuman Kilat akan mencapai versi akhirnya pada PAS 2021. Hal ini dikarenakan pada semester 2, para kreator dan tim kilat yang sudah kelas XII tidak akan menghadapi PTS/PAT lagi. Oleh karena itu, Rangkuman Kilat akan berhenti produksi pada tahun 2022, **kecuali ada penerus yang ingin melanjutkan Rangkuman Kilat.**

Kami mengucapkan banyak terima kasih kepada Kilaters yang sudah mempercayai Rangkuman Kilat sebagai salah satu media pembelajaran selama proses belajar untuk mempersiapkan ujian. Kami segenap Tim Kilat ingin meminta maaf jika terdapat banyak kesalahan, baik dari materi, pembahasan, design tampilan, hingga konsistensi upload. Kami harap kita dapat bertemu lagi di lain kesempatan.

Untuk teman-teman yang sudah diterima di universitas swasta, semangat untuk menempuh perjalanan hidup yang baru. Untuk teman-teman yang sudah diterima atau masih berjuang untuk diterima di universitas luar negeri, semangat, hati-hati di dalam perjalanan, dan sukses untuk ke depannya. Untuk teman-teman #pejuangPTN, semangat ya... selama ada keyakinan, pasti ada jalan.

Akhir kata, terima kasih dan #staykilat !

**TEAM
KILAT**
Dear TK, Terima kasih atas dedikasinya.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Ada empat tipe conditional sentences yang perlu kamu ketahui:

Conditional Zero (0)

- Menyatakan **fakta**
- Menggunakan **present tense**
- Rumus: *if present, present*

Contoh: If you freeze water, it turns to ice.

Conditional One (1)

- Menyatakan kondisi yang **masih mungkin untuk dipenuhi**
- Menggunakan **present tense** dan **will**
- Rumus: *if present, will + v1*

Contoh: If I confess to her, she will be my girlfriend

Conditional Two (2)

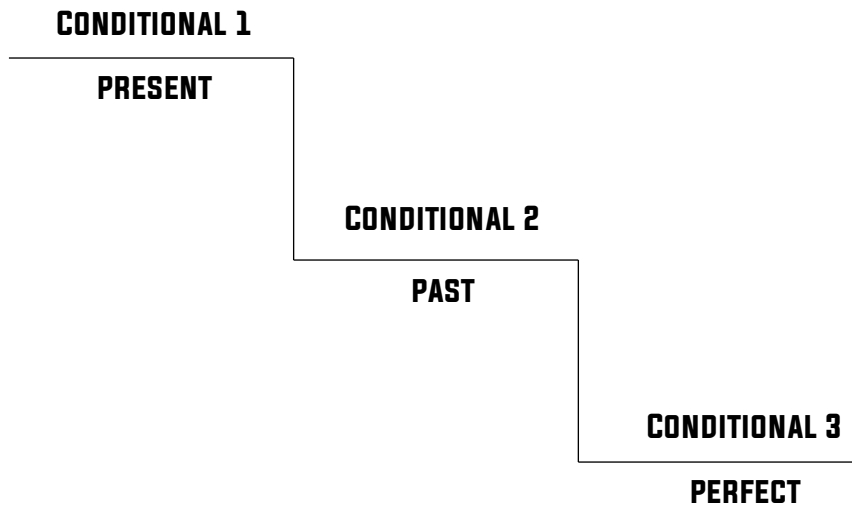
- Menyatakan kondisi yang **secara teori masih mungkin untuk dipenuhi**
- Menggunakan past tense dan would
- Rumus: *if past, would + v1*

Contoh: If I confessed to her, she would be my girlfriend

Conditional Three (3)

- Menyatakan kondisi yang **sudah terlambat untuk dipenuhi**
- Menggunakan past perfect tense dan would have
- Rumus: *if past perfect, would + have + v3*

Contoh: If I had confessed to her, she would have been my girlfriend



MEMBUAT CONDITONAL DARI FAKTA

- Kalau dari fakta -> conditional, maka selalu akan turun satu (lihat tangga)
- Biasanya fakta akan diputar balik positif negatifnya ketika dijadikan conditional (positif <-> negative)
- Kalau kalimat fakta sudah dalam bentuk past perfect, maka conditionalnya tetap conditional 3
- Kalau **so**, kalimat tanpa so akan jadi kalimat if dan kalimat dengan so akan menjadi kalimat main clause
- Kalau **because**, kalimat dengan because akan jadi kalimat if dan kalimat tanpa because akan jadi kalimat main clause
- Contoh:

I don't know your number, so **I can't phone** you

- **If I knew** your number, **I could/would phone** you

Juju was sad because **she broke up** with him

- If **she hadn't broken up** with Juju, **he wouldn't have been sad**

MEMBUAT FAKTA DARI CONDITIONAL

- Kalau dari conditional -> fakta, maka selalu akan naik satu (lihat tangga)
- Bila conditional akan diputar balik positif negatifnya ketika dijadikan fakta (positif < - > negative)
- Kalau kalimat conditionanya adalah tipe 1, maka faktanya tetap menggunakan present.

- Kalau mau pakai **so**, kalimat dengan if akan jadi kalimat biasa dan kalimat tanpa if akan ditambahi if depannya
- Kalau mau pakai **because**, kalimat dengan if akan ditambahi because di depannya dan kalimat tanpa if akan jadi kalimat biasa
- Bentuk *will-would-would have* nya jangan lupa diganti ke bentuk tense yang bersangkutan
- Contoh:

If it **wasn't raining**, **Juju's marriage would be held outdoor**

- **It is raining**, so **Juju's marriage is held indoor**

If Juju **hadn't forgotten** his anniversary date, **his girlfriend wouldn't have broken up with him**

- **Juju's girlfriend broke up with him** because **he forgot his anniversary date**

If I **had** enough money, **I would go to Germany.**

- **I don't have** enough money, so **I don't go to Germany.**

OFFERING & ACCEPTING HELP

Offering Help	Offering Something
1. Can/may I help you?	1. Can I get you something to drink?
2. What can I do for you?	2. Would you like something to drink?
3. Do you want me to joint us?	3. Do like ...
4. Would you like me to ...	4. Do like ... or ...
5. Let me ...	5. Do you won't ...
6. I'll ... if you'd like	6. Do you take ... or ...
7. I'd be glad to ... if you'd like	7. May I give you ...
8. Shall I ... ?	8. Would you like some candies?
9. Would you like me to ... ?	9. Would you like to have dinner with me?
10. Would you like ...?	10. Would you date me, Lala?

Offering Help	Offering Something
1. Oh yes, I'd love to	1. That's very kind of you but I can do it myself. Thanks anyway
2. That sounds nice	2. I'm sorry ...
3. That's very kind of you	3. I appreciate that, but I can do it myself
4. Oh, Thank you. Yes, please	4. No, Thanks
5. Yes, of course	5. Please don't be bother yourself
6. Of course I can	6. I can't ...
7. That's very kind of you	7. Not for me, thanks
8. Thank you	
9. Many thanks	
10. That would be very nice	

PROCEDURE TEXT

- It is a text which is intended to tell reader how to do, operate, or make something
- Purpose:
 - To explain how things work on how to operate things/manual
 - To give advice concerning human behavior/tips
 - To give instructions on how to do an activity
- General Structure
 1. **Goal**
The main purpose of the text
 2. **Material(s)**
It is the materials or ingredients needed to make or do something
 3. **Step(s)**
It explains the step of process to make something, usually it is in sequence
- Language Features
 - State your goals clearly at the beginning
 - List all materials and equipment in order of use
 - List the steps in chronological order
 - Focus on general people by using subject "you" or "we" instead of individuals
 - Use present tense

- Use action verbs (imperative verbs), such as cut, peel, plug, turn on, etc.
- Use sequencing words to connect the steps (firstly, secondly, next, then, etc)
- Give detailed information on how/adverb (carefully, please handle with care <3)
- Give detailed factual description (shape, size, color, and amount)

CAPTION

- It is a text that appears below an image (cutline)
- Structure:
 - The title
 - The lead
 - Section headings
- Language Features:
 - Exclamation
 - Question
 - Adjective phrase
 - Prepositional Phrase

NEWS ITEM

- It is a text that inform the reader about certain events or news that is happening
- Purpose: to inform readers, listeners, viewers about events of the day which are considered newsworthy or important
- Generic structure:
 - Newsworthy event(s)
 - Background events
 - Sources
- Language Features:
 - Short, telegraphic information about story captured in headline
 - Using action verbs
 - Using saying verbs
 - Using adverb: time, place, and manner

