



# Lección 9: Las diversiones

Español IV: Imagina

- **Si** (*if*) clauses express a condition or event upon which another condition or event depends. Sentences with **si** clauses are often hypothetical statements. They contain a subordinate clause (**si** clause) and a main clause (result clause).



—*Si no le pagan la guitarra,  
no les regresamos su balón.*

- The **si** clause may be the first or second clause in a sentence. Note that a comma is used only when the **si** clause comes first.

**Si** tienes tiempo, ven con nosotros al parque de atracciones.  
*If you have time, come with us to the amusement park.*

Iré con ustedes **si** no tengo que trabajar.  
*I'll go with you if I don't have to work.*

### ¡ATENCIÓN!

**Si** (*if*) does not carry a written accent. However, **sí** (*yes*) does carry a written accent.

**Si puedes, ven.**  
*Come if you can.*

**Sí, puedo.** *Yes, I can.*

## Hypothetical statements about possible events

- In hypothetical statements about conditions or events that are possible or likely to occur, the **si** clause uses the present indicative. The main clause may use the present indicative, the future indicative, **ir a** + [*infinitive*], or a command.

**Si clause: Present indicative**

**Si** usted no **juega** a la lotería,  
*If you don't play the lottery,*

**Si** Gisela **está** dispuesta a  
hacer cola,  
*If Gisela is willing to wait in line,*

**Si** **marcan** un solo gol más,  
*If they score just one more goal,*

**Si** **sales** temprano del trabajo,  
*If you finish work early,*

**Main clause**

PRESENT  
TENSE

no **puede** ganar.  
*you can't win.*

FUTURE TENSE

**conseguirá** entradas,  
seguro.  
*she'll definitely get tickets.*

*IR A +*  
[INFINITIVE]

**van a ganar** el partido.  
*they are going to win the  
game.*

COMMAND

**vámonos** a un concierto.  
*let's go to a concert.*

## Hypothetical statements about improbable situations

- In hypothetical statements about current conditions or events that are improbable or contrary-to-fact, the **si** clause uses the past subjunctive. The main clause uses the conditional.

### ¡ATENCIÓN!

A contrary-to-fact situation is one that is possible, but will probably not happen and/or has not occurred.

#### **Si** clause: Past subjunctive

**Si tuviéramos** boletos,  
*If we had tickets,*

**Si no estuviera** tan cansada,  
*If I weren't so tired,*

#### Main clause: Conditional

**iríamos** al concierto.  
*we would go to the concert.*

**saldría** a cenar contigo.  
*I'd go out to dinner with you.*

## Hypothetical statements about the past

- In hypothetical statements about contrary-to-fact situations in the past, the **si** clause describes what *would have happened* if another event or condition *had occurred*. The **si** clause uses the past perfect subjunctive. The main clause uses the conditional perfect.

### **Si** clause: Past perfect subjunctive

**Si** no me **hubiera lastimado** el pie,  
*If I hadn't injured my foot,*

**Si** me **hubieras llamado** antes,  
*If you had called me sooner,*

### Main clause: Conditional perfect

**habría ganado** la carrera.  
*I would have won the race.*

**habríamos podido** reunirnos.  
*we would have been able to get together.*

## Habitual conditions and actions in the past

- In statements that express habitual past actions that are not contrary-to-fact, both the **si** clause and the main clause use the imperfect.

### ***Si* clause: Imperfect**

**Si** Milena **tenía** tiempo libre,  
*If Milena had free time,*

De niño, **si iba** a la feria,  
*As a child, if I'd go to the fair,*

### **Main clause: Imperfect**

siempre **iba** a la playa.  
*she would always go to the beach.*

siempre **me montaba** en la montaña rusa.  
*I would always ride the roller coaster.*





—*Mi viejo nunca quería ir a la cancha si no llevaba bajo el uniforme el calzón de seda que yo le bordé con nuestras iniciales.*