

## L'hypothese

**Class Objective:** We will learn about l'hypothese in french that is the if clause.

### CONCEPT A: What Is “If” In French?

In French it is “si”. When “if” is followed by “il(s)” in French, then it will take elision and become “s’il(s)”.

Je ne sais pas s’il viendra demain.  
I don’t know if he will come tomorrow.

### CONCEPT B: Hypotheses – Si Clauses

The Key to understanding “si clauses” / hypothesis in French (as in English actually) is to understand the time frame of the “event you are wishing to change:”

1. Hypothesis on the future (what you will do in the future if the conditions you wish for come together)
2. Hypothesis on the present (what you would be doing now in a parallel reality where things would not be as they are now...)
3. Hypothesis on the past (what you would have done in a parallel reality in the past if the conditions had not been what they were).
4. The constructions of these hypothetical statements follow very strict tense rules in French (they are actually the same as in English).

### PRACTICE A: Fill in the blanks

1. (dormir) \_\_\_\_\_, si tu es fatigué !
2. Si tu ne la gronde pas, elle te (promettre) \_\_\_\_\_ de ne plus recommencer.
3. Si je (faire) \_\_\_\_\_ mes devoirs rapidement, je pourrai jouer dehors ensuite.
4. Ils (amuser) \_\_\_\_\_ toute l'assemblée, si leurs gags avaient été bons.
5. Téléphone à tes amis si tu \_\_\_\_\_ (vouloir) !

1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Method**

4. **Results**

5. **Discussion**

6. **Conclusion**

7. **References**

8. **Appendix**

9. **Table 1**

10. **Table 2**

11. **Table 3**

12. **Table 4**

13. **Table 5**

14. **Table 6**

15. **Table 7**

16. **Table 8**

17. **Table 9**

18. **Table 10**

19. **Table 11**