



If I do not get this job, I will start a new business. Identify the type of the sentence.

The sentence “If I do not get this job, I will start a new business” is a:

Simple sentence

Complex sentence

Compound sentence

Compound-complex sentence

Show Answer...

Correct Answer: Complex sentence

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B. Complex sentence

C. Compound sentence

D. Compound-complex sentence

Answer: **B. Complex sentence**

Understanding the Structure of Sentences: Simple, Complex, Compound, and Compound-Complex

When it comes to the English language, sentences are the building blocks that convey meaning and allow us to communicate effectively. Sentences come in various forms and structures, and one of the key distinctions between them is their complexity. In this article, we’ll explore the structure of sentences, focusing on simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences.

1. Simple Sentence:

A simple sentence, also known as an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It stands alone as a clear, concise statement. For example, “She loves to read.”



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Simple Sentences Examples:

1. The sun shines brightly.
2. She enjoys playing the piano.
3. The cat purrs softly.
4. I love chocolate ice cream.
5. Birds sing in the morning.

2. Complex Sentence:

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete thought and relies on the independent clause for context. In our example sentence, “If I do not get this job, I will start a new business,” the first part, “If I do not get this job,” is a dependent clause, and the second part, **“I will start a new business,” is an independent clause. The combination of these clauses forms a complex sentence.**

Complex Sentences Examples:

1. Although it was raining, we went to the park.
2. When the bell rang, the students rushed to class.
3. Because I finished my homework, I can go outside to play.
4. After the movie ended, we decided to get some popcorn.
5. Since she practiced a lot, she performed well in the recital.

3. Compound Sentence:

A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (such as “and,” “but,” “or”) or semicolons. For instance, “She loves to read, but he prefers to watch movies.”



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Compound Sentences Examples:

1. I wanted to go to the zoo, but my brother preferred the aquarium.
2. Sarah loves to read, and John enjoys painting.
3. He studied for the test, so he felt confident.
4. The sun was setting, yet the sky was still bright.
5. She loves ice cream, and her favorite flavor is chocolate.

4. Compound-Complex Sentence:

As the name suggests, a compound-complex sentence combines elements of both compound and complex sentences. It includes two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. An example is, "Although I enjoy hiking, my friends prefer to go camping, and we always have a great time together."

Compound-Complex Sentences Examples:

1. While I was doing my homework, my brother was playing outside, and my mom was cooking dinner.
2. Even though it was raining, we decided to have a picnic, and we had a great time.
3. After we finished our meal, we went to the park, but it started to rain, so we had to go home.
4. Since I had already read the book, I loaned it to my friend, who was excited to read it.
5. Although she missed the bus, her dad gave her a ride to school, and she wasn't late.

So, sentence structure plays a crucial role in conveying ideas and information effectively. Understanding the differences between simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences allows you to enhance your writing and communication skills. The provided MCQ presented a sentence as a complex one, indicating that it contains both an independent and dependent clause, making it an essential aspect of written and spoken language. Whether you're crafting an essay, sending an email, or engaging in a casual conversation, recognizing the



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various types of sentences will help you express your thoughts with clarity and precision. So, the next time you construct a sentence, take a moment to identify its structure and appreciate the art of effective communication.

The sentence “If I do not get this job, I will start a new business” is a **conditional sentence**. A conditional sentence is a type of complex sentence that expresses a hypothetical situation or a possible outcome. A conditional sentence consists of two clauses: an **if-clause** (also called a **condition**) and a **main clause** (also called a **result**). The if-clause states the condition, and the main clause states the result of the condition. For example:

- If I do not get this job, I will start a new business. (if-clause: If I do not get this job; main clause: I will start a new business)
- If you study hard, you will pass the exam. (if-clause: If you study hard; main clause: you will pass the exam)
- If it rains, we will stay home. (if-clause: If it rains; main clause: we will stay home)

There are four types of conditional sentences, depending on the degree of certainty or reality of the condition and the result. They are:

- **1. Zero conditional:** used to express a general truth or a scientific fact. The if-clause and the main clause are both in the present simple tense. For example:
 - If you heat water, it boils. (general truth)
 - If you mix blue and yellow, you get green. (scientific fact)



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- **2. First conditional:** used to express a possible or likely situation in the present or future. The if-clause is in the present simple tense, and the main clause is in the future simple tense. For example:
 - If I do not get this job, I will start a new business. (possible situation in the future)
 - If you are hungry, I will make you a sandwich. (likely situation in the present)
- **3. Second conditional:** used to express an unreal or improbable situation in the present or future. The if-clause is in the past simple tense, and the main clause is in the conditional simple tense (would + base verb). For example:
 - If I had a million dollars, I would travel the world. (unreal situation in the present)
 - If you were taller, you would play basketball. (improbable situation in the future)
- **4. Third conditional:** used to express an unreal or impossible situation in the past. The if-clause is in the past perfect tense, and the main clause is in the conditional perfect tense (would have + past participle). For example:
 - If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam. (unreal situation in the past)
 - If you had been more careful, you would not have broken the vase. (impossible situation in the past)

You can learn more about the types of sentences from the following sources: [1](#), [2](#), [3](#). I hope this helps you. □

Consider linking to these articles:

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[Which of the following is a synonym for “ubiquity”?](#)

[Which of the following is a gender-neutral alternative to “Each student should bring his or her book”?](#)

[Choose the correct sentence. A. A teacher should practice what he preaches. B. A teacher should practice what she preaches. C. A teacher should practice what they preach.](#)



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Who is known as the father of the Atomic Bomb?

He _____ a book yesterday.

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