CLASSIFYING SENTENCES
There are four types of sentences: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex:

1) The SIMPLE sentence contains ONE INDEPENDENT clause.

Example: The man standing in the doorway is my Uncle Fred.

Notice that the sentence does not have to be short to be simple. It can have many phrases and still be a “simple” sentence. In fact, parts of a simple sentence may be compound, as in the example below:

Example: Mary and Tom are going to the dance together. (This sentence contains a compound subject.)

2) The COMPOUND sentence contains TWO INDEPENDENT clauses joined by a conjunction, such as “and” “but,” “or,” “nor,” “yet,” or “for”. In such sentences, the conjunction should be preceded by a comma. If the independent clauses are very short and closely related, they may be joined by a semicolon (;).

Examples: A) Marty is the leader of the group, but he is not the best person for the job.
   B) I like dogs; he likes cats.

NOTE: Sometimes the independent clauses are joined by conjunctive adverbs such as: moreover, nevertheless, therefore, however, or consequently. If so, the conjunctive adverb is preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

Example: He is an expert in this field; therefore, the company hired him.

3) The COMPLEX sentence contains at least ONE INDEPENDENT clause & ONE DEPENDENT clause. Example: (Before he went to the job interview), he got a haircut.

4) The COMPOUND-COMPLEX sentence contains TWO INDEPENDENT clauses joined by a conjunction or semicolon, and ONE OR MORE DEPENDENT clauses.

Example: (Bob is a doctor), and (he is a man) (who cares about people).

FOLLOW THESE RULES TO CLASSIFY SENTENCES EASILY:
1 - If you find a conjunction or a semicolon and a complete sentence on both sides of it, the sentence is COMPOUND.
2 - If you find an adjective, adverb, or noun clause, the sentence is COMPLEX.
3 - If you find both 1 and 2 above, the sentence is COMPOUND/COMPLEX.
4 - If you find neither 1 nor 2 above, the sentence is SIMPLE.