Station #1: Simple Sentences  
**One independent clause (1 *subject* and 1 verb)**  
  
*I* ran to the store.  
*He* doesn’t like green beans.  
*My brother and I* visited my grandparents in San Diego.

\*\* This type of sentence is usually shorter.

\*\* This type of sentence can be a great way to draw emphasis to an idea when mixed in with mostly longer sentences.   
\*\* This type of sentence is straightforward and quickly gets to the point.

**Write two examples on your worksheet for Station #1.**

Compound Sentence  
 **Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction  
 (FANBOYS)**  
  
I ran to the store, but I forgot to buy bread.  
He doesn’t like green beans, and he hates carrots.

My brother and I visited my grandparents in San Diego, and we had a great time.   
  
(Notice each sentence has two subjects and two verbs)

\*\* Biggest mistake: FORGETTING THE COMMA! Don’t. Do. It.

**Write three examples on your worksheet for Station #1.**

**Use three DIFFERENT coordinating conjunctions.**

Then…   
 1. Look through a magazine and find an example of a SIMPLE and a   
 COMPOUND sentence.

2. Cut out the sentence, glue it to the poster, and sign your name next to it. (Don’t be crazy! Just write it small.)

Station #2: Complex Sentence  
**One independent clause and one or more dependent clauses**  
  
Even though I was tired, I ran to the store.  
I made broccoli since he doesn’t like green beans.   
While my parents vacationed in Rome, my brother and I visited my grandparents in San Diego.

\*\* The dependent clause can come at the beginning or end of the sentence.

\*\* Its placement *does* make a subtle difference on *what* you’re emphasizing in the sentence.  
 Because she was tired, she exercised. (emphasizes her being tired)  
 She exercised because she was tired. (emphasizes her exercising)

**Words that begin a dependent clause:**

After Although As As if Because Before

Even if Even though Ever since Every time If Just as

Once Since So Unless Until Whatever

When Whenever Wherever Whether While

**Write three examples on your worksheet for Station #2.**

**At least once sentence should begin with the dependent clause.**

**At least one sentence should end with a dependent clause.**

**Use three different words from the box.**

Then…   
 1. Look through a magazine and find an example of a COMPLEX sentence.

2. Cut out the sentence, glue it to the poster, and sign your name next to it. (Don’t be crazy! Just write it small.)

Station #3: Compound-Complex  
**Two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause**  
Even though I was tired, I ran to the store, but I forgot to buy bread.  
  
He doesn’t like green beans, and he hates carrots, which is unfortunate since that’s all mom made for dinner.   
  
My brother and I visited my grandparents, Mark and Jan, in San Diego; we had a great time.

**Write three examples on your worksheet for Station #3.**

\*\* Notice the semi-colon in the last example. Make sure both sides of the semi-colon are independent clauses.

Then…   
 1. Look through a magazine and find an example of a COMPOUND-COMPLEX   
 sentence.

2. Cut out the sentence, glue it to the poster, and sign your name next to it. (Don’t be crazy! Just write it small.)

Station #4: -ly and –ing   
**A dependent clause that begins with an –ly or –ing word, followed by an independent clause**

Cheerfully, she skipped down the hall.

Quietly opening the door, he tried to sneak in past curfew.

Saving the best for last, Diana finally ate her Reese’s.

**On your worksheet for station #4, write two sentences that start with an –ly phrase and one sentence that start with an –ing phrase.**

**You can also END a sentence with an –ing phrase.**

Sandy gave the homeless man all the money she had, hoping that her small act of kindness would bring him comfort.

He stared out the window of the classroom, daydreaming his way to lunch.  
  
**On your worksheet for station #4, write one sentence that ends in an –ing phrase.**

Then…   
 1. Look through a magazine and find an example of a sentence that begins   
 with an –ly or –ing phrase.

2. Cut out the sentence, glue it to the poster, and sign your name next to it. (Don’t be crazy! Just write it small.)

Station #5: Informative Interrupters (Appositives)

Independent clause, interrupted at any point by a dependent clause

The child, face covered with frosting, asked his mom for another cupcake.

My parents, Jude and Ruth, always attend my basketball games.

My favorite coffee shop, Karma Koffee, closes by 6pm.

**On your worksheet for station #5, write three sentences that   
contain an appositive.**

\* The sentence should still make sense if the appositive phrase is removed.

\* Appositives draw attention to the information they contain.

Then…   
 1. Look through a magazine and find an example of a sentence that contains an  
 appositive phrase.

2. Cut out the sentence, glue it to the poster, and sign your name next to it. (Don’t be crazy! Just write it small.)