

Cornell Notes

Name Marcelle N.

Date Oct 6 2011

Topic

Class/ Subject Mrs. Alger English 10

1:58

Worksheets

Difference between
Who/whom

- "Using Their, There, and They're"
worksheet & "Using who or whom"

Who	Whom
Subject of the sentence	objects
↓	↑
acts (verb)	acts
	↑
	subject

Example:

Who is taking notes?
S V O (object)

To whom are you giving that
present?

"Who" is used as a subject
"whom" is used as an object

2:25

* Test:

on Monday - Multiple Choice
1st part of Test (cannot use notes)
Are allowed to use notes for
second part of test

* Vocab Test: matching words to definition

Cornell Notes

Name Marcelle N.

Date Oct 6, 2011

Topic

Class/
Subject

Music associated
with Midsummer
Nights Dream

Composer Felix Mendelssohn
1809-1847

Born in Germany - Jew

He was a child prodigy. He
started writing and composing
music at a very young age.

At the age of 17, he read
Midsummer Nights dream.

- He loved it so much that he
wrote music inspired by the play.
- He was married and had five
children.

His sister died from a stroke
and he later died from having
two strokes.

PSAT
Practice



2:55

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Unit test vocabulary

Review these words for the test

frivolous	visage	dissension
enamor	sublime	sublime <i>du Stere</i>
vexation	amity	lamentable
enthrall	recompense	extenuate
edict	nuptial	confound
tedious	progeny	dulcet

Using *Who* or *Whom*

- In formal English who is used as a subject, and whom is used as an object.

EXAMPLES:

Who is that singer?
Is he the one **who** won a Grammy?
To **whom** was it given?
Whom was the song written by?



Complete each sentence with who or whom.

1. _____ told you about our plans?
2. _____ is one of the greatest space scientists?
3. _____ did Mrs. Renzell send for?
4. _____ are those women in the hallway?
5. _____ is your dentist?
6. _____ is older, your son or your daughter?
7. To _____ is that package addressed?
8. For _____ shall I ask?
9. _____ do you think can take my place?
10. _____ is going to the party?
11. _____ have the people elected?
12. _____ does your daughter look like?
13. _____ is the best accountant in the office?
14. _____ is the new employee?
15. _____ should I get to tow the car?
16. The mechanic _____ I called can help you.
17. _____ are you waiting to see?
18. _____ should we select to represent us at the meeting?
19. _____ told you about Lyman's operation?
20. _____ did he call?
21. Do you know _____ sat next to me?
22. _____ wants to buy a breakfast taco?
23. The woman _____ sells them is in Mr. Gregg's office.

Using *Their*, *There*, and *They're*

- Their means "belonging to them."
- There means "in that place" or "to that place."
- They're is the contraction for they are.

EXAMPLES:

Their baby is sick.
No one else can get **there** in time.
They're not going to the movies with us.



Write their, there, or they're to complete each sentence.

1. Diana and Casey drove _____ their _____ car home from work.
2. Now _____ getting ready to go grocery shopping.
3. _____ neighbor Kwan said he wants to go to the supermarket, too.
4. Diana says they will be glad to take him _____.
5. Casey asks Diana to bring _____ checkbook along.
6. Diana will also call Kwan to tell him when _____ leaving.
7. Kwan says he'll go whenever _____ ready.
8. He offers to help Diana and Casey with _____ shopping.
9. They all want to get _____ before the supermarket gets crowded.
10. When they arrive, they get _____ shopping carts.
11. Then they check _____ grocery lists.
12. Casey is glad _____ so organized about shopping.
13. He likes the supermarket, but he doesn't want to stay _____ very long.
14. Kwan says he doesn't care how long he's _____.
15. Finally, the friends get all of _____ groceries.
16. Diana says _____ ready to go home.



Underline the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

17. They are over (their, there, they're) standing in front of (their, there, they're) apartment.
18. (Their, There, They're) going to visit (their, there, they're) children in Florida.
19. (Their, There, They're) visiting (their, there, they're) because they have a new grandson.
20. (Their, There, They're) looking forward to (their, there, they're) trip.
21. (Their, There, They're) suitcases are over (their, there, they're) by the car.