



Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Alexander Graham Bell: Telephone Inventor 616

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Bell's father was a teacher **(of)** people who were deaf. Alexander became **(interested)** in speech and hearing problems. He **(grew)** up to become a teacher of **(the)** deaf like his father. One of **(his)** students later became his wife.

Alexander **(wanted)** to make speech visible for the **(deaf)**. He tried to find a way **(to)** record sound vibrations. He worked with **(another)** inventor named Thomas Watson. They tried **(different)** ways of sending messages. By accident, **(they)** found a way to have sound **(carried)** by electrical current. After that, it **(was)** only a matter of time before **(they)** found a way to transmit human **(sound)** along a wire.

Bell went to **(the)** Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia. He **(presented)** his invention to the public. It **(was)** very well received. People could now **(talk)** to one another across great distances. **(Bell)** continued to improve the telephone. Telephone **(service)** companies were organized in England and **(in)** the United States. Bell became wealthy **(and)** famous. But he never forgot about **(helping)** the deaf. If it had not **(been)** for Bell's interest in deafness, **(the)** telephone would have not been invented. **(Bell)** used his own money to set **(up)** a fund to study deafness. He **(was)** in favor of teaching deaf people **(to)** use language instead of signs. Bell **(was)** opposed to keeping people who were **(deaf)** separate. Many of his methods were **(used)** in schools for people who were **(deaf)**. Alexander Graham Bell is well-known as **(the)** inventor of the telephone. However, he **(was)** also an advocate for people who **(are)** deaf.



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### Alexander Graham Bell: Telephone Inventor 616

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Bell's father was a teacher **(telephone, of, he)** people who were deaf. Alexander became **(interested, would, problems)** in speech and hearing problems. He **(states, grew, that)** up to become a teacher of **(went, had, the)** deaf like his father. One of **(his, current, interested)** students later became his wife.

Alexander **(wanted, have, presented)** to make speech visible for the **(companies, record, deaf)**. He tried to find a way **(it, to, he)** record sound vibrations. He worked with **(across, another, wealthy)** inventor named Thomas Watson. They tried **(transmit, the, different)** ways of sending messages. By accident, **(they, only, teaching)** found a way to have sound **(tried, carried, well)** by electrical current. After that, it **(vibrations, was, distances)** only a matter of time before **(they, before, advocate)** found a way to transmit human **(one, service, sound)** along a wire.

Bell went to **(teacher, the, great)** Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia. He **(students, presented, wanted)** his invention to the public. It **(never, interest, was)** very well received. People could now **(money, talk, a)** to one another across great distances. **(Like, Bell, For)** continued to improve the telephone. Telephone **(opposed, organized, service)** companies were organized in England and **(methods, set, in)** the United States. Bell became wealthy **(and, own, it)** famous. But he never forgot about **(with, helping, wife)** the deaf. If it had not **(been, deafness, speech)** for Bell's interest in deafness, **(by, the, very)** telephone would have not been invented. **(Messages, Bell, Inventor)** used his own money to set **(watson, up, was)** a fund to study deafness. He **(was, well-known, philadelphia)** in favor of teaching deaf people **(separate, now, to)** use language instead of signs. Bell **(named, one, was)** opposed to keeping people who were **(continued, electrical, deaf)** separate. Many of his methods were **(became, his, used)** in schools for people who were **(used, and, deaf)**. Alexander



Graham Bell is well-known as **(the, they, schools)** inventor of the telephone. However, he **(was, along, could)** also an advocate for people who **(are, who, people)** deaf.