



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Helen Keller: Triumph Over Tragedy

Sopris West Six Minute Solutions #311

Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880. She was a healthy baby at **(first)**. Then she got sick. She had **(a)** high fever. Helen almost died. The **(fever)** went away after many days. But **(Helen)** was not the same. She was **(now)** deaf and blind.

The next few **(years)** were very hard. Helen was angry. **(She)** cried and threw things on the **(floor)**. She grabbed food off people's plates. **(Her)** parents did not know what to **(do)**. They asked an expert for help. **(He)** was Alexander Graham Bell. Bell had **(invented)** the telephone. But he also worked **(with)** deaf children. Bell told Helen's parents **(to)** hire a special teacher for Helen. **(Helen's)** parents wrote to a special school. **(It)** was the Perkins School for the **(Blind)**. They asked for a special teacher **(to)** come work with Helen.

On March 3, 1887, **(Annie)** Sullivan came to live at the **(Keller's)** home. Annie told Helen's parents that **(Helen)** must learn to behave. She said **(that)** it was not fair to let **(Helen)** act wild. The kind thing to **(do)** would be to teach Helen. Annie **(showed)** Helen how to eat with a **(spoon)** and fork. Most important of all, **(Annie)** taught Helen words by spelling them **(into)** her hand. At first, Helen did **(not)** understand. Her teacher never gave up. **(One)** day, Annie poured water over Helen's **(hand)**. Then she spelled the word water **(into)** Helen's hand. Finally, Helen understood! She **(understood)** that words had meaning. That day **(was)** the turning point for Helen. From **(then)** on, she began to learn quickly. **(Helen)** learned to read using raised letters. **(Later)**, she learned to read braille. Helen **(also)** learned to write. She used a **(special)** typewriter. Annie Sullivan continued to help **(Helen)**. Helen Keller went to college. The **(college)** was Radcliffe College in Boston. Helen **(was)** the first deaf and blind person **(to)** earn a degree from Radcliffe. The **(story)** of Helen Keller and her teacher, **(Annie)** Sullivan, is a famous one. Many **(books)**, plays, and movies tell their story.



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Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880. She was a healthy baby at **(understood, first, live)**. Then she got sick. She had **(helen's, a, first)** high fever. Helen almost died. The **(braille, fever, plates)** went away after many days. But **(turning, Helen, showed)** was not the same. She was **(now, not, they)** deaf and blind.

The next few **(that, raised, years)** were very hard. Helen was angry. **(Read, She, High)** cried and threw things on the **(floor, word, understand)**. She grabbed food off people's plates. **(Next, Her, Died)** parents did not know what to **(came, do, typewriter)**. They asked an expert for help. **(Write, He, Had)** was Alexander Graham Bell. Bell had **(it, invented, act)** the telephone. But he also worked **(with, blind, using)** deaf children. Bell told Helen's parents **(continued, to, perkins)** hire a special teacher for Helen. **(Helen's, One, Keller)** parents wrote to a special school. **(Alexander, Point, It)** was the Perkins School for the **(Blind, books, went)**. They asked for a special teacher **(quickly, many, to)** come work with Helen.

On March 3, 1887, **(degree, spoon, Annie)** Sullivan came to live at the **(Keller's, spelling, healthy)** home. Annie told Helen's parents that **(hire, Helen, the)** must learn to behave. She said **(plays, day, that)** it was not fair to let **(on, earn, Helen)** act wild. The kind thing to **(also, college, do)** would be to teach Helen. Annie **(helen, showed, graham)** Helen how to eat with a **(spoon, would, wild)** and fork. Most important of all, **(born, Annie, her)** taught Helen words by spelling them **(with, never, into)** her hand. At first, Helen did **(from, one, not)** understand. Her teacher never gave up. **(March, Is, One)** day, Annie poured water over Helen's **(school, he, hand)**. Then she spelled the word water **(after, their, into)** Helen's hand. Finally, Helen understood! She **(teach, understood, asked)** that words had meaning. That day **(cried, was, years)** the turning point for Helen. From **(and, movies, then)** on, she began to learn quickly. **(Helen, Telephone, Wrote)** learned to read using raised letters. **(She, Later, Sick)**, she learned to read braille. Helen **(he, invented, also)** learned to write. She used a **(from, special, come)** typewriter. Annie Sullivan continued to help **(Helen, home, taught)**. Helen Keller went to college. The **(poured, college, do)** was Radcliffe College in Boston. Helen



(was, boston, food)the first deaf and blind person **(to, at, them)** earn a degree from Radcliffe.
The **(story, hand, few)** of Helen Keller and her teacher, **(grabbed, many, Annie)** Sullivan, is a
famous one. Many **(words, thing, books)**, plays, and movies tell their story.