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 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.