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
The first deaf and blind person to earn a degree from Radcliffe 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 words, things, and movies tell their story.