



Reading 29

Put the 5 paragraphs of the text in the logical order. The last paragraph is divided into the phrases which should also be put in the logically correct order.

A

In 1921, The American Foundation for the Blind was organized and Helen was invited to be a spokesperson for the organization. She traveled extensively with Anne Sullivan and Polly Thomson, another one of her aids, giving speeches and raising funds for the blind and related causes. Along with her many books and other writings, this was to become her life's work. On October 20 1936, Helen Keller's beloved teacher died. Although greatly affected by this loss, it did not hinder Helen's volunteer work. She continued travelling the world with Polly, trying to raise money for the American Foundation for the Overseas Blind.

B

Helen learned the finger spell patterns but she could not relate them to names for objects. This changed one day with a trip to the water pump. Anne placed one of Helen's hands under the water coming from the pump and spelled WATER repeatedly on Helen's free hand. Suddenly Helen had a realization; the letters were a way of referring to the liquid coming from the pump! She finally understood that words were related to things. Keller was so impressed that she wanted to learn the name of everything around her and on that same day she learned 30 new words.

C

In 1900, Helen enrolled at Radcliffe College, Harvard's college for women. During her college years she wrote her first book, an autobiography titled "The Story of my Life", with the help of editor John Albert Macy. It was published in 1903. On June 28 1904, Helen Keller became the first deaf-blind individual to graduate from Radcliffe College, completing a Bachelor of Arts degree.

D

There was no stopping Helen after that. Anne taught Helen to read with raised letters and with Braille, and later to write with both ordinary and Braille typewriters. She eventually learned to understand what people were saying by touching their lips and throat. She also wanted to learn to speak but unfortunately, since her vocal chords were not properly trained, her speech did not develop far.

E

Helen Keller, an inspiration to all, was an advocate for the blind, deaf and disabled. She was born on June 27 1880 to parents Captain Arthur Henley Keller and Kate Adams Keller, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. She was born healthy, with full sight and hearing until tragedy struck her at the young age of 19 months old. She contracted a life- altering disease, believed to be scarlet fever or meningitis, which left her blind, deaf and mute. Her family found no method to educate her until the age of six when they sought advice from Alexander Graham Bell, an activist in deaf education. Bell suggested they contract the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston and request that they try to find a teacher for Helen. Anne Sullivan was chosen and sent to Tuscumbia to begin tutoring Helen right away. Anne became a live-in teacher and immediately began to use finger spelling, the tracing of words on the palm, in Helen's hand to name objects.

F

1. On October 1961, Helen Keller's public life was drawn to a close when she suffered the first of a series of strokes.
2. She died peacefully in her sleep at the age of 88 on June 2 1968.
3. In 1953, the documentary film about Helen's life, "The Unconquered", won an Academy Award.
4. Her legacy lives on as Foundations are formed to continue the work of conquering blindness.
5. Helen Keller received many awards throughout her lifetime including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which was given to her by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

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Reading 29 — Keys

E

B

D

C

A

F (3 5 1 2 4)