GREAT WOMEN

What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.

JANE GOODALL
Helen Keller

Anne Sullivan “talking” to Helen Keller using her fingers

Helen Keller

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the words in bold.

Do you know of anyone with a disability who did remarkable things? Helen Keller is a good example. She was an amazing woman.

Helen Keller was a healthy baby. But when she was 19 months old, she had a sudden fever. The fever disappeared, but she became blind and deaf. Because she couldn’t hear, it was difficult for her to learn to speak. As she grew, she was angry and frustrated because she couldn’t understand or communicate. She became wild, throwing things and kicking and biting.

When Helen was seven years old, a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to live with Helen’s family. First, Anne taught Helen how to talk with her fingers. Helen was excited when she realized that things had names. Then Anne taught Helen to read using braille. Helen learned these skills quickly. However, learning to speak was harder. Anne continued to teach Helen patiently. Finally, when Helen was 10 years old, she could speak clearly enough for people to understand her.

Helen was very intelligent. She went to a school for blind students, where she did very well. Then she went to college, where she graduated with honors when she was 24 years old. Helen traveled all over the United States, Europe, and Asia with Anne to raise money to build schools for blind people. Her main message was that disabled people are like everybody else. They want to live life fully and naturally. Helen wanted all people to be treated equally.

1. disability: a physical or mental limitation
2. fever: a body temperature that is higher than normal
3. frustrated: angry at being unable to do something
4. braille: a form of written language in which characters are represented by patterns of raised dots that are felt with the fingertips
5. with honors: having high academic grades

COMPREHENSION

Based on the reading, write T for true or F for false.

1. Helen Keller became blind and deaf when she was seven years old. T
2. Anne Sullivan was Helen’s teacher. T
3. Helen raised money to build schools for blind people. T

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Do you know someone with a disability? Does he or she have any special accommodations?

2. Are there any special laws or rules in your country to help people with disabilities? Explain.

10.1 Adjectives and Adverbs of Manner

EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen was a healthy baby.</td>
<td>Adjectives describe nouns. We can use adjectives before nouns or after the verbs be, become, look, seem, sound, taste, feel, and smell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She became blind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne taught Helen patiently.</td>
<td>Adverbs of manner tell how we do things. We form most adverbs of manner by putting -ly at the end of an adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen learned quickly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 1

Listen to the report. Then write T for true, F for false, or NS for not stated.

1. Lin was only 21 when she won the contest. T
2. There were 15,000 applications in the contest. F
3. All veterans liked Lin’s design. F

EXERCISE 2

Listen again. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

A popular 1 site in Washington, DC, is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Four million people visit it 2. It is 3 and 4 with the names of 5 soldiers from the war carved into 6 stone. Who created this 7 memorial? Was it a 8 artist? No. It was Maya Lin, a 21-year-old student at Yale University.

In 1980, there was a 9 contest to create a memorial. Lin went to Washington to study the space 10. She wanted visitors to a war memorial to look at death 11. A committee looked at almost 1,500 applications and thought Lin’s design was 12. She won.

Some war veterans protested 13 against her 14 design. They wanted a more 15 design: statues of soldiers with an 16 flag. But Lin’s design became a reality. In 1982, the memorial was finished.
Maya Lin was very excited when she won the contest. She was only 21. Her design was unusual because it didn't show soldiers and flags. Some people didn't like her design. They wanted a more traditional design. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial has the names of many soldiers.

**ABOUT YOU** Complete each statement with your opinion. Then find a partner and compare your answers.

1. In my opinion, Helen is a great person.
2. I think the library is a popular place.
3. I think Helen is a patient person.
4. In my opinion, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a beautiful monument.
5. I think Helen is an unusual woman.

**EXERCISE 4** Fill in the blanks with the adjectives from the box. Add one or ones.

- great
- long
- new
- amazing
- serious
- simple

1. A: I prefer funny stories.  
   B: I don’t. I prefer serious ones. I especially liked the story of Maya Lin.
   B: Wow! It’s a very interesting book.
3. A: Do you have any good ideas for your next essay?  
   B: I have a simple idea. I’m going to write about a remarkable woman.
4. A: I loved the visitor’s stories. Which stories did you like best?  
   B: It’s hard to decide. She told some exciting ones.
5. A: Many traditional war memorials have soldiers and flags.  
   B: I prefer the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC. It’s a very unusual one.
6. A: Maya Lin designed many memorials.  
   B: I know. When is she going to design a new one?

**10.2 Adjectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne was a good friend to Helen. I have many good friends.</td>
<td>Adjectives are always singular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Keller felt frustrated when she couldn’t communicate.</td>
<td>Some -ed words are adjectives: married, divorced, educated, excited, frustrated, disabled, worried, finished, tired, crowded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maya Lin was excited to win the contest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen had an interesting life. She was an amazing woman.</td>
<td>Some -ing words are adjectives: interesting, boring, amazing, exciting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a very popular site.</td>
<td>We can put very before an adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen was a normal, healthy baby. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial has a simple, beautiful design.</td>
<td>We can put two adjectives before a noun. We sometimes separate the two adjectives with a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people have an easy childhood. Helen had a hard one. What about the other designs? Were there other good ones?</td>
<td>After an adjective, we can substitute a singular noun with one or a plural noun with ones to avoid repeating the noun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR IN USE**

Don’t use the adjectives asleep, afraid, or alone before a noun. Use these adjectives only after a verb (usually be).

*The baby is asleep.  
**NOT:** The asleep baby.*

**EXERCISE 3** Fill in the blanks with the adjectives from the box.

blind excited frustrated intelligent traditional wild  
dead equal healthy patient unusual young

1. Helen Keller was a **healthy** baby.
2. Before Helen learned to communicate, she felt **frustrated**.
3. She became **excited**, sometimes throwing things.
4. Helen’s teacher, Anne Sullivan, was a **patient** person.
5. When Helen learned to communicate, she became **intelligent**.
6. Helen was **dead** and did well in school.
7. **Blind** people can learn to read with braille.
8. Helen wanted **healthy** food for blind people.

9. Maya Lin was very **excited** when she won the contest. She was only 21.
10. Her design was **unusual** because it didn’t show soldiers and flags.
11. Some people didn’t like her design. They wanted a more **traditional** design.
12. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial has the names of **many** soldiers.
Men still earn more money than women in the United States. On average, for every dollar a man makes, a woman makes 79 cents. Even if a woman has the same amount of education, work experience, and skills as a man, she will earn 2% less.

Lilly Ledbetter started to work as a manager at a tire company in 1979. At that time, her boss told her a company rule: Employees must not discuss salary information with each other. Nineteen years later, a coworker told her that three men in similar positions often worked and, in fact, one year she won the top performance award, made as much as 40 percent more than Ledbetter. How could this happen? She was a good worker. In her experience, and to give up to stop doing something.

Ledbetter didn’t benefit from her fight. She received nothing from the company. But she said, “I’m just thrilled that this has finally passed and sends a message to the Supreme Court: You got it wrong.”

When Lilly Ledbetter started her job, she had to lift heavy tires. The company didn’t let employees discuss their salaries. Lilly Ledbetter started to work as a manager at a tire company in 1979. At that time, her boss told her a company rule: Employees must not discuss salary information with each other. Nineteen years later, a coworker told her that three men in similar positions often worked and, in fact, one year she won the top performance award, made as much as 40 percent more than Ledbetter. How could this happen? She was a good worker. In her experience, and to give up to stop doing something.

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EXERCISE 5 Complete each statement with a noun + noun combination.

1. A memorial about war is a ___________ war memorial ___________.
2. A student in college is a ___________ student college ___________.
3. Language that communicates with signs is ___________ language communication ___________.
4. Sight with eyes is ___________ sight eye ___________. (one word)
5. A wall made from stone is a ____________________________.
6. A store that sells books is a ____________________________ (one word)
7. A man who is 25 years old is a ____________________________.
8. A box for mail is a ____________________________ (one word)
9. A shift of 12 hours is a ____________________________.
10. A trip of 20 miles is a ____________________________.

EXERCISE 6 Fill in the blanks by putting the words given in the correct order. Make any necessary
changes to the nouns. Choose the correct article (a or an) where you see a choice.

Last night I saw a ______________ about the Paralympic Games. In the Paralympic Games, athletes with physical disabilities compete. One of the athletes in the program was Christina Ripp Schwab. Christina is in a ______________. But that didn’t stop her from becoming a ______________ player. She started playing when she was just a ______________ child. She played on her ______________ at the University of Illinois. In 2005, she got her ______________ in ______________. In 2008, she won a ______________ at the Paralympic Games in China.

Another great athlete from the Paralympic Games is Gina McWilliams. As a child, she loved sports, but when she was 26 years old, she was in ______________ accident and lost part of her right leg. She tried many sports before deciding on floor volleyball. At the 2008 Paralympic Games, she and her team won the ______________. Now Gina works as ______________ for disabled adults and children.

10.4 Adverbs

**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilly Ledbetter acted responsibly.</td>
<td>An adverb of manner tells how we do something. It usually follows the verb or verb phrase. We form most adverbs of manner by putting -ly at the end of an adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Keller learned sign language quickly.</td>
<td>Other common -ly adverbs are eventually, annually, frequently, certainly, suddenly, recently, directly, completely, (un)fortunately, extremely, constantly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| She worked hard. | She had a hard job. | Some adverbs and adjectives have the same form: hard, fast, late, early. |
| She worked hard. | She had a hard job. | Some adverbs and adjectives have the same form: hard, fast, late, early. |
| She came home after midnight. | She doesn’t have much interest in her job lately. | The adverb well is different in form from the adjective good. |

**Notes:**

1. The adverbs hard and hardly have different meanings.
   - She works 12 hours a night. She works **hard**.
   - I **hardly** ever work overtime. (hardly ever = almost never; rarely)
2. The adverbs late and lately have different meanings.
   - She came home after midnight. She came home **late**.
   - She doesn’t have much interest in her job **lately**. (lately = recently)

**GRAMMAR IN USE**

Really is a synonym for very, but it is much less formal. We use really frequently in conversation.

- That cake was **really** good!
- You did **really** well on the test.
EXERCISE 7 Choose the correct words to complete each conversation.

1. A: Anne Sullivan was a (great/greatly) teacher.
   B: I agree. She taught Helen Keller (patient/patiently).

2. A: Did Helen learn (quick/quickly)?
   B: Yes, she did. But she never learned to speak (clear/clearly).

3. A: Did Helen do (good/well) in college?
   B: Yes. She was an (excellent/excellently) student.

4. A: Maya Lin’s Vietnam Veterans Memorial is very (beautiful/beautifully).
   B: I agree. It deals with death (honest/honestly).

5. A: Did Lilly Ledbetter benefit (direct/directly) from her fight for equality for women?
   B: No, she didn’t, because she learned about her pay inequality (late/lately). But workers will (definite/definitely) benefit from the Fair Pay Act in the future.

6. A: Lilly Ledbetter worked (hard/hardly).
   B: I know. She felt (happy/happily) when the Fair Pay Act (final/finally) passed in Congress.
   But equal pay for women isn’t changing (fast/fastly).

7. A: I work the night shift and sleep during the day. I (hard/hardly) ever have time to see my family.
   B: That’s (certain/certainly) a difficult way to live.

EXERCISE 8 Write the adverb form of each adjective.

1. bad ________
   2. good ________
   3. lazy ________
   4. true ________
   5. brave ________
   6. full ________
   7. probable ________
   8. polite ________
   9. fast ________
   10. constant ________
   11. terrible ________
   12. beautiful ________
   13. responsible ________
   14. early ________

EXERCISE 9 Fill in the blanks with the adverb form of the adjectives given.

1. Congress ________ passed a new law.
2. Companies should treat everyone ________.
3. Lilly Ledbetter works ________ for women’s rights.
4. At first, Helen Keller talked very ________.
5. She wanted to live life ________.
6. Maya Lin studied the space in Washington, DC, ________.
7. She designed the wall ________.
8. Four million people visit the Vietnam Veterans Memorial ________.
9. At first, some people protested ________ against Maya Lin’s memorial.
10. When you visit the wall, you will ________ feel sad.
11. The wall is ________ beautiful.

EXERCISE 10 Fill in the blanks with the adjectives given, or change the adjectives to adverbs if necessary.

I know two people who are opposites. One is my coworker Paula. She complains ________
1. constantly
   about everything. She’s never ________. She says that everyone is _________. When
   2. happy
   she drives, she behaves ________ to other drivers. She says nobody drives ________
   3. impolite
   _________. She finds something wrong with everyone. I met her for lunch last week. I arrived about five minutes
   4. rude
   ________, and she was ________ with me.
   5. good

Note: * One common exception is: true—truly.
My friend Karla is different from Paula. She works hard but never complains. She has a positive attitude about life. She's an active person and travels frequently. She's always learning new things. She's studying French and can speak it now. She learns quickly and is curious about everything. She goes to museums frequently and knows a lot about art. She is a good friend.

EXERCISE 11 Choose the correct words to complete this report.

When Helen Keller was a small child, she behaved wildly because she couldn't communicate well with her family. When she was seven years old, her parents found a good teacher, Anne Sullivan, to work with her.

Anne was from a poor immigrant family. She had a hard life. When she was a child, she had a disease that made her almost blind. When she was an eight-year-old girl, her mother died. A few years later, her father left the family.

When she was 14 years old, she could not see clearly and she could not read. But she got the opportunity to go to a school for blind students. At the age of 14, she started school and graduated from high school as the best student.

After graduation, she heard about a job teaching a blind girl, Helen Keller. Anne went to live with Helen's family. Anne taught Helen that things had names. Within a month, Helen learned sign language. After that, Helen learned quickly and wanted to study in school. Anne attended classes with Helen to help her understand lectures and read textbooks. She continued to help Helen for the rest of her life. Her sight became worse, and she became completely blind. She died in 1968. Helen lived until 1968.

Michelle Obama

On January 17th, 1964, a baby was born into a middle-class family in Chicago. She had a happy childhood. Her family had enough money, but they were definitely not rich. This little girl grew up to be Michelle Obama—one of the most famous women in the world.

Michelle's parents believed in the importance of education. They always encouraged her to study hard and try her best. Michelle's grades were very good. They were good enough to get into Harvard Law School. When she graduated, she worked to help people and communities.

Michelle met Barack Obama at her law firm. They fell in love, got married, and had two daughters. When Barack became president in 2009, Mrs. Obama became first lady. They were in the White House for eight years. During that time, Mrs. Obama worked hard to improve the lives of young people.

Mrs. Obama was concerned about children's health. Many American children do not get enough exercise, and their diets aren't healthy enough. They eat too much fat and sugar. In 2010, Mrs. Obama started a program called Let's Move! It helped schools and parents make healthier choices for kids, and it helped kids get more exercise.

Mrs. Obama was also concerned about children's education. She believed many young people stopped their education too early. She felt that a high school degree did not provide enough education. In 2014, Mrs. Obama started the Reach Higher program. Because of the program, thousands of young people continued their education in community colleges and four-year colleges. In 2015, Mrs. Obama started Let Girls Learn, a program to help girls around the world go to school and stay in school.

The Obamas are no longer in the White House. However, Mrs. Obama is still busy. She often visits schools and talks to students about the importance of education. Mrs. Obama continues to be a popular role model for young people—not just in America—but around the world.
COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for true or F for false.

1. Michelle Obama was a good student.  
2. Michelle Obama encouraged young people to get more exercise.  
3. After she left the White House, Michelle Obama stopped being a role model.

THINK ABOUT IT Discuss the questions with a partner or in a small group.

1. What do you know about other First Ladies? Was Michelle Obama different from the others?  
2. How much difference do you think that one person can make in the world?

10.6 Very and Too

**EXAMPLES**

| Michelle Obama believes that education is very important for girls. | Very shows a large degree. We can put very before adjectives and adverbs. |
| Some veterans said Maya Lin's design was too simple to honor the soldiers. | Too shows that there is a problem. We can put too before adjectives and adverbs. We sometimes use an infinitive phrase after the too phrase. |

**GRAMMAR IN USE**

To make a statement stronger, we use much too + adj/adv.

_She arrived much too late. Everyone was gone._

Don't confuse much too (+ adj/adv) with too much (+ noun).

_I ate much too fast. I ate too much candy._

**EXERCISE 12** Fill in the blanks with very or too. Both answers may be possible.

1. Helen Keller was very intelligent.  
2. She became very wild, and her parents needed help with her.  
3. Anne Sullivan worked very patiently with Helen.  
4. At first, some people thought Maya Lin's design was very unusual. They wanted a more traditional design.  
5. Most people love her memorial. They think it's very beautiful.  
6. She was very happy when the committee chose her design.

1. _Lilly Ledbetter worked _________ hard for her company._  
2. _Ledbetter learned about pay inequality for women _________ late to do anything about it._  
3. _Christina Ripp Schwab is _________ talented. She won a gold medal at the Paralympics._

10.7 Enough

**EXAMPLES**

American children's diets aren't healthy enough.  
Michelle Obama was concerned enough to start a program called Let's Move.  
American children don't get enough exercise.

**EXPLANATION**

_Enough means “as much as needed.” We use enough after adjectives and adverbs._

_We use enough before nouns._

Note:

We often use an infinitive after too and enough. Remember that an infinitive often expresses a purpose.

_I wake up early enough to go for a run before work._

**EXERCISE 13** Fill in the blanks with the words given and enough.

1. Helen Keller was determined enough to graduate from college.  
2. Anne Sullivan was patient enough to work with Helen.  
3. She had enough time to teach Helen many things.  
4. Maya Lin's project was good enough to win the competition.  
5. Lilly Ledbetter didn't have enough information about the salaries of other workers.  
6. She wasn't strong enough to lift heavy tires.  
7. Did she make enough money to send her children to college?  
8. Michelle Obama's grades were good enough to get into Harvard Law School.

**FUN WITH GRAMMAR**

Write test-taking tips. Work in a small group. Imagine a friend is going to take an important test tomorrow. Write advice for your friend using adjectives, adverbs, very, too, and enough. Then compare your advice as a class. Cross out any advice that another group also has. The group with the most unique sentences wins.

_Don't worry too much._

_Work quickly but carefully._

_Leave enough time to review your answers._
Choose the correct word(s) to complete the essay.

We just read a story about Grandma Moses. We learned that you are never (too old/too much old) (1) to learn something new. Grandma Moses was a 72-(year/years) old grandmother when she started to paint. She couldn’t do many things because of (health problems/problems health) (3), but she could hold a (brushpaint/paintbrush). She made many beautiful (paintings oil/oil paintings) (5). She continued painting until she died at the age of 101. I think her story is (too/very) (6) interesting.

I always thought I was (too old/very old) (7) to learn a (foreign language/language foreign), but now that I’m in the United States, I need to learn it. Most of the students in my (English class/class English) (9) are (too/very) young and learn (quick/quickly). However, most of my (mates class/classmates) (13) have a job, so they (hard/hardly) ever have time to study. Some of them have small children, so they are very (busy/busily). I’m not working, and my children are (enough old/old enough) to take care of themselves. My kids are (proud/proudly) of me for going to college at my age. My teacher always tells me I’m doing (too/very) well in her class.

After learning English, I’m planning to get a (history degree/degree history). I am (too/very) interested in history. When I finish my degree, I’ll be in my sixties. It will (probable/probably) be too (late/lately) for me to find a job, but I don’t care. I know I’ll have to study (hard/hardly) because history books are (hard/hardly) to read. But I am (too/very) interested, so I know I can do it. Besides, if Grandma Moses could learn to paint in her seventies and write a book when she was 92, I can (certain/certainly) study history at my age. Grandma Moses is a very (well/good) example for me.
PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Don’t make adjectives plural.
   Helen Keller and Michelle Obama were excellents students.  
   Helen Keller and Michelle Obama were excellent students.
2. Put the specific noun before the general noun.
   The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a memorial war.  
   The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a memorial war.
3. Some adjectives end in -ed or -d. Don’t omit the -ed or -d.
   She was tire after the long game.  
   She was tired after the long game.
4. If the adjective ends in -ed, don’t forget to include the verb be.
   Helen was excited to learn to communicate.  
   Helen was excited to learn to communicate.
5. A noun modifier is always singular.
   Lilly worked for a tires company.  
   Lilly worked for a tire company.
6. Put the adjective before the noun.
   Anne Sullivan had a childhood hard.  
   Anne Sullivan had a hard childhood.
7. Don’t confuse too and very. Too indicates a problem.
   Helen was too intelligent.  
   Helen was very intelligent.
8. Don’t confuse too much and too. A noun follows too much. An adjective or adverb follows too.
   You’re never too much old to learn.  
   You’re never too old to learn.
9. Put enough after the adjective.
   Maya was enough talented to win the contest.  
   Maya was talented enough to win the contest.
10. Put late, early, fast, or hard at the end of the verb phrase.
    She late came home from work last night.  
    She came home from work last night late.
11. Don’t separate the verb phrase with an adverb of manner.
    Anne taught patiently Helen.  
    Anne taught Helen patiently.
12. Use an adverb, not an adjective, to describe a verb.
    Christina plays basketball very good.  
    Christina plays basketball very well.

FROM GRAMMAR TO WRITING

PART 2 Editing Practice

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

I really admire my aunt Rosa. She’s very intelligent. She is marry and has three adults children. When her children became enough old to take care of themselves, she decided to go back to college. She wants to study programming computer. Some people say she’s too much old to start a new career, but she doesn’t care. She loves computers. She also works part-time at a flowers shop. She thinks it’s a job very interesting.

Rosa came to the United States from Guatemala when she was 18. She had five younger sisters and brothers. Her mother died when she was young, and she had to take care of her brothers and sisters. She took care of them wonderfully. She didn’t speak one word of English when she left Guatemala. She learned quickly English, and now she speaks English very good.

Rosa is not only my aunt—she’s a good friend.

WRITING TIP

To find more information about a topic, you should do some research on the Internet. Include a list of the sources you used at the end of your paragraph. Ask your teacher what type of information you should include in this list besides the web address.

PART 3 Write

Read the prompts. Choose one and write one paragraph about it.

1. Write about a person you know who accomplished something at an older age or with a disability. Do some research to find information.
2. Write about a woman whom you admire very much. You may write about a famous woman or any woman you know. If you write about a famous woman, do some research to find information about her.

PART 4 Edit

Reread the Summary of Unit 10 and the editing advice. Edit your writing from Part 3.