



Queen Alexandra College

QAC Weekly

Issue 2



Monday

THINK

Believe

DREAM

and DARE

Colour Me



Monday

On This Day...

1896:

Pierre, baron de Coubertin, a founder of the International Olympic Committee and its president from 1896 to 1925, realised his goal of reviving the Olympics when the first modern Games opened in Athens this day in 1896.



1974:

Swedish Europop group ABBA had their international breakthrough as they captured the top prize at the Eurovision Song Contest with Waterloo.

Notable Birthdays...

1937

Merle Haggard
AMERICAN MUSICIAN



1483

Raphael
ITALIAN PAINTER AND ARCHITECT



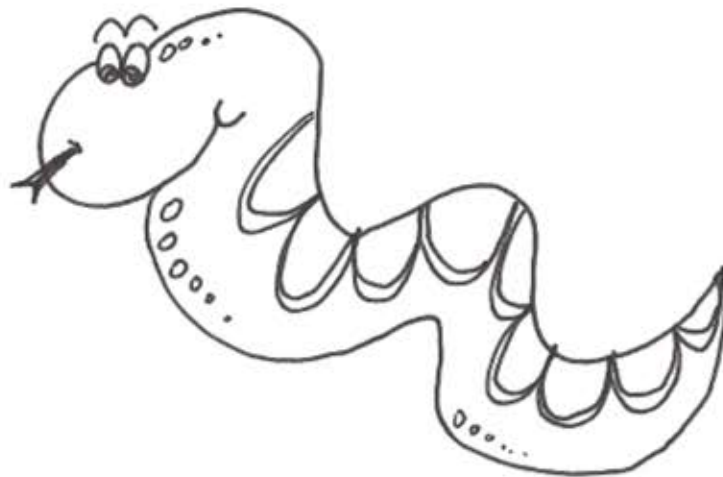
Monday

4X4 Animal Sudoku

There are many animals in the world. Animals can live in even the harshest environments such as the hot deserts and the cold Antarctic.

	e		r
a	r		b
	a		
e		r	

It's growling bear Sudoku - fill in the grid with the letters B, E, A, and R, making sure no letter is repeated in every row, every column and within each mini grid.



Tuesday



Colour Me



Tuesday

On This Day...

1963:

American professional golfer Jack Nicklaus, a dominating figure in world golf from the 1960s to the '80s and the winner of 73 PGA tour events in his career, won the Masters Tournament at age 23 on this day in 1963.



2001:

NASA launched the Mars Odyssey spacecraft, which reached Mars in October and transmitted photos and other data back to scientists on Earth.

Notable Birthdays...



1915

Billie Holiday
AMERICAN JAZZ
SINGER

1920

Ravi Shankar
INDIAN MUSICIAN
AND COMPOSER



Tuesday

Fruit and Vegetables Word Scramble

Fruit and vegetables are a key ingredient for a healthy diet. Fruit and vegetables not only contain lots of vitamins but are also a good source of fibre. Did you know that a cucumber is a fruit not a vegetable as it has seeds in the centre and that the only fruit to grow seeds on the outside is a strawberry?

rtaekcohi _ _ _ _ _

ihnpsac _ _ _ _ _

olmne _ _ _ _ _

creyrrnba _ _ _ _ _

epra _ _ _ _ _

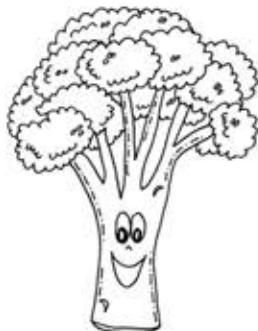
mubcrecu _ _ _ _ _

kmtqauu _ _ _ _ _

tcoucon _ _ _ _ _

herrcy _ _ _ _ _

nuerp _ _ _ _ _



This Fruit and Vegetables themed Word Scramble features **10** Fruit and Vegetables themed words which have been scrambled. See if you can unscramble them to see what they are.

Wednesday



Colour Me



Wednesday

On This Day...

Today:

On this day most practitioners of Buddhism in Japan celebrate the birth of the Buddha, who lived in India sometime between the 6th and the 4th century and founded Buddhism.

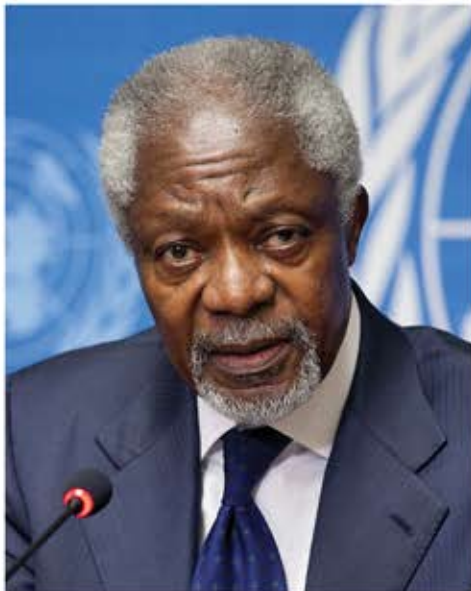


1838:

The Great Western, the earliest regular transatlantic steamer, embarked on its maiden voyage from Bristol, England, to New York City.



Notable Birthdays...



1938

Kofi Annan
**GHANAIAN STATESMAN
AND SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

1941

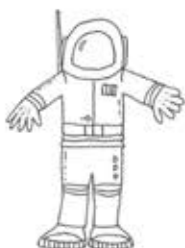
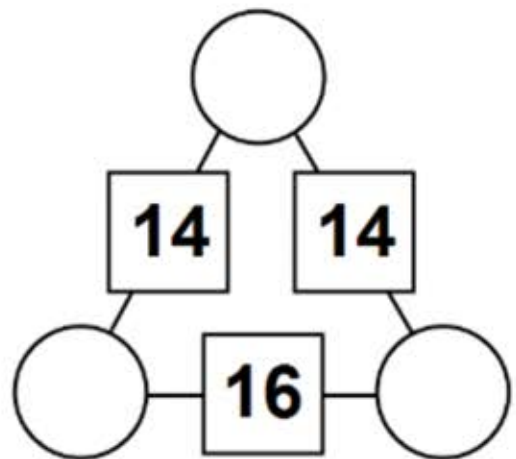
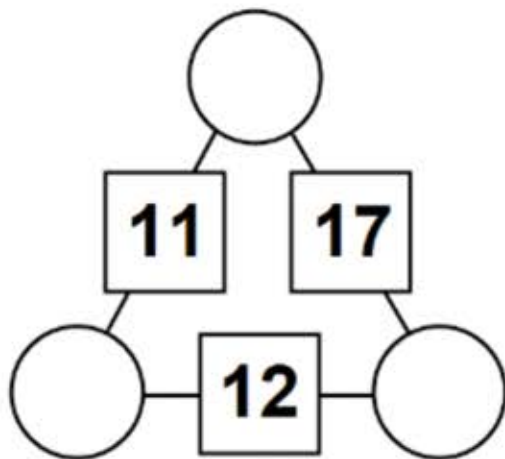
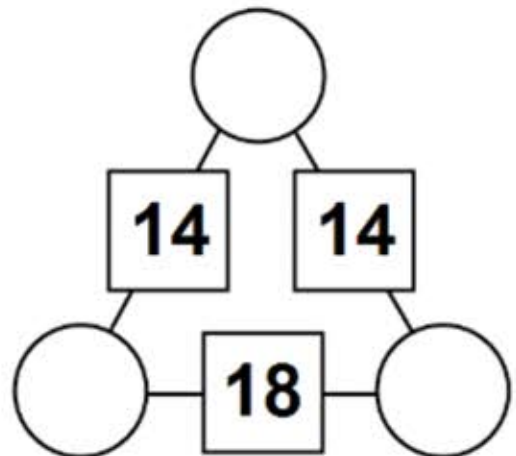
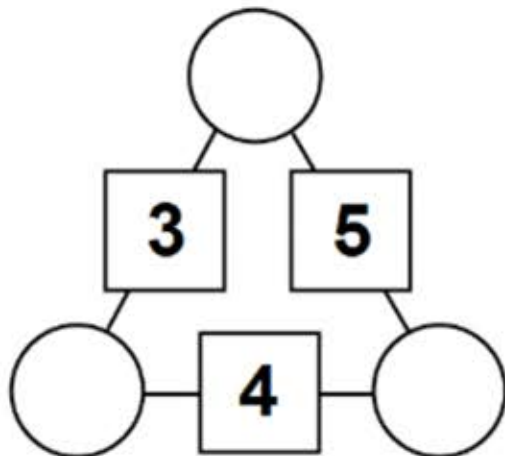
Vivienne Westwood
**BRITISH FASHION
DESIGNER**



Wednesday

Space Arithmagons

Our solar system formed around 4.6 billion years ago. It is made up of the sun and the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Pluto has now been designated a dwarf planet. The solar system is vast, it took the Voyager 2 twelve years to reach Neptune.



See if you can solve these four arithmagons.

The aim of an arithmagon is to work out which numbers go in the empty circles. The numbers in the square boxes are made by adding together the numbers in the circles either side.

Thursday



Colour Me



Thursday

On This Day...

1963:

An act of Congress conferred honorary U.S. citizenship on Sir Winston Churchill.



2001:

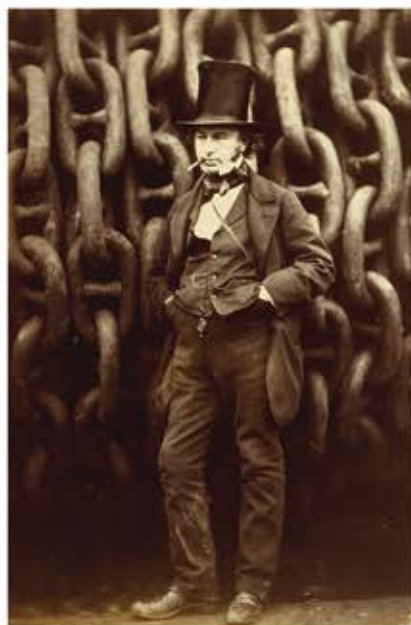
American Airlines officially completed its acquisition of Trans World Airlines and became the world's largest airline.



Notable Birthdays...

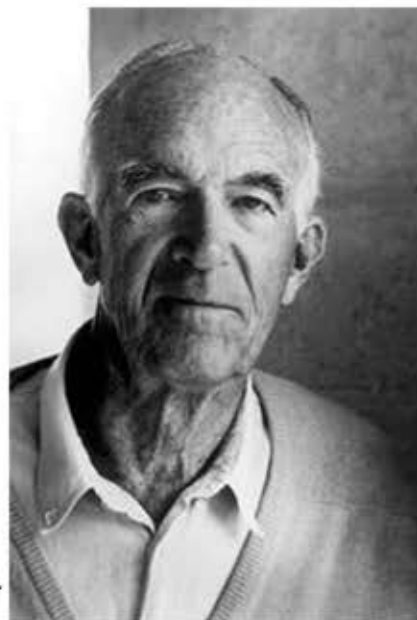
1806

*Isambard Kingdom
Brunel*
BRITISH ENGINEER



1918

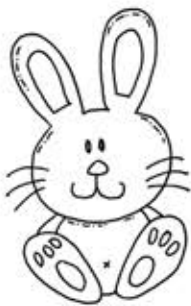
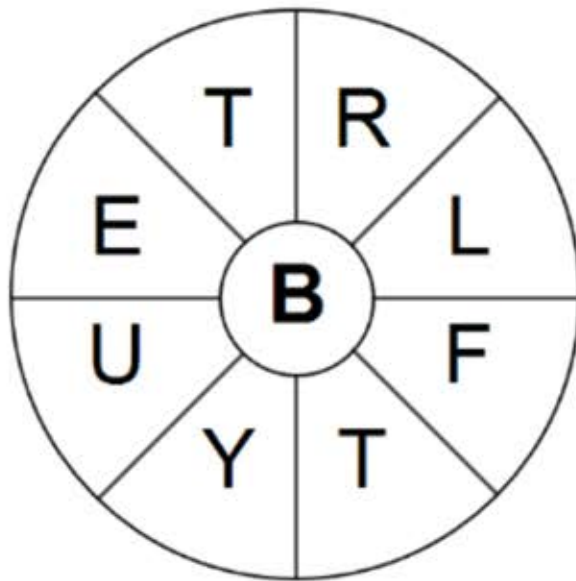
Jorn Utzon
DANISH ARCHITECT



Thursday

Spring Word Wheel

Spring is one of the four seasons that comes after Winter and before Summer. During the Spring the Earth's axis starts to tilt towards the sun so the days become longer and warmer. It is the time when hibernating animals wake up and flowers start to bloom,



This Spring themed word wheel is made from the letters in the word **BUTTERFLY**. Try and make as many words of any length as you can from these letters. You can only use each letter once, and each word must include the letter **B**.

Write your answers here:

Friday



Colour Me

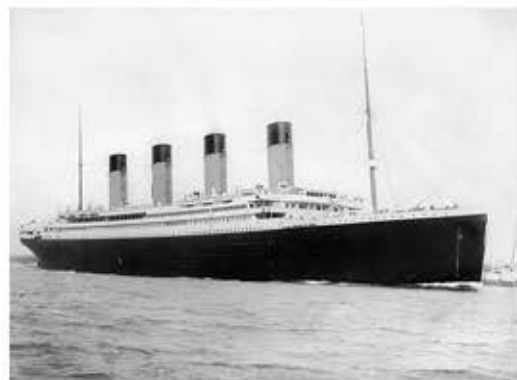


Friday

On This Day...

1912:

The RMS Titanic embarked on its maiden voyage, which ended in tragedy several days later when the luxury liner struck an iceberg and sank.



1998:

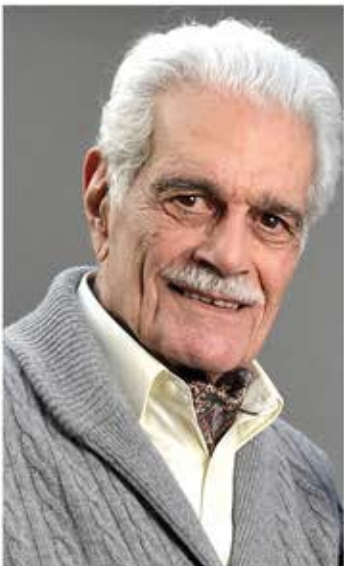
The Good Friday Agreement was signed, calling for devolved government in Northern Ireland; the accord was ratified by Ireland and Northern Ireland the following month.



Notable Birthdays...

1932

Omar Sharif
EGYPTIAN ACTOR



1882

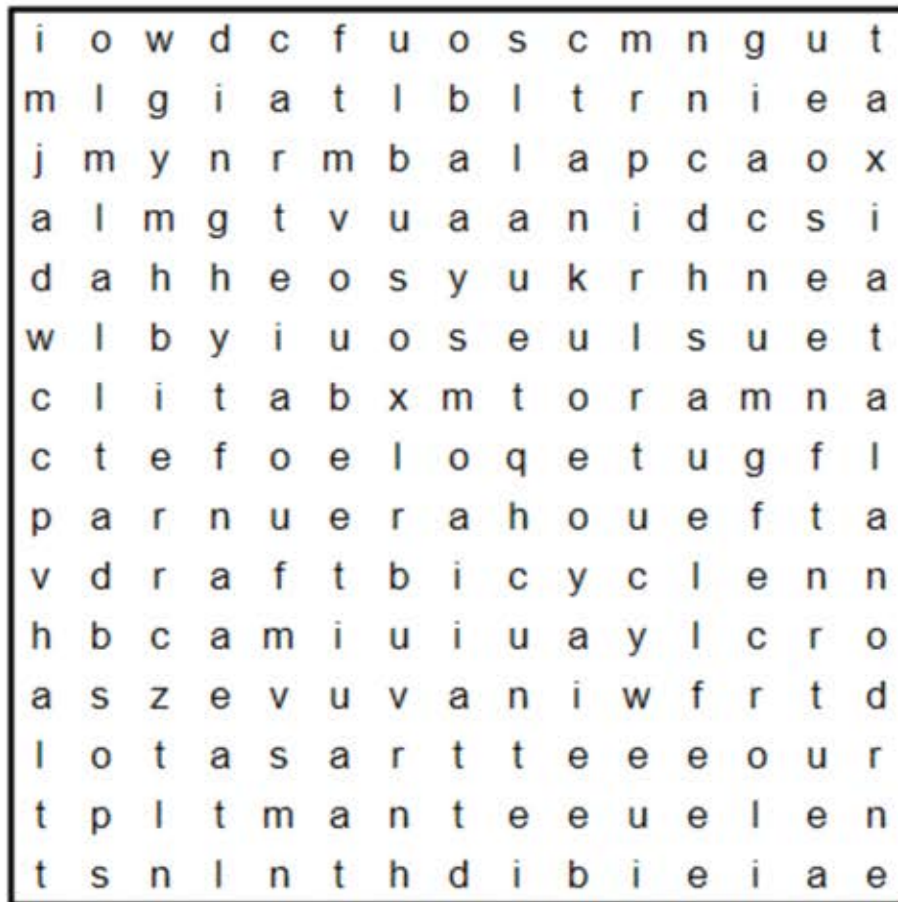
Frances Perkins
USA SECRETARY OF
LABOUR



Friday

Transport Word Search

Transport is the movement of people, animals or goods from one place to another. There are lots of different modes of transport from the simple bike to the hot air balloon and space rocket.



Word List

See if you can find our transport related word in our word search.

Bicycle
Caravan
Tank
Van

Bus
Dinghy
Taxi

Car
Raft
Tram



Biography

The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched but must be felt with the heart". This is a quote from Helen Keller, who despite her inability to see, hear or speak, felt the beauty of the world and lived on to make this world a better place to live.

Who was Helen Keller?

Helen Keller was an American educator, advocate for the blind and deaf and co-founder of the ACLU. Stricken by an illness at the age of 2, Keller was left blind and deaf. Beginning in 1887, Keller's teacher, Anne Sullivan, helped her make tremendous progress with her ability to communicate, and Keller went on to college, graduating in 1904. During her lifetime, she received many honors in recognition of her accomplishments.

Early Life and Family

Keller was born on June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Keller was the first of two daughters born to Arthur H. Keller and Katherine Adams Keller. Keller's father had served as an officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. She also had two older stepbrothers.

The family was not particularly wealthy and earned income from their cotton plantation. Later, Arthur became the editor of a weekly local newspaper, the North Alabamian.

Keller was born with her senses of sight and hearing, and started speaking when she was just 6 months old. She started walking at the age of 1.



Portrait of Helen Keller

Biography

Loss of Sight and Hearing

Keller lost both her sight and hearing at just 19 months old. In 1882, she contracted an illness — called "brain fever" by the family doctor — that produced a high body temperature. The true nature of the illness remains a mystery today, though some experts believe it might have been scarlet fever or meningitis.

Within a few days after the fever broke, Keller's mother noticed that her daughter didn't show any reaction when the dinner bell was rung, or when a hand was waved in front of her face.

As Keller grew into childhood, she developed a limited method of communication with her companion, Martha Washington, the young daughter of the family cook. The two had created a type of sign language. By the time Keller was 7, they had invented more than 60 signs to communicate with each other.

During this time, Keller had also become very wild and unruly. She would kick and scream when angry, and giggle uncontrollably when happy. She tormented Martha and inflicted raging tantrums on her parents. Many family relatives felt she should be institutionalised.

Keller's Teacher, Anne Sullivan

Keller worked with her teacher Anne Sullivan for 49 years, from 1887 until Sullivan's death in 1936. In 1932, Sullivan experienced health problems and lost her eyesight completely. A young woman named Polly Thomson, who had begun working as a secretary for Keller and Sullivan in 1914, became Keller's constant companion upon Sullivan's death.

Looking for answers and inspiration, Keller's mother came across a travelogue by Charles Dickens, *American Notes*, in 1886. She read of the successful education of another deaf and blind child, Laura Bridgman, and soon dispatched Keller and her father to Baltimore, Maryland to see specialist Dr. J. Julian Chisolm.

After examining Keller, Chisolm recommended that she see Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who was working with deaf children at the time. Bell met with Keller and her parents, and suggested that they travel to the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, Massachusetts.



Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan in 1888

There, the family met with the school's director, Michael Anagnos. He suggested Keller work with one of the institute's most recent graduates, Sullivan.

Biography

On March 3, 1887, Sullivan went to Keller's home in Alabama and immediately went to work. She began by teaching six-year-old Keller finger spelling, starting with the word "doll," to help Keller understand the gift of a doll she had brought along. Other words would follow.

At first, Keller was curious, then defiant, refusing to cooperate with Sullivan's instruction. When Keller did cooperate, Sullivan could tell that she wasn't making the connection between the objects and the letters spelled out in her hand. Sullivan kept working at it, forcing Keller to go through the regimen.

As Keller's frustration grew, the tantrums increased. Finally, Sullivan demanded that she and Keller be isolated from the rest of the family for a time, so that Keller could concentrate only on Sullivan's instruction. They moved to a cottage on the plantation.

In a dramatic struggle, Sullivan taught Keller the word "water"; she helped her make the connection between the object and the letters by taking Keller out to the water pump, and placing Keller's hand under the spout. While Sullivan moved the lever to flush cool water over Keller's hand, she spelled out the word w-a-t-e-r on Keller's other hand. Keller understood and repeated the word in Sullivan's hand. She then pounded the ground, demanding to know its "letter name." Sullivan followed her, spelling out the word into her hand. Keller moved to other objects with Sullivan in tow. By nightfall, she had learned 30 words.

In 1905, Sullivan married John Macy, an instructor at Harvard University, a social critic and a prominent socialist. After the marriage, Sullivan continued to be Keller's guide and mentor. When Keller went to live with the Macys, they both initially gave Keller their undivided attention. Gradually, however, Anne and John became distant to each other, as Anne's devotion to Keller continued unabated. After several years, the couple separated, though were never divorced.

Education

In 1890, Keller began speech classes at the Horace Mann School for the Deaf in Boston. She would toil for 25 years to learn to speak so that others could understand her.

From 1894 to 1896, Keller attended the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf in New York City. There, she worked on improving her communication skills and studied regular academic subjects.

Around this time, Keller became determined to attend college. In 1896, she attended the Cambridge School for Young Ladies, a preparatory school for women.

As her story became known to the general public, Keller began to meet famous and influential people. One of them was the writer Mark Twain, who was very impressed with her. They became friends. Twain introduced her to his friend Henry H. Rogers, a Standard Oil executive.

Biography

Rogers was so impressed with Keller's talent, drive and determination that he agreed to pay for her to attend Radcliffe College. There, she was accompanied by Sullivan, who sat by her side to interpret lectures and texts. By this time, Keller had mastered several methods of communication, including touch-lip reading, Braille, speech, typing and finger-spelling.

Keller graduated, cum laude, from Radcliffe College in 1904, at the age of 24.

'The Story of My Life'

With the help of Sullivan and Macy, Sullivan's future husband, Keller wrote her first book, *The Story of My Life*. Published in 1905, the memoirs covered Keller's transformation from childhood to 21-year-old college student.

Social Activism

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, Keller tackled social and political issues, including women's suffrage, pacifism, birth control and socialism.

After college, Keller set out to learn more about the world and how she could help improve the lives of others. News of her story spread beyond Massachusetts and New England. Keller became a well-known celebrity and lecturer by sharing her experiences with audiences, and working on behalf of others living with disabilities. She testified before Congress, strongly advocating to improve the welfare of blind people.

In 1915, along with renowned city planner George Kessler, she co-founded Helen Keller International to combat the causes and consequences of blindness and malnutrition. In 1920, she helped found the American Civil Liberties Union.

When the American Federation for the Blind was established in 1921, Keller had an effective national outlet for her efforts. She became a member in 1924, and participated in many campaigns to raise awareness, money and support for the blind. She also joined other organizations dedicated to helping those less fortunate, including the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund (later called the American Braille Press).

Soon after she graduated from college, Keller became a member of the Socialist Party, most likely due in part to her friendship with John Macy. Between 1909 and 1921, she wrote several articles about socialism and supported Eugene Debs, a Socialist Party presidential candidate. Her series of essays on socialism, entitled "Out of the Dark," described her views on socialism and world affairs.

It was during this time that Keller first experienced public prejudice about her disabilities. For most of her life, the press had been overwhelmingly supportive of her, praising her courage and intelligence. But after she expressed her socialist views, some criticized her by calling attention to her disabilities. One newspaper, the Brooklyn Eagle, wrote that her "mistakes sprung out of the manifest limitations of her development."

Biography

In 1946, Keller was appointed counsellor of international relations for the American Foundation of Overseas Blind. Between 1946 and 1957, she travelled to 35 countries on five continents.

In 1955, at age 75, Keller embarked on the longest and most gruelling trip of her life: a 40,000-mile, five-month trek across Asia. Through her many speeches and appearances, she brought inspiration and encouragement to millions of people.

'The Miracle Worker' Movie

Keller's autobiography, *The Story of My Life*, was used as the basis for 1957 television drama *The Miracle Worker*.

In 1959, the story was developed into a Broadway play of the same title, starring Patty Duke as Keller and Anne Bancroft as Sullivan. The two actresses also performed those roles in the 1962 award-winning film version of the play.

Awards and Honors

During her lifetime, she received many honours in recognition of her accomplishments, including the Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal in 1936, the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964, and election to the Women's Hall of Fame in 1965.

Keller also received honorary doctoral degrees from Temple University and Harvard University and from the universities of Glasgow, Scotland; Berlin, Germany; Delhi, India; and Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa. She was named an Honorary Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Death

Keller died in her sleep on June 1, 1968, just a few weeks before her 88th birthday. Keller suffered a series of strokes in 1961 and spent the remaining years of her life at her home in Connecticut.

During her remarkable life, Keller stood as a powerful example of how determination, hard work, and imagination can allow an individual to triumph over adversity. By overcoming difficult conditions with a great deal of persistence, she grew into a respected and world-renowned activist who laboured for the betterment of others

Parent/Carer Quotes

"Thank you for putting distance learning provisions in place so quickly so courses can continue at home!"

QAC Student's Parent

"I couldn't praise you all high enough. I can see the impact of your detailed work with *Student* and that your specialist knowledge is making a positive difference. He is very grateful for all that you do!"

QAC Student's Parent

"*Student* loves his home learning pack - thanks so much. We have done yoga every day as well as Joe Wickes' workout! He's played the bingo today and we are laminating later!
Really appreciate those links thank you - we will need support and ideas in the weeks ahead."

QAC Student's Parent

"Thank you for your concern for your students, it's beyond professionalism and very welcome!"

QAC Student's Parent