[Three days to See Questions and Summary](http://notesforba.blogspot.com/2018/12/three-days-to-see-questions-and-summary.html)

**2. THREE DAYS TO SEE    BY    HELEN KELLER**

***Q.1.What is role of teacher in the life of Helen keller/writer? Q. After reading the essay, record your impression about the personality of the writer. What do you know about the writer?***

***Q.2. Helen Keller says that people value their time and gifts only when they run short of them. Why? Q. How do normal people .according to Helen Keller, miss the beauty of persons and things they find around them?  Q. Helen Keller says that seeing see little.  Q. The seeing people take faculties for granted. Discuss.***

***Q.3. If she gets three days to see what does she want to see on the first day?***

***Q.4. If she gets three days to see what does she want to see on the second day?***

***Q.5. If she gets three days to see what does she want to see on the 3rd   day?***

***Q.6. What would be an excellent rule to live each day? Q. Explain, ‘Eyes are windows of souls? Q. What can we learn by using our senses properly? Q. What would writer do if she had been a President of a university?***

***Q.7. What do you come to know about the style of the writer?***

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Helen Keller (1880-1968 ) an American woman who overcame the handicap of her blindness and deafness and raised funds by her books and lectures for the training of the blind and other charitable causes. She fell ill and became deaf and blind at the age of nineteen months. In spite of this handicap she graduated from Radcliffe College. She met the teacher Mrs. Annie Sullivan who became her guide and beacon of light for her. She taught her with patience and devotion. Keller had paid a glowing tribute to her teacher. She wanted to gaze her teacher’s face for a long time. She wrote a number of books and articles, mainly based on her personal experience. Her fortitude and courage are exemplary.

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Three Days to See is a moving and touching piece of writing in which the deep feelings of a handicapped woman have been expressed frankly. The feelings expressed in it come out of a sense of value of physical faculties which ensure a full life. Helen Keller rightly points out that normal people do not realize the value of senses and ignore the beauty that exists all around them.  In moments of pain we all realize how valuable health is and in case of temporary disability we are deeply aware of the loss to our personal happiness. They use their faculties merely as convenience. They are accustomed to such values and natural gifts and even take life for granted.  They appreciate the faculties only when they are deprived of them. Helen Keller asked the husbands of long standing about the colour of their wives’ eyes and they expressed embarrassed confusion. Similarly she asked one of her friends who had returned from a long walk in woods what had she seen? The reply disappointed her when she said that she saw nothing noticeable. She also quotes the court records that show inaccuracy of the seeing people. She has rightly concluded that seeing see little.

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Helen Keller tells us her plan of three imaginary days of sight. She tells us that she would rise very early in the morning and would see the dawn. She would see the miracle of coming of the day from night. She would like to see her teacher Mrs. Annie Sullivan’s face for a long time. She had been her great benefactor. Then she would see the trifles of her house that convert a house into home. Her eyes would like the rugs under her feet the most. She would also like to see the faces of her friends and dogs  Rag and Scout. She would go to the woods also and would see the dusk in the evening. At Night she would go to some theatre to watch a Shakespearean play.

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On her imaginary second day of sight she would like to see the world of present and past as expressed in the form of art. She would visit the Metropolitan museum of art and New Yark Museum of science. There she would see the beauty of the past. She would try to understand the rhythmic beauty of charging Athenians, Friezes and the winged Victory of Samothrace. She would also see the spirit of Rome, Greece and Egypt as expressed in the masterpieces of art. She would see the sculptured gods and goddesses. She would see the wrinkled face of Homer who was also blind. In the evening of the second day she would enjoy some comedy play at theatre.

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The third day would be spent in seeing the ordinary side of life. She would go to the slums, parks and factories. She would begin her visit from the suburbs of her residence. She would visit the east river where she would enjoy the panorama of the ships and boats coming here and there. She would enjoy the lacy structure of steel on the bank of the river. She would see building of New York which had come down from the pages of some fairy story. She would visit the common places and would know about the ordinary life of the people. In the evening she would enjoy the play. She would have no time to repent on the loss of eyesight. She would try to add fullness to life by visiting as many places as she could. The night would relapse her to eternal blindness. She had left a lot which could not be seen.

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Eyes are the windows of the soul. Our mind and soul is affected and influenced by what our sees. The vision imprints an impression on our mind and soul. These are the eyes which enable us to explore the places and persons. These are the eyes which help us in finding our intimate friends.  Our first talk with nature and friends is through our eyes. Helen Keller is of the view that eyes are the windows of soul. We should use our eyes not for convenience but for adding fullness to life. We should use our eyes as if we would be stricken blind tomorrow. We should use our senses in the same manner as we would lose them the next day. She further says that she would devise a subject for using eyes if she were the president of a university. The professor would teach you the correct use of eyes.

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Although Keller occasionally lapses into emotional passages, her writing style is generally formal. It is reminiscent of the lofty language of Greek writers and also of the similes and tones of religious text. . She was a gifted woman who had exceptional writing abilities. She utilized simplistic style to correspond with all varieties of people. She wrote to inspire people and to help disabled people achieve their goals. Her writing style was full of many types of diction, syntactic devices, and patterns of imagery to exemplify her life chronicle. Keller used an simple tone with superb expressions and descriptions.