



ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM REPORT

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NOVEMBER-JANUARY 2020-2021

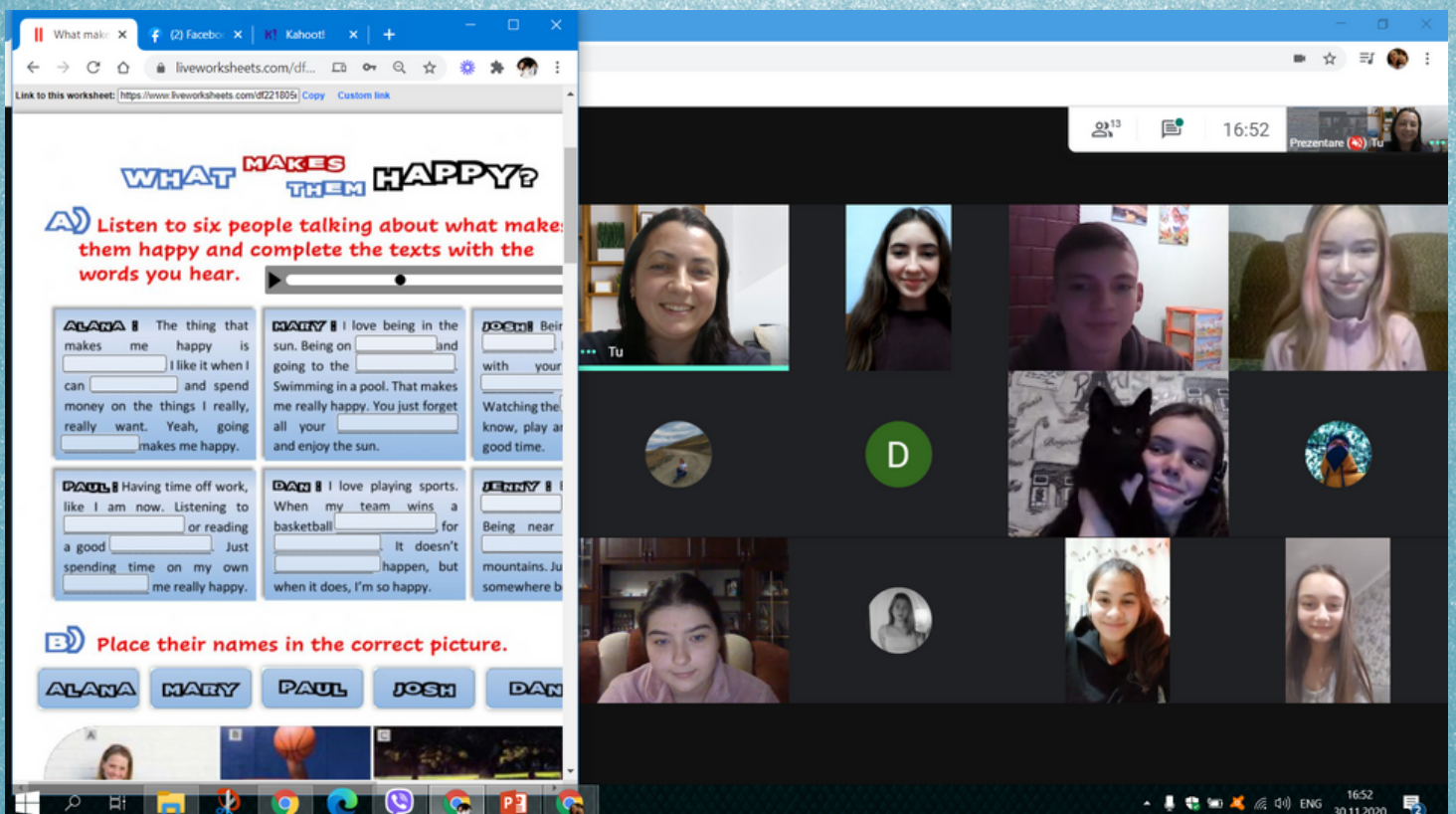
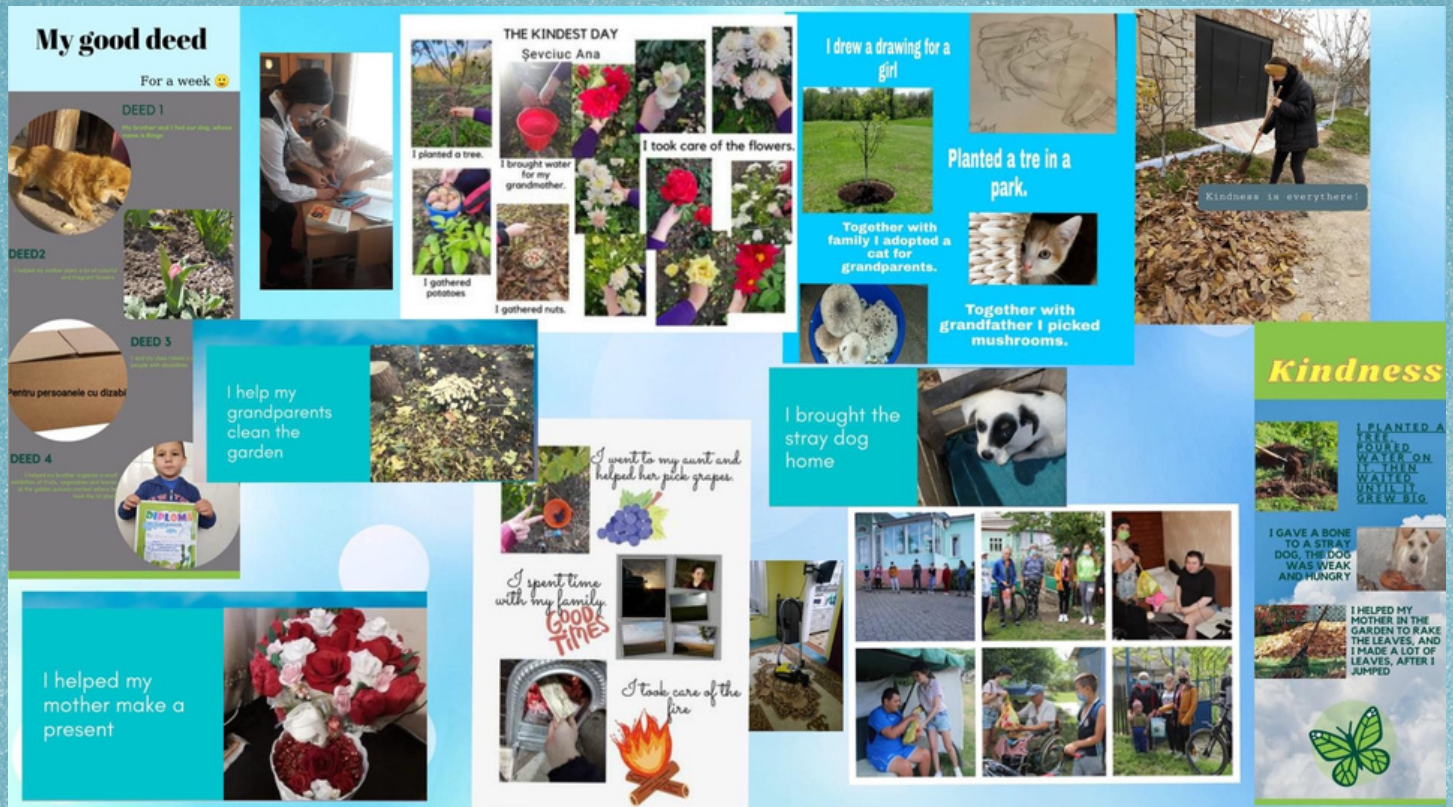




AICE is pleased to announce the publication of its second English Access Microscholarship 2020-2022 Project report, highlighting its work to empower youth from economically disadvantaged sectors from Leova, Donduşeni, Şoldăneşti and Ştefan Vodă, cultivate local leaders, strengthen local institutions, and extend access to quality education and information. This report includes examples of our work including celebrating World Kindness Day, Access After-School classes, celebrating Christmas, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, project on community service etc.

Access students celebrating World Kindness Day

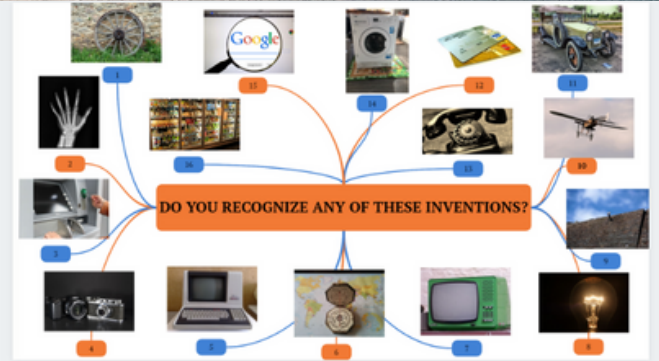
World Kindness Day is a global day that promotes the importance of being kind to each other, to yourself, and to the world. This day, celebrated on November 13 of each year, has the purpose to help everyone understand that compassion for others is what binds us all together.



Access students during After-School classes - Inventors and Inventions

Inventions play a part in our daily lives by providing us with the things we need to live comfortably and healthily or by saving us precious time and effort as we carry out our daily tasks. It is important to know who were these people and get inspired by their ingenuity. Revising the Passive Voice while discussing about these famous inventors was also a perfect occasion to improve our students' grammar skills.

What Do these three things have in Common?



Do You Recognize these People?



Meet some the world's most famous scientists



Fill in the following sentences with the missing information:

Natural selection; gravity; penicillin; theory of relativity; moves around the sun; germs; win the Nobel prize; .

1. In 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus told the world that the earth _____.
2. In 1666, Isaac Newton came up with the theory of _____.
3. In _____, Charles Darwin published a book on his theory of _____.
4. In 1864, Louis Pasteur explained to a group of famous scientists his belief that _____ cause many diseases.
5. Marie Curie conducted research on radioactivity. In 1903, she became the first woman to _____.
6. In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered the antibiotic _____.
7. Formulated by Albert Einstein in 1905, the _____ is the notion that the laws of physics are the same everywhere.

Guess the year of the following Inventions

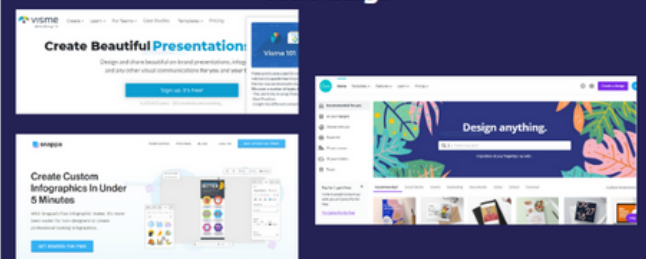


Homework

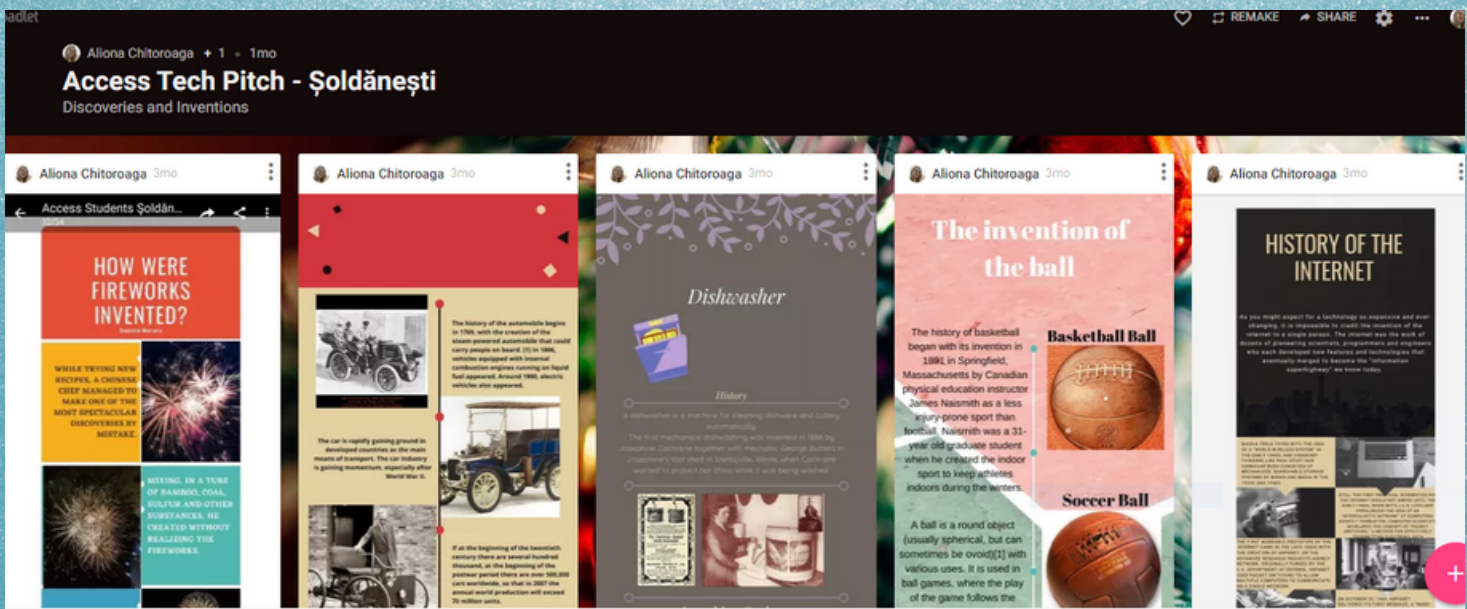
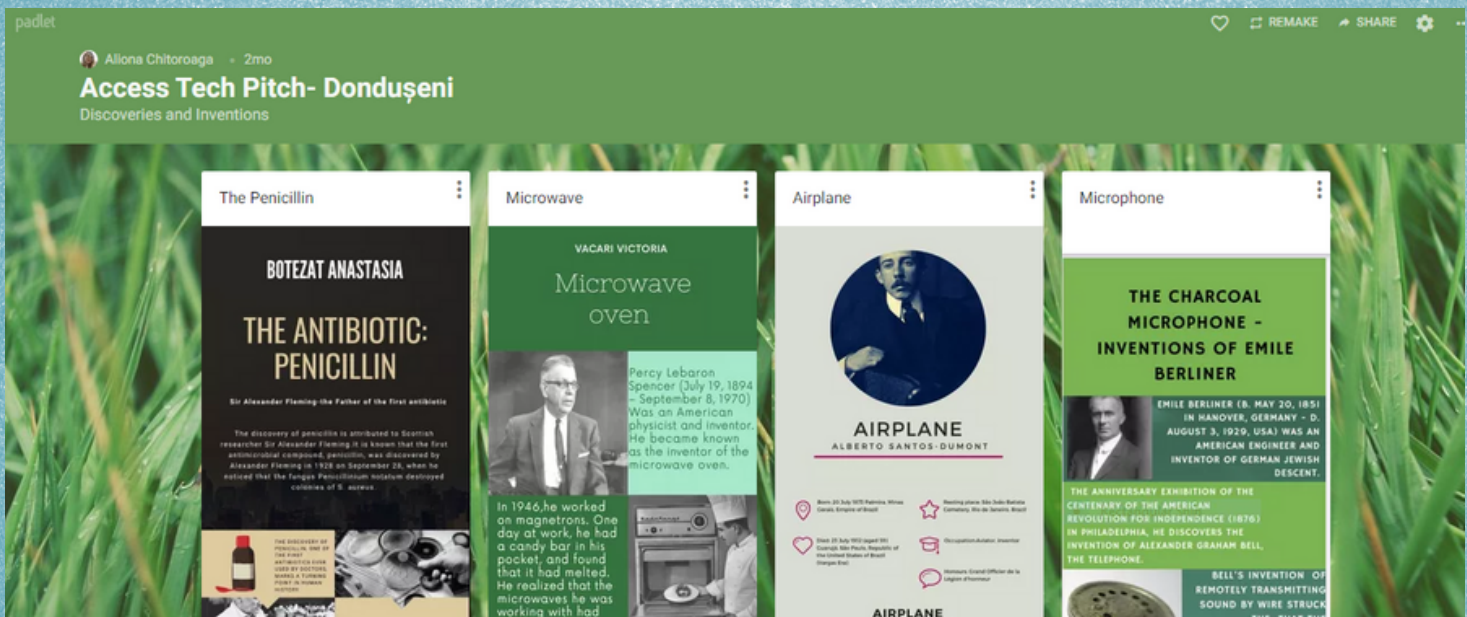
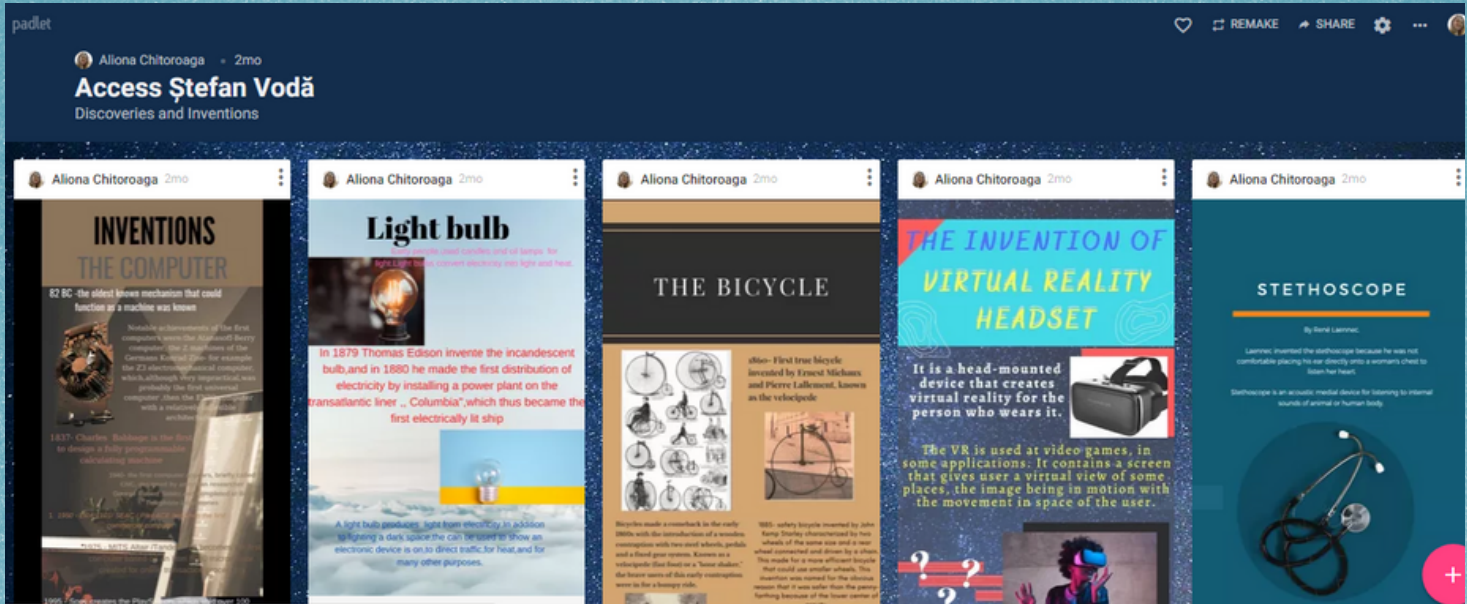
Make an infographic about a discovery or invention.

1. Name the discover/invented thing. _____
2. Who discovered or invented the thing. _____
3. When did he/she made the invention/discovery _____

Make Infographics Using one of the following:



Access students Presentations - Inventors and Inventions



Access students Presentations - Inventors and Inventions

Aliona Chitoroaga 1mo

Access Leova

Discoveries and Inventions

Aliona Chitoroaga 2mo

Bunescu Vanessa

Fireworks were originally used in China more than a thousand years ago. According to a widespread legend, they were accidentally invented two thousand years ago by a Chinese chef who was experimenting with recipes. The food allegedly contained saltpetre (potassium nitrate), which he inserted into a bamboo tube. When the mixture came in contact with the fire, everything exploded. Officially, fireworks date back to the seventh century AD, when they were used in China to ward off evil spirits - thanks to the noise produced, said in various rituals to the gods.

Aliona Chitoroaga 2mo

Adelina Dubovca

THE CLOCK

Hourglasses were the first reliable, reusable, accurate enough and easy to build measuring devices over time.

The first mechanical clocks were invented in Europe around the beginning of the 14th century and were the standard timer until the pendulum clock was invented in 1656.

Watches are instruments that measure and show time.

Aliona Chitoroaga 2mo

Munteanu Marina

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN

Penicillin is a medicine used to cure various bacteria such as acute rheumatism, fever, syphilis, gonorrhea, gangrene and gonorrhea.

Penicillin was also the first drug. The invention of penicillin was like the key to the antibiotic revolution.

THE INVENTION OF WHEEL

The wheel is a circular device with spokes or solid that can be rotated around its own axis.

Although it was used in transportation, the wheel is also used in other areas: water wheels to generate hydro energy, turbines, circular structures called turbines are used to generate wind and hydro power.

Fabiola Nasu

Saracuta Marin

Dana Levitchi

Sandra Patirniche

Daniel Melnicu

BossMax112

Dalia Ivanus

Cornea Alexandrina

WATERWHEELS

The wheel has been used since the dawn of time. The earliest known water wheels were built in Mesopotamia around 2500 BC.

The water wheel is a device that converts the energy of flowing water into mechanical energy. It is used for a variety of purposes, including irrigation, power generation, and transportation.

Water wheels have been used for centuries to generate power. They are still used today in some parts of the world, particularly in rural areas where they are used for irrigation and power generation.

Cornea Alexandrina

Daniel Melnicu

Ana Savciuc

Fabiola Nasu

Saracuta Marin

BossMax112

Dana Levitchi

Dalia Ivanus

How it all began- The Mobile Phone

During this lesson students found out about the origin of the cellular telephony ,the first cellular call and the first call from a hand held cellular device. They talked about their mobile phones and how they use their devices in their daily life.



Martin Cooper, (born December 26, 1928, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.), American engineer who led the team that in 1972–built the first mobile cell phone and made the first cell phone call. He is widely regarded as the father of the cellular phone.



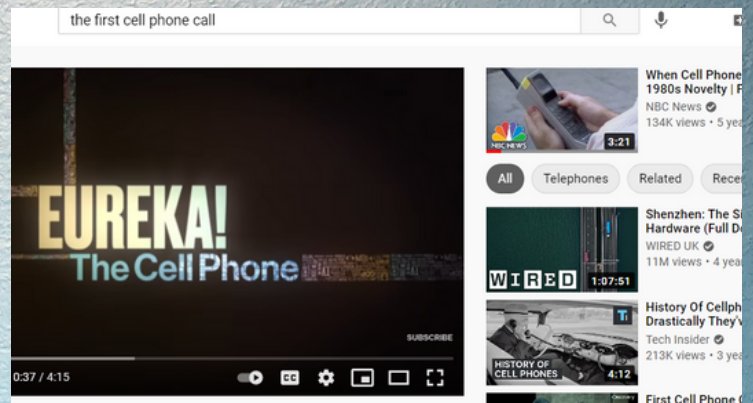
The First Cell Phone Call

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axx56_7Vz6Q



The First Cell Phone Call Was an Epic Troll

237,604 views · Apr 24, 2016



Think about how you use your mobile phone. Add two more uses to the table. Then rank each use from 1 (the most frequent) to 7 (the least frequent)

Use	Ranking 1 (most frequent) – 7 (least frequent)
1. Making calls to friends / family	
2. Looking up information on the internet	
3. Using social media websites / apps	
4. Taking photos	
5. Checking e-mail	
6.	
7.	

Mobile Phone



Mobile Phones- Access Leova

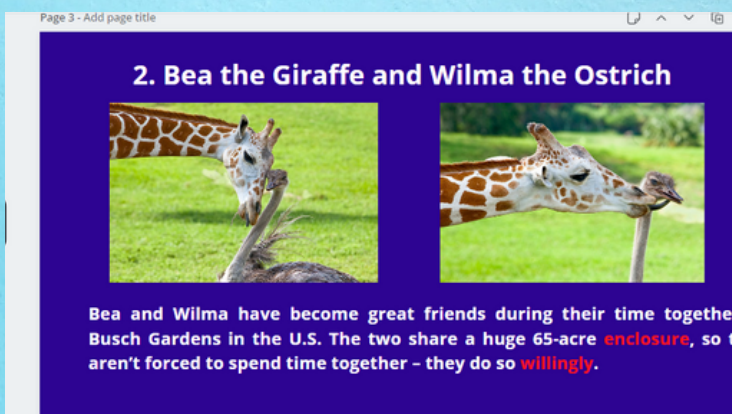
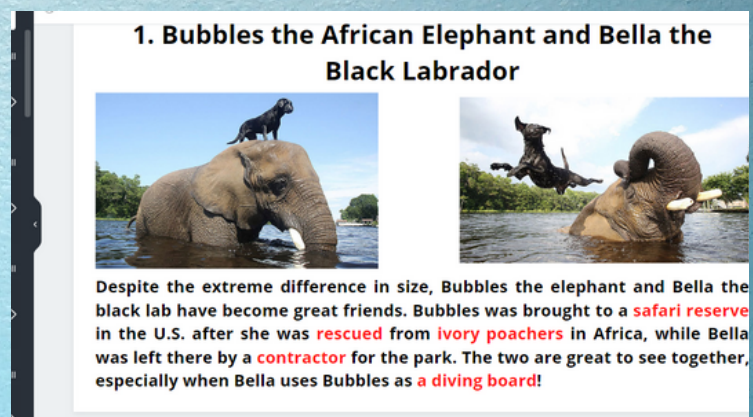
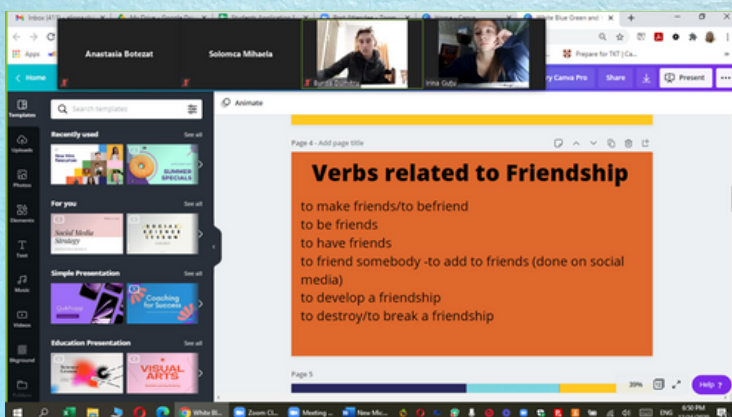
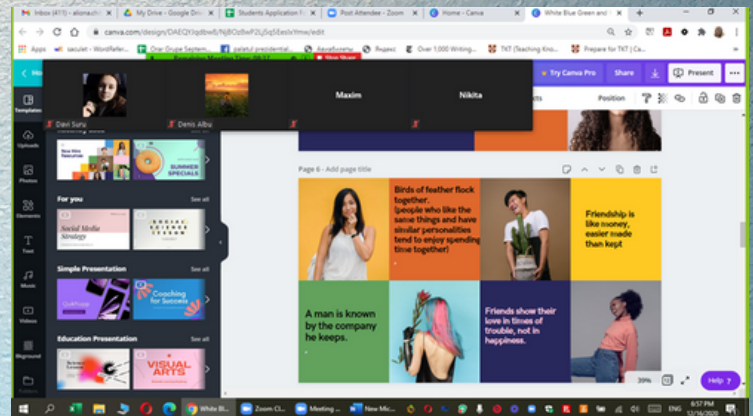
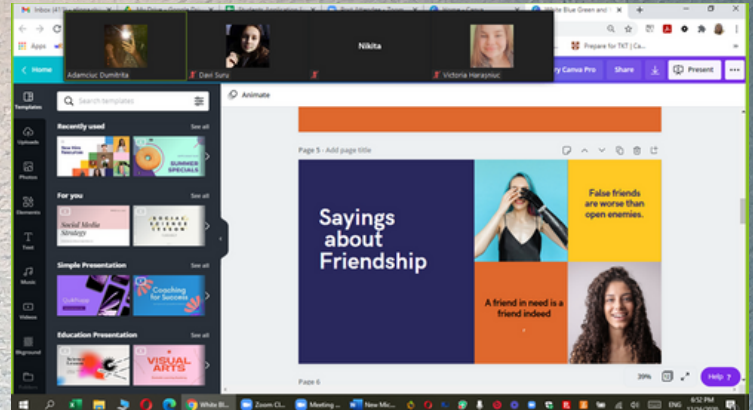
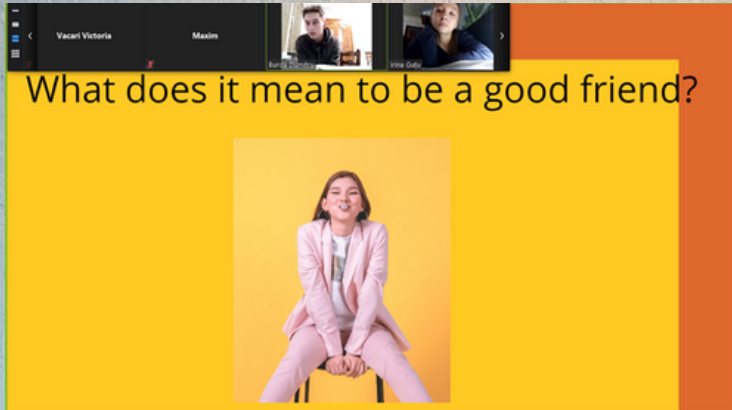


Mobile Phones -Access Dunduşeni



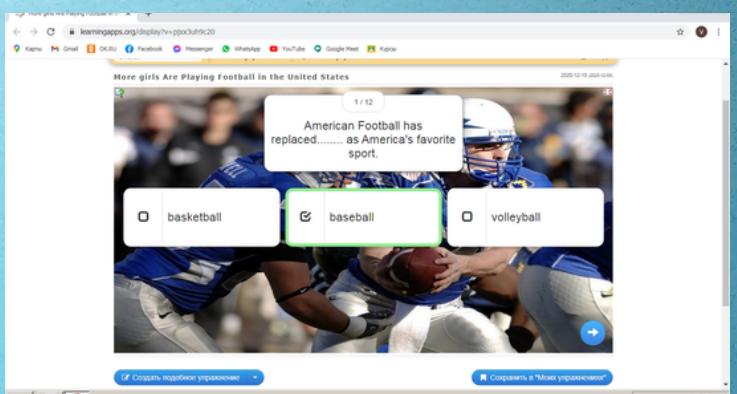
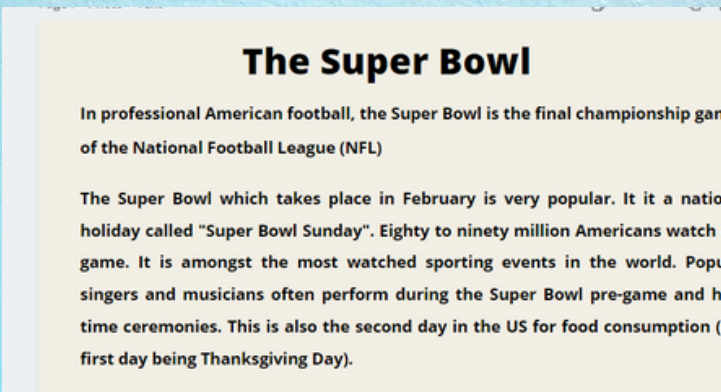
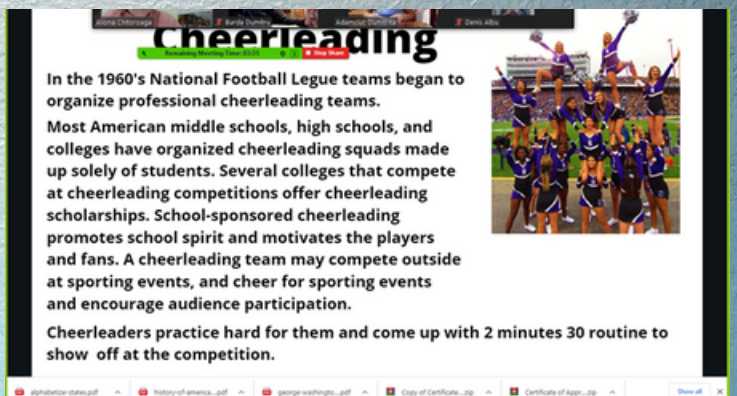
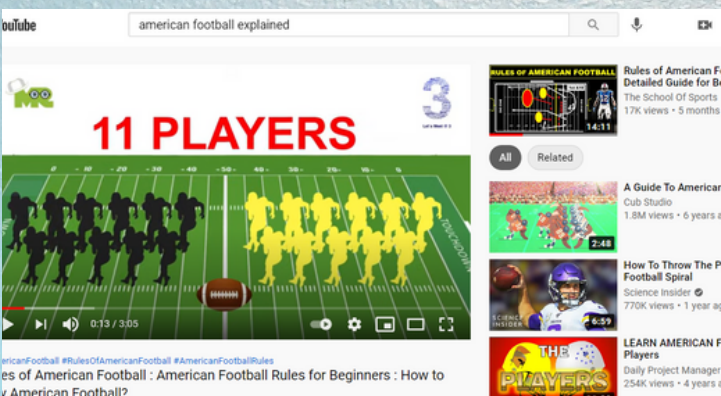
Unusual Friendship

Real friendship knows no bounds, and it's not only humans who need it. This time Access students found out about unlikely friendships stories of animals who, with nothing else in common, bonded in the most unexpected ways becoming inseparable true friends.



American Football

During the course of Access Tech-pitch, students have the possibility to talk and learn a variety of new things for them. This time they learnt about American football and the importance of this game for the American people. To understand the difference between American Football and soccer, students were suggested DIFFEN.COM, a digital tool used to compare things.



Voice of America Course



Page 3 - Add page title

**The USA
consists of
50 states**



03

**The Declaration of Independence was
signed by:**



**Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Adams,
Roger Sherman,
Robert R. Livingston**

06

**The flag of the United States of America, consists of 13
horizontal red and white stripes, and 50 small, white
stars .**



**The 50 stars on the flag represent
the 50 states of the United States of
America, and the 13 stripes
represent the thirteen British
colonies that declared
Independence from Great Britain..**

**Nicknames for the flag include the Stars and
Stripes, Old Glory, and the Star-Spangled
Banner.**

09

Page 11

**The first president of
the USA was
George Washington**



05



**The US
President
lives and
works in
White Ho**

06

Page 8 - Add page title



**One of the American
symbols is the Statue
of Liberty in New York**

**It was a gift from the people
of France to the people of
the United States. It was designed
by French sculptor Frédéric
Auguste Bartholdi and
metal framework was built
by Gustave Eiffel.**

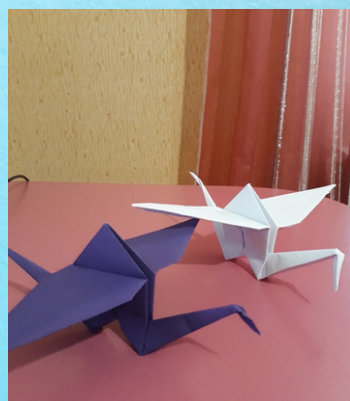
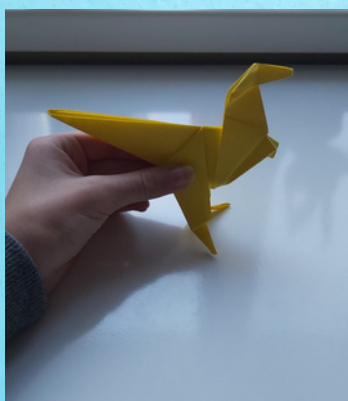
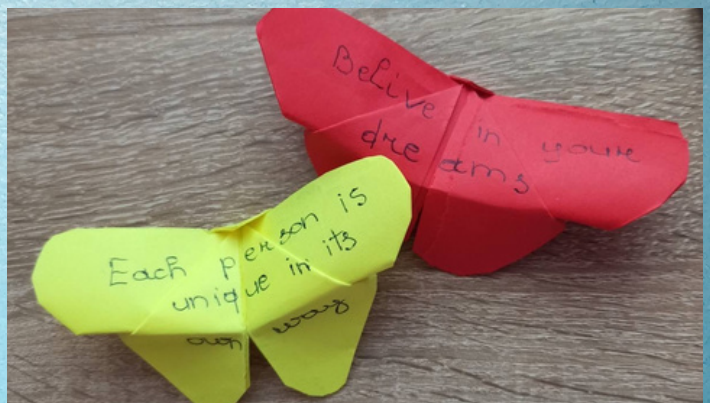
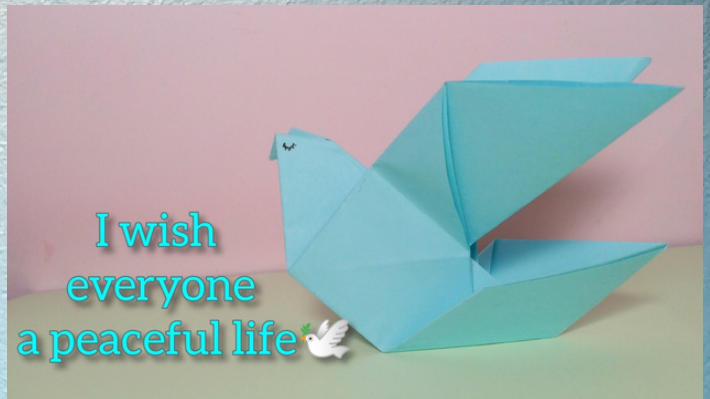
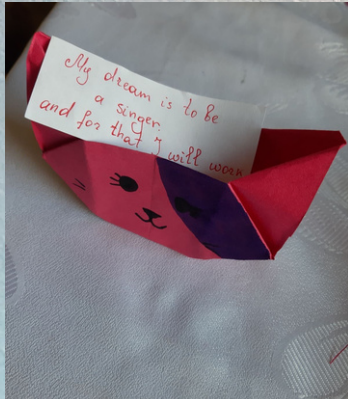
07

The US President



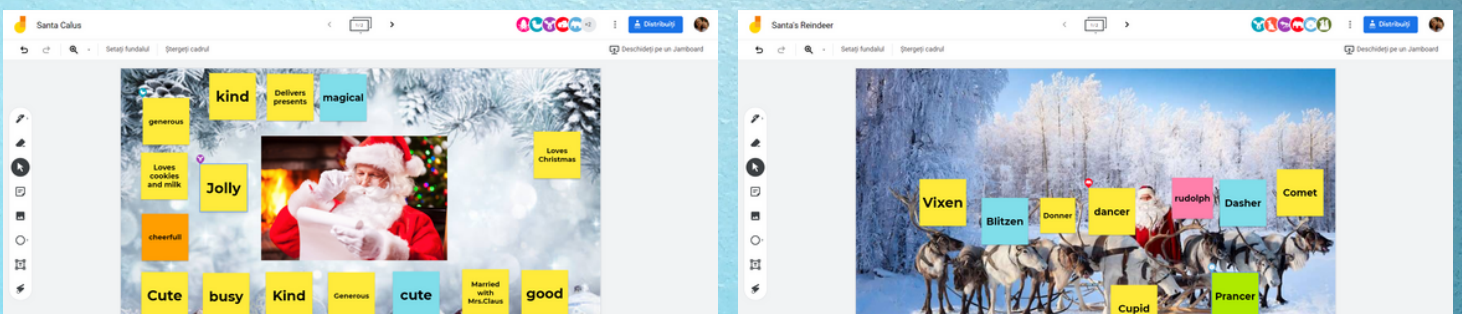
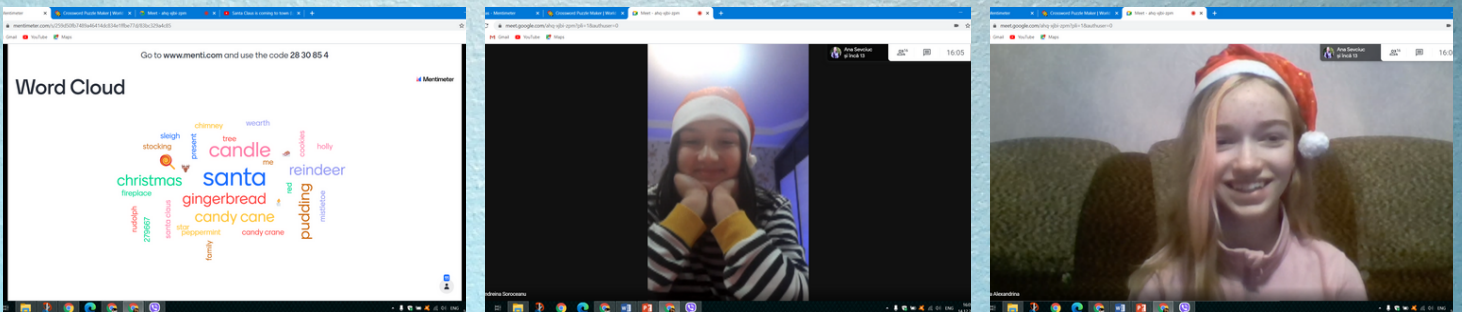
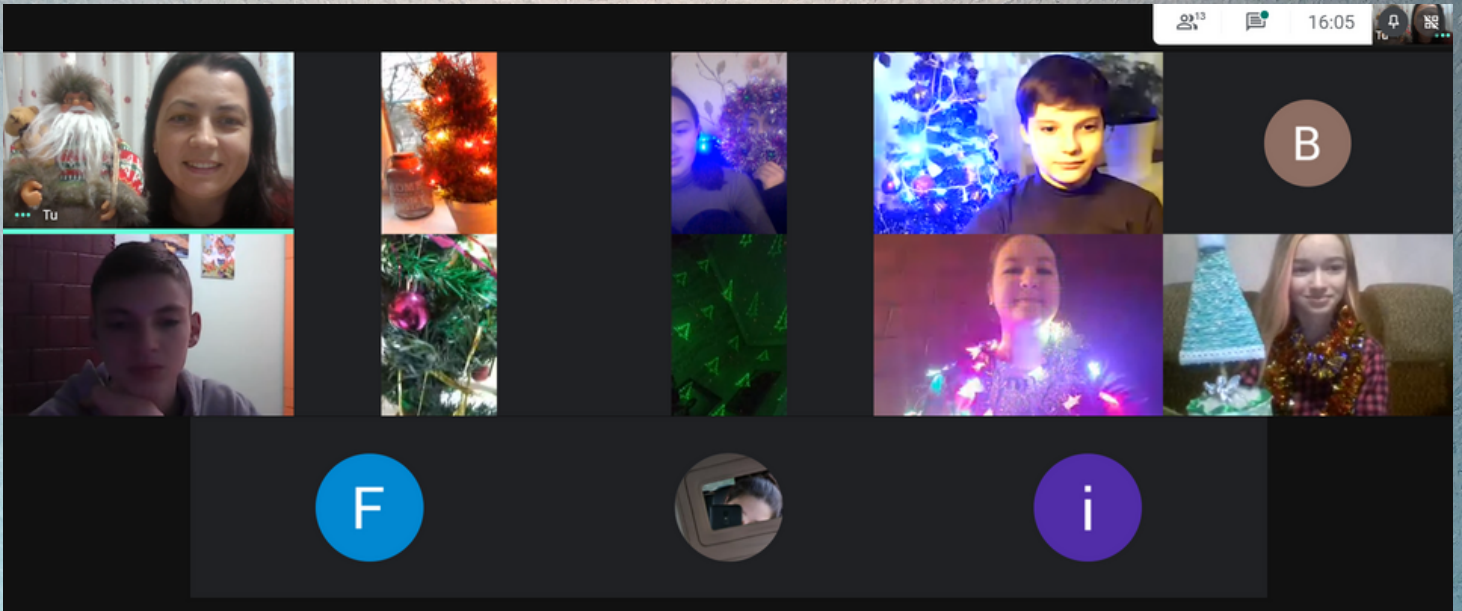
World Origami Day

Arts and crafts are a great way to support language learning as they make English classes engaging and fun and are extremely helpful in learning about new things. The best way to celebrate World Origami Day was by making intricate things and complex shapes out of square pieces of paper. It was also the perfect day to start learning about the history of this beautiful technique.



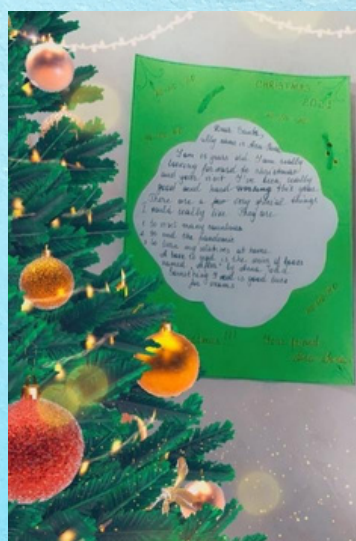
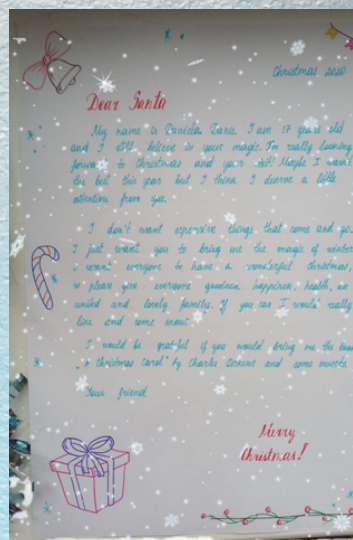
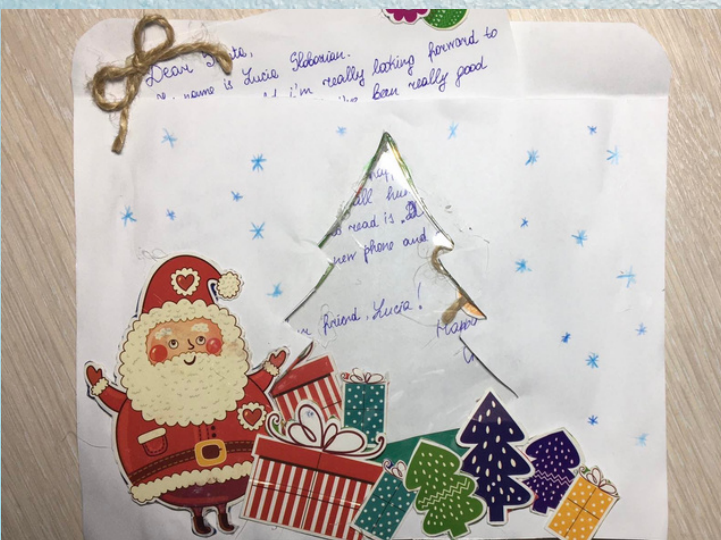
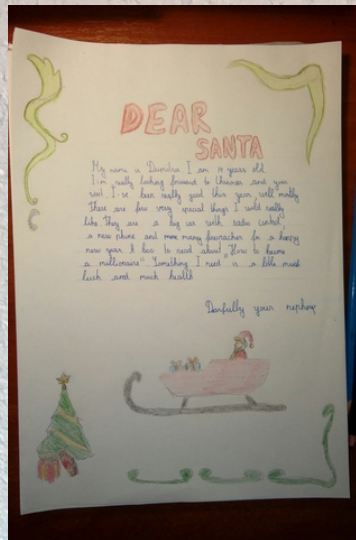
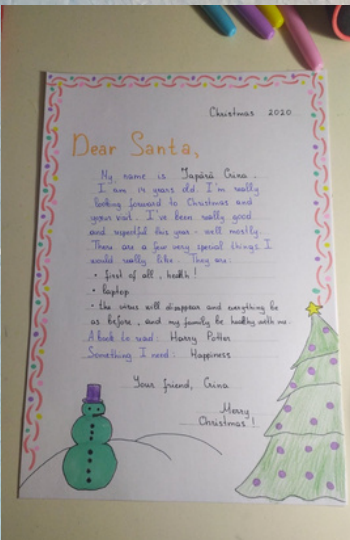
Celebrating Christmas

Access students reviewed Christmas vocabulary, found out about Christmas celebrations around the world, read about people's attitudes to Christmas in the US, solved Christmas quizzes, played online interactive games, talked about unusual Christmas gifts and about their expectations for this beautiful holiday.



Celebrating Christmas

Writing Christmas cards in English was an excellent way for our Access students to practice their English writing skills while sending their festive wishes to Santa Claus.



Celebrating Christmas

Integrating digital tools in the teaching-learning process is one of the most important objectives of the program. Access students learnt how to create digital cards using <http://oscrisoare.ro/>. They practised their English writing skills by sending each other electronic Christmas greetings.



Martin Luther King Jr. Day

Observed each year on the third Monday in January, Martin Luther King Day is the holiday designated as a national day of service to encourage all Americans to volunteer to improve their communities. Inspired by Martin Luther King Jr.'s words: "Everybody can be great, because everybody can serve", Access students are ready for great things in their community.

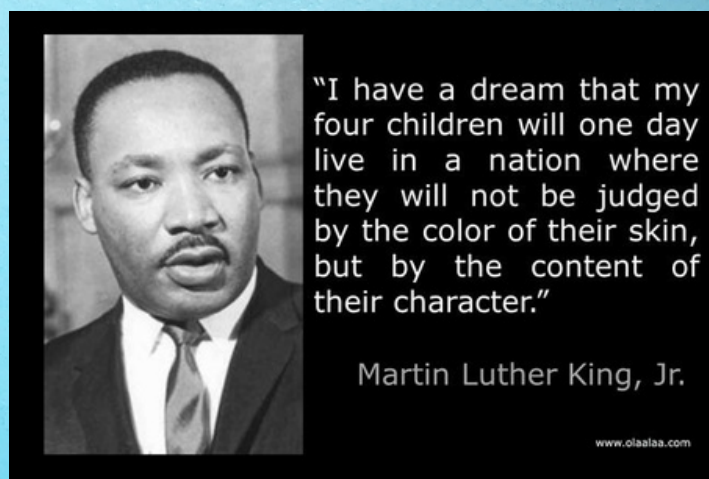
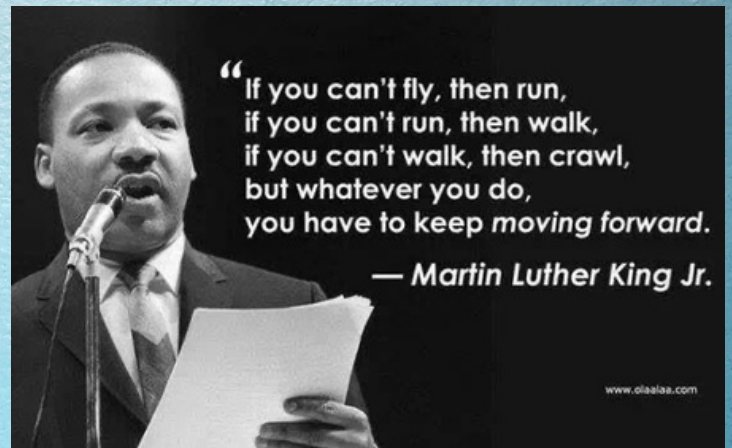
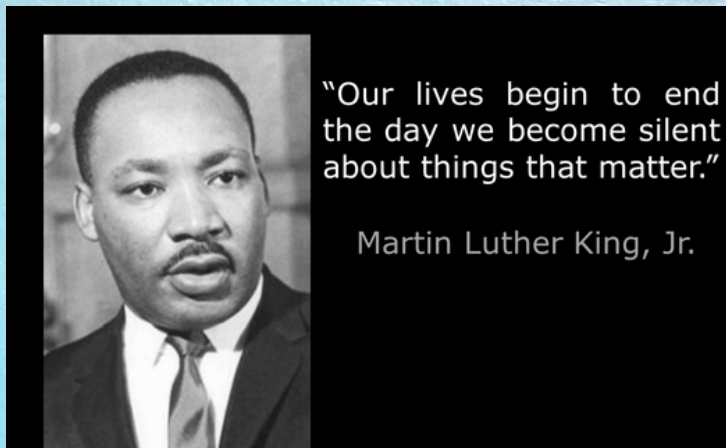
The image shows a screenshot of a Microsoft Word document titled "Martin Luther King's Day" and a Zoom meeting interface. The Word document contains a reading comprehension passage about Martin Luther King Jr. The passage includes a title "Martin Luther King's Day", a question "A. Have you ever heard of Martin Luther King Jr? What did he do to become known worldwide? Read the text and find out. Choose the right option on the left.", and two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph describes King's birth in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, and his early life. The second paragraph describes his study of Theology at university and his inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi. The Zoom interface shows a grid of participants, including a teacher named Madalina Tomsa and several students. The time is 17:21.

Martin Luther King's Day

A. Have you ever heard of Martin Luther King Jr? What did he do to become known worldwide? Read the text and find out. Choose the right option on the left.

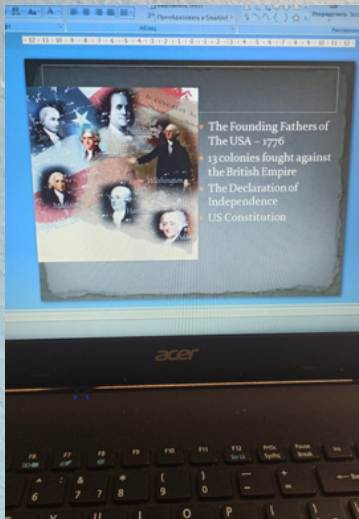
Martin Luther King Jr was born on January, 15th, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. He was a precious child and was often top of his class. One day, while on the bus to school, some white passengers got on. There were no seats free, and the driver forced Martin and his friends to give up their seats. "I don't think I have ever been so angry in my life," King later recalled. At that time there were not only separate bus seats for blacks and whites, but also separate drinking fountains, bathrooms and restaurants.

While King was studying Theology at university, he was impressed by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. King was convinced that the only way to fight against



The Founding Fathers of the USA- Benjamin Franklin

As one of the founding fathers with a powerful and lasting legacy, Benjamin Franklin was also a genius of inquisitive mind and broad interests. In celebrating Benjamin Franklin, Access students revisited his accomplishments and their impact on history while casting new light on the American character. Students were asked to do a deeper research on his personality and design their infographics about Benjamin Franklin.



Benjamin Franklin

Was born 17 January 1706- and died 17 April 1790

Is one of the most famous personalities in the history of the United States, one of the Founders of the USA, was a diplomat, scientist, inventor, philosopher, professor and politician.



He was ambassador to England and then to France, and secretary of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He received his Ph.D. from St. Andrews University.

Organized the first library in the USA, invented bifocals and paratranswt. E. amazed scientists around the world with his experiments in electricity.



Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin, also called Ben Franklin, pseudonym Richard Saunders, (born January 17 [January 6, Old Style], 1706, Boston, Massachusetts [U.S.]—died April 17, 1790, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.), American printer and publisher, author, inventor and scientist, and diplomat. One of the foremost of the Founding Fathers, Franklin helped draft the Declaration of Independence and was one of its signers, represented the United States in France during the American Revolution, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He made important contributions to science, especially in the understanding of electricity, and is remembered for the wit, wisdom, and elegance of his writing.

Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was a British American polymath and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Franklin was a leading writer, printer, political philosopher, politician, Freemason, postmaster, scientist, inventor, humorist, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat.

(January 17, 1706

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

One of the Founding Fathers of the US

Franklin was a leading writer, printer, political philosopher, politician, postmaster, scientist, humorist, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat.

Early life

- Franklin was born the 15th son of the 17 children.
- He learned to read very early and had one year in grammar school and another under a private teacher, but his formal education ended at age 10.
- At 12 he was apprenticed to his brother James, a printer. His mastery of the printer's trade was achieved between 1728 and 1735.
- In 1721 James Franklin founded a weekly newspaper, the New-England Courant.
- In London, Franklin wrote A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain (1723).

Being one of the foremost of the Founding Fathers, Franklin

- helped draft the Declaration of Independence and was one of its signers;
- represented the United States in France during the American Revolution;
- made important contributions to science, especially in the understanding of electricity;
- is remembered for the wit, wisdom, and elegance of his writing.

Franklin was a prolific inventor and scientist who was responsible for the following inventions:

- Franklin's stove: Franklin's first invention, created around 1745, provided more heat with less fuel.
- Bifocals: Franklin developed bifocals that could be used for both distance and reading.
- Armonica: Franklin's inventions took on a musical bent when, in 1761, he commenced development on the armonica, a musical instrument composed of spinning glass bowls on a shaft. Both Ludwig van Beethoven and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart composed music for the strange instrument.

Benjamin Franklin

One of the Founding Fathers of the USA

A Quick Biography

Franklin was born on January 17, 1706, in Boston. Ben was his 15th child and youngest son. He learned to read at an early age and was a good student, but he stopped going to school when he was ten and started working full-time. When he was twelve, he started working at his brother's print shop. He learned a lot about publishing and newspapers. In 1723, he moved to New York City and then to Philadelphia. After the USA became independent, Franklin went to France as America's first ambassador. He was very popular with French aristocrats. After ten years in France, Franklin returned to America. He was politically active and worked against slavery.

Who was Benjamin Franklin?

Benjamin Franklin was an American printer and publisher, author, inventor and scientist, and diplomat. He is best known for playing a key role in the writing of the Declaration of Independence and for signing the original United States Constitution.

Author: Iapara Crina

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

(17 January 1706 – 17 April 1790)

Benjamin Franklin was an American politician, diplomat, polymath, inventor, writer, journalist, publisher, philosopher, naturalist. One of the leaders of the US War of Independence. He helped to draft the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, and he negotiated the 1783 Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War.

Benjamin Franklin's political views were based on the concept of natural and inalienable human rights, to which he attributed life, freedom, property. Franklin's views on the political structure of the North American colonies, however, have changed over time. Until 1765, he viewed the colonies as part of the British Empire. Then he came to the idea of a federal system, based on the complete equality of all colonies and metropolises under the rule of the king. Finally, when the contradictions between England and the colonies became insoluble, Franklin, continued after the failure of his appeal in the British Parliament that there was no way to influence London's policy with the help of petitions, advocated the complete separation of the colonies from the mother country and the proclamation of political independence. According to his philosophical views, Benjamin Franklin adhered to deism. To the orthodox church dogma he contrasted the idea of "natural religion", in which the role of God was reduced to the act of the creation of the world. He formulated his own version of the theory of labor value. In accordance with his Autobiography, Franklin developed and tried to implement a plan to achieve moral excellence and eradicate bad habits, which was based on the development of skill in the 13 virtues he listed.

Franklin's political cartoon "Join or Die" (1754)

Project on Community Service

The aim of this project was to prepare our Access students for the role of a volunteer. The objectives of this project were to help students understand the role of a volunteer, the activities that could be carried out, how to identify the skills required to be a successful volunteer and understand the frameworks that apply to a volunteer.



Project on Community Service

A great work on the part of Access students, as part of their Community Project, to put their skills at work and design thank you letters to local employees on the frontlines of the COVID-19 pandemic. Their initiative was to create beautiful handmade frames and show their gratitude and appreciation to these people for their everyday work and commitment during this very difficult time.



ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



The English Access Microscholarship Program (Access) provides a foundation of English language skills to talented 13-20 year-olds from economically disadvantaged sectors through after-school classes and intensive sessions. Access gives participants English skills that may lead to better jobs and educational prospects. Participants also gain the ability to compete for and participate in future exchanges and study in the United States. Since its inception in 2004, approximately 95,000 students in more than 85 countries have participated in the Access Program. The 2016-2020 ACCESS Microscholarship Program is coordinated by Academy for Innovation and Change through Education (AICE) and runs in four regions from Moldova: Dubăsari, Telenești, Briceni and Basarabeasca.



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