Focus on the Future

Kelvin Doe, also known as DJ Focus, is creating a future he wants to live in.

Imagine growing up in a place where the electricity is shut off more than it _____ turned on. Could you do anything to help your community? At eleven years old, _____ Doe saw the lack of power in his country, Sierra Leone, as a problem. Kelvin _____ committed to solving this problem, so he became an _____ .

Kelvin was forced to be creative in his inventions. He could not afford to _____ supplies. So he collected broken electronic parts from the trash and taught himself ____ to engineer new devices. By age thirteen, Kelvin was creating his own batteries _____ combining acid, soda and metal in tin cups. His simple invention gave light to _____ community often left in the dark, and it also led to other _____ .

At fourteen, Kelvin made his own FM radio transmitter and created _____ community's first local radio station. "If we have a radio station," he said, "the _____ can debate issues affecting our community, and Sierra Leone as a whole." Kelvin, ____ took the name DJ focus, quickly developed a group of loyal _____ .

Kelvin's hard work paid off. The national television station in Sierra Leone _____ about his inventions and invited him to do a live demonstration on the air. _____ afterward, he was invited to visit the Massachusetts Institute of technology (MIT) _____ learn more about creative engineering. That visit was arranged by MIT doctoral _____ David Sengeh.

Like Kelvin, David grew up in Sierra Leone. He is a researcher at the MIT Media Lab, and founder of the organization Global Minimum Inc. Through this organization __ aims to empower high school students in Sierra Leone by encouraging _____ .
David wants more young Sierra Leoneans to be like Kelvin--to look at the problems ___ communities face and find ways to solve them so that their generation will have a _____ future.

Kelvin spent three weeks in the United States, learning from David and _____ researchers at MIT. At the end of the trip, he was ready to go back home and get _____ to work. "Whatever I've learned here," said Kelvin, "I will share it with my _____ , colleagues, and loved ones, and do it as a _____ ."

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Kelvin was forced to be creative in his inventions. He could not afford to (5)buy supplies. So he collected broken electronic parts from the trash and taught himself (6)how to engineer new devices. By age thirteen, Kelvin was creating his own batteries (7)by combining acid, soda and metal in tin cups. His simple invention gave light to (8)a community often left in the dark, and it also led to other (9)innovations.

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Kelvin's hard work paid off. The national television station in Sierra Leone (14)heard about his inventions and invited him to do a live demonstration on the air. (15)Shortly afterward, he was invited to visit the Massachusetts Institute of technology (MIT) (16)to learn more about creative engineering. That visit was arranged by MIT doctoral (17)student David Sengeh.

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Kelvin spent three weeks in the United States, learning from David and (22)other researchers at MIT. At the end of the trip, he was ready to go back home and get (23)back to work. "Whatever I've learned here," said Kelvin, "I will share it with my (24)friends, colleagues, and loved ones, and do it as a (25)team."