



INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
EASTERN SEABOARD



2024-2025

#29

April 4th



A Week Full of Sports and Team Spirit!

Upcoming Events

- Apr 8th IB Information Night at 6 pm
- Apr 10th NHS Induction Ceremony at 8:05 am
- Songkran Celebration at 8:55 am
- Water Festival at 1:30 pm
- Last Day of Instruction for G12
- Apr 28th IB Exams begin
- May 1 Open House at 9:00 am
- May 2 Labor Day Observation (for May 1)
- May 21 IB Exam End
- May 24 Grades 9-12 Prom
- May 28 Graduation
- 30th Anniversary Celebration planned
- May 29 Parent Appreciation



CONTACT US:

Have questions?
Reach out to us—we'd love
to hear from you!

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ISE International School
Eastern Seaboard,
Thailand



[iseinternationalschool](https://www.instagram.com/iseinternationalschool)





**ISE
ANNOUNCEMENT
IB NIGHT**

IB INFORMATION
SHARING NIGHT

SCHOLARSHIPS
UP TO 100%
FROM GRADE 8 TO 12

TUESDAY
8 APRIL, 2025

FROM
6 TO 7 PM

REGISTER NOW

PHONE: 087-9171010 | WEBSITE: www.ise.ac.th | EMAIL: ise@ise.ac.th



INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
EASTERN SEABOARD



**ISE
ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Songkran
Celebration**

You are invited to join ISE
Songkran Celebration

on April 10, 2025 at 08.55-11.45 am



- 08.55 - 09.10 : Presentation on Songkran history at FAC
- 09.10 - 09.30 : Water ceremony at Snack Area
- 09.30 - 10.50 : Songkran Activities Rotation at Front Gym
- 10.55 - 11.45 : Market Fair at Front Gym





ISE
ANNOUNCEMENT
Songkran
Water Festival



Operation  Smile

Songkran

Water
Festival



April 10th, 2025

1:30 - 3:00 pm

SEND
your donation

Fundraising

We are accepting donations in support of Operation Smile. If you would like to contribute and help provide life-changing surgeries for children in need, please attach your donation to the form provided and return it to the ES/SS office.

Operation Smile

A global non-profit that provides surgeries for underprivileged children with cleft palates, cleft lips, or burn scars.. We aim to give families a new chance, one smile at a time. At ISE, our student-led committee raises awareness and funds for these missions.





Elementary School SCIENCE G1&G2



On Tuesday, April 1, 2025, Grade 1 and Grade 2 students visited the Regional Observatory for the Public in Chachoengsao. As part of our science curriculum on astronomy and space exploration, they had the opportunity to deepen their understanding of celestial bodies, our solar system, and the broader universe. Students also engaged with interactive exhibits and educational activities designed to spark curiosity and enhance their knowledge of space science.





Elementary School VISUAL ART G3



In our Visual Arts class, Grade 3 students used their creativity and imagination to design and build their dream houses using waste cardboard. This hands-on project encouraged sustainability, problem-solving, and artistic expression. From cozy cottages to futuristic mansions, each house reflected the students' unique ideas and vision. Through this activity, they learned the value of reusing materials while bringing their dream homes to life!





Elementary & Middle School GAELIC Football Training



Gaelic Football Training at ISE! 🏈

For two days, our elementary and middle school students had the exciting opportunity to train with three Gaelic football coaches from the Gaelic Athletics Association (GAA) in Ireland!. Through these special sessions, students learned new skills, experienced a unique sport, and had a fantastic time on the field.

A big thank you to the GAA coaches for sharing their passion and expertise with us!





Secondary School SOCIAL STUDIES G6

Early Humans (Hominids)

HOMO ERECTUS

1. Physical Features
Homo Erectus has a large brain, thick brow ridges, and a large nose. They were bipedal and used tools.

2. Were they Bipedal?
Yes, Homo Erectus is fully bipedal. The skeleton shows the adaptation that allowed them to walk long distances. The ability to walk long distances is a key adaptation for survival. The long leg structure is a key adaptation for bipedalism. (See height of leg)

3. When did they live?
Homo Erectus lived from approximately 1.8 million years ago to 300,000 years ago. The most common theory is that they lived in Africa, Europe, and Asia. The most common theory is that they lived in Africa, Europe, and Asia. The most common theory is that they lived in Africa, Europe, and Asia.

4. Where did they live?
Homo Erectus lived in Africa, Europe, and Asia. Key sites include: Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania), Europe (Spain, Greece, Italy), and Asia (China, Indonesia).

5. What did they eat?
Homo Erectus had a varied diet with tools such as meat, fish, nuts, and possibly fruit and vegetables. They scavenged and hunted animals, and were found in the later hominid sites suggest they were active hunters. Judging by the large leg muscles.

6. Did they use any tools?
Yes, they were known for tool making and were able to make simple tools. They used tools to hunt and gather food.

7. How do we know?
Scientists have found fossils of Homo Erectus in all these locations. They were the first to use fire. They were the first to use fire. They were the first to use fire.

8. Why did they use tools?
They used tools to hunt and gather food. They used tools to hunt and gather food. They used tools to hunt and gather food.

9. Overall their diet seems to be omnivorous (a mix of animals and plants).

Grade 6 students are exploring the early forms of hominids to better understand human evolution. As part of their learning, they researched two different hominid species, gathering information on their physical characteristics, geographic locations, diets, tool use, and other interesting facts. They then presented their findings creatively in a poster format.

Homo Naledi

01. What do we know about their physical features?
The homo Naledi was relatively small. They were about 4-5 feet tall, which is about the size of an average 11 year old today. Their brains were small, about the size of a baseball. Their faces were kinda like ours, but their teeth were bigger. Their hands were good for climbing, but their feet were like ours for walking.

02. Were they bipedal?
Yes, Homo Naledi were bipedal, but they may have also been climbing in trees a lot because of their hand structure.

03. When did they live?
Homo Naledi lived around 250,000 to 300,000 years ago. This is a more recent early human species.

04. Where did they live?
Homo Naledi lived in South Africa, specifically in rising star cave near Johannesburg.

05. What did they eat?
Homo Naledi probably ate plants like fruits, and small animals too, because of how their teeth structure is.

06. What tools did they use?
No tools have been found with these fossils so it is unlikely that they used tools. However, scientists believe that the homo Naledi used fire, because there were soot on cave walls, fireplaces, and burned bones.

07. Other information
Homo Naledi was discovered in 2013. The homo Naledi helps us understand the variety of early human species and suggests that some early humans behavior might be more complex than we thought, because homo Naledi buried their dead.

FLORESIENSIS Hominid

What do we know about Floresiensis?
H. floresiensis individual skull, approximately 3 feet 6 inches tall, had tiny braincase. Their teeth were elongated - forward. The skull is relatively small and relatively large due to their short legs.

When did they live?
140,000 to 50,000 year ago
Floresiensis lived at Liang Bua from at least 180,000 to 50,000 year ago (recent dates established in Nature, March 2016). These dates make it one of the latest surviving human along with Neanderthals, Denisovans and our own species. How long did they live?

Where did they live?
Flores, Indonesia

Appearance
Short with a very small skull, definite brow ridge, short legs and large flat feet.

Did Floresiensis use tool?
Yes, Homo floresiensis made the simple oldest and most primitive type known stone tools (see Brumm, 2007).

Height
about 420m³
about 1.05 - 1.10m
about 25kg
and in 2004

Skull
Small braincase
Small teeth
Small jaw
Small nose
Small ear
Small eye
Small ear
Small eye
Small ear
Small eye

HOMO LONGI OR DRAGON MAN

Homo longi is characterized by a low and long skull, receding forehead, extremely wide upper face, a large nasal opening equating to an enlarged nose (possibly an adaptation to the cold air), large and square eye sockets, inflated and thick brow ridges (supraorbital torus), flat cheekbones (zygomatic bone), a wide palate.

Homo longi was likely bipedal. Fossil evidence, including the structure of its skull and other remains, suggests it had a body built for walking on two legs, similar to other members of the Homo genus.

They lived around 146,000 years ago. Fossils of this species were discovered in Heilongjiang Province, northeastern China, in 1933, though the fossils remained relatively unknown and unstudied for many years.

Homo longi is an extinct species of archaic human identified from a nearly complete skull, nicknamed 'Dragon Man', from Harbin on the Northeast China Plain,

Homo longi likely had an omnivorous diet, eating a mix of plant-based foods like fruits, tubers, and seeds, as well as meat from hunting or scavenging. Evidence suggests they may have also used tools to help with food processing.

Homo longi likely used tools. While direct evidence of tools associated with Homo longi is limited, their brain size and the time period in which they lived suggest they would have had the capability to use tools, similar to other Homo species like Homo erectus. These tools would have been used for tasks such as hunting, processing meat, and gathering plant materials.



Secondary School NEST CLUB



Caring for Our Furry Friends 🐶❤️

Last Friday, our NEST Club welcomed Michael J. Baines from The Man That Rescues Dogs Thailand to share his inspiring journey of rescuing and caring for stray and disabled dogs. He spoke about how he started this incredible mission and how the organization has grown over the years. Students also watched a video showcasing the shelter and learned about ways to support this meaningful cause.

Check out the video to see his amazing work in action! 📺🐾





ISE U19 ESAC Volleyball Tournament

Congratulations to the RISP girls' team and the RST boys' team for claiming the championship titles!

🎉 Well done to all teams for an exciting and competitive event.

A special thank you to Dr. Carter, Khun Kate, and Mr. Roy for their dedication to making this tournament possible.. We also appreciate the incredible support from our PTA and Operation Smile Club for providing food and drinks to our community.

We are proud of our ISE team for their sportsmanship, resilience, and teamwork on the court.
Go Eagles! 💙🦅

🏐 U19 Volleyball Tournament Recap! 🏐





**ISE
LUNCH
MENU**

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
7 APRIL	8 APRIL	9 APRIL	10 APRIL	11 APRIL
Option 1 (90 THB) Chicken hamburger French Fries	Option 1 (90 THB) Fried chicken on rice	Option 1 (90 THB) Rice with roasted red pork and boiled egg	Option 1 (90 THB) Stir fried chicken with curry and fried egg	Option 1 (90 THB)
Option 2 (70 THB) Fried noodle with pork gravy sauce	Option 2 (70 THB) Stir-fried rice noodle with soy sauce pork	Option 2 (70 THB) Noodle with braised chicken	Option 2 (70 THB) Red pork noodle	Option 2 (70 THB)
Option 3 (60 THB) Sandwich Bar	Option 3 (60 THB) Sandwich Bar	Option 3 (60 THB) Sandwich Bar	Option 3 (60 THB) Sandwich Bar	Option 3 (60 THB)

